IROQUOIS INDIANS:

A Documentary History

of the Diplomacy of the Six Nations

and Their League

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INTRODUCTION

This compilation is like none other in the world. It is an archive of documents made by and concerning a people without scribes, documents recorded by other parties and originally filed away obscurely in repositories devoted to other interests. Because the League of the Iroquois and its constituent Six Nations negotiated diplomatically with the agents of empires, provinces, and nation-states, as well as with other Indian nations, Iroquois treaty documents came to rest in The Netherlands, France, Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, and in many state and private collections, in all of which the Iroquois documents were secondary to the thousand and one concerns of Europeans and Euro-Americans. Now these many scattered collections have been culled to create the first authentic archive of an indigenous tribal people.

Strictly speaking, an archive consists of the documents generated by an agency or institution, but we may think in terms of an imaginary Iroquois foreign office whose papers were destroyed in an imaginary fire, being preserved only in the copies made for other parties to negotiations. With that fiction in mind, what we have here is a reconstituted archive. Regardless of problems of definition, it is a body of texts exceedingly important to genuinely reconstituting the history of the United States and its predecessor colonies and native peoples.

The Iroquois League was a great military and political power in North America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Its importance was recognized by contemporary statesmen of competing European empires and colonies, who vied with each other to secure Iroquois friendship and alliance. After 1700, the Iroquois policy of neutrality maintained a balance of power between the empires that lasted until the Seven Years War, and the Iroquois nations were wooed by Britain and the United States during the War of the American Revolution. It is not possible to write a valid political history of eastern North America during the era preceding

the Revolution without carefully considering Iroquois participation in the most important events of the time; and the basis of the Northwest Ordinances of 1784-87 was the treaty made at Fort Stanwix between the United States and the Iroquois in 1784.

Though the Iroquois League fragmented during the American Revolution and its people are now scattered on Canadian and American reservations, and individually as far as Hawaii, their history after the Revolution became inextricably part of the history of the Great Lakes region and of the vast intersocietal trade that moved westward across the continent. Defying dogmas of the vanishing Indian, more Iroquois are now alive than were previously recorded at any one time.

The major problem in studying Iroquois participation in North American history has been the scattered and unreliable condition of the source materials. A large number were virtually inaccessible. Most have never been validated by critical examination for omissions, variance between copies, or other contradiction by other contemporary documents. In national and state archives, Iroquois treaties are submerged in the general material, their arrangement and cataloging ill-suited to the study of indigenous peoples; and indexes are at best inadequate, often erroneous and misleading. There is continuing attrition of source manuscripts, identifiable by later references to documents that no longer can be found.

Now, however, most of the problems of access have been solved by the archive presented herein; and comparison of documents has been facilitated. The documents included were compiled by a project begun in September 1978 at the D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian at the Newberry Library. Funded for three years by the Research Division of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and staffed by a historian and three anthropologists with the assistance of many temporary aides, the project initially aimed at compiling less than 3,000 texts, but even the specialists had badly underestimated Iroquois diplomatic activity and

its involvements. The documents piled up to three times the original estimate, and the project's actual duration extended past its formal closing for three more years. It has been completed nevertheless, largely owing to the dedicated support of the Newberry Library and donation of labor by the staff. Many generous contributions by individuals and institutions are acknowledged below.

Project staff made no effort to collect original source documents. Instead, it copied them by microphotography or xerography and made paper copies of all documents to be filed in an archive at the Newberry. This publication reproduces that archive. It is open to addition as new documents come to light, and students are solicited to send information about such new documents to the Newberry. The archive's calendar is available on a computer printout at the Newberry, and a card index of names and subjects refers to about one-sixth of the documents on file. Access may be had by qualified students. An indexed document is noted as such by a degree sign after the date of the document on the headnote to the document and in the calendar. Regrettably the index could not be completed because of lack of funds, but it is useful in combination with the calendar. Both are printed in the guide that accompanies this film. A reader may wish to scan the calendar for context before concentrating on particular documents. Calendar and index, especially when used together, are finding aids for the location of particular documents and sets of related documents.

ABOUT THE TEXTS

What They Are

The documents presented here include the minutes of treaty conferences, the agreements resulting from formal meetings, and a broad range of background materials useful for interpreting motives, procedures, and effects. The editors' basic standard for selection was relevance to the diplomatic history of Iroquois nations or their league. Other parties involved in the negotiations are also included.

Most of the documents are manuscript or printed texts arranged in chronological order. Often it has been possible to compile copies of the same text from different sources, and sometimes these are variant, sometimes significantly so. All copies are included. Texts in languages other than English are presented but only rarely translated.

Photographs of wampum belts are also included as representing Indian records of negotiations. In almost all instances, it has not been possible to identify a particular belt with a specific written record, and the editors have concluded regretfully that the belts cannot be deciphered by a general code. Nevertheless certain conventional patterns have been observed, so the belts are grouped according to emblematic content, following the last written text at the end of the microfilm publication.

The documents span a period from the earliest surviving sixteenth century texts through the year 1842.

How They Were Copied

The editors depended on many archives and repositories for exact xerographic copies of original documents in their possession. Their valuable cooperation was unstinted, but the variety of their facilities for copying prevented the adoption of a uniform reduction ratio. Therefore, although the final microfilming at Research

Publications was done at a constant reduction ratio, there is no constant relation between the relative size of documents on our film and the actual dimensions of the originals.

The integrity of the documents was the editors' foremost concern. No document has been altered. Very few extractions were made and they are noted in every case. No marks were made by us on copies received except, in some cases, for bold editorial lines with arrows, to denote the beginning and end of a document. Such indications were also used to note overlapping when a large page had to be copied in sections.

The editors aimed at comprehensiveness. This objective required inclusion of some texts so mutilated or faint in the original as to be minimally legible. These are given nevertheless for whatever information can be extracted from them. Some are more legible in the technically enhanced copies than in the originals.

As in all publications, the originals remain the ultimate source to be consulted when issues of textual validity arise. The location of every document is given in a headnote.

How They Are Presented

Each entry consists of a headnote with the document's date, a brief description, and the source, followed by the document itself. In a few cases a translation or annotation will follow the document.

Each headnote description reflects the perspective of the document rather than editorial comment about it. As descriptions were often taken from catalogs or notations of source repositories, spelling of names is not standardized. Editorial remarks, if present, appear in parentheses or annotations.

Bracketed dates have been assigned by the editors. Single documents are given with the date when written regardless of the time referred to in their contents. This has been done because documents are products of the time and circumstances when written, and these may seriously affect interpretation of the contents. To

preserve textual integrity, some texts have been included as found in collections of documents spanning a period of time which is so dated: e.g., 1645-Sept 1654. Multiple copies of the same document, same date, are distinguished as Document I, Document II, etc., and filed in sequence under their common date.

If a document is dated more than one year from the date of the treaty to which it pertains, it is cross-referenced under the treaty date. Because of the prolonged nature of many treaty negotiations, users should scan the compilation's calendar to find appropriate documents within a year of any event of interest. Although cross-references refer to specific documents, distinguished by Roman numerals in cases in which there is more than one document of the same date, references to other documents in editorial remarks within descriptions of a particular document do not make use of Roman numerals to distinguish between documents of the same date. In these cases, all documents of the date cited should be checked for the reference.

The editors have not tried to reconcile or adjust dates in the Old Style Julian calendar used by the English for many years after the French and Dutch had changed over to the New Style Gregorian calendar. Dates are given herein as they appear on the documents. When the English finally changed over, they often gave both new and old dates on the same text; in such instances the editors opted for the New Style annotation.

The project staff has compiled and edited a printed reference manual to assist in interpreting the texts, and we urge that it be kept handy during research. It is The History and Culture of Iroquois Diplomacy: An Interdisciplinary Guide to the Treaties of the Six Nations and Their League (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1984). It is a volume for quick and easy reference, self-contained but especially useful in conjunction with this compilation of documents.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This archive could not have been compiled without the generous contributions of counsel and materials from many persons and agencies. No one is intentionally left out of the following list. Pardon is asked for any inadvertent omission.

Indian people: Early in the project, Richard Powless and Paul Williams of the Union of Ontario Indians provided a list of treaty documents. Seven persons from the Union of Ontario Indians visited the project from 23rd to 29th June 1979 and offered comments and suggestions. Phil Monture, Land Researcher at Six Nations Reserve shared knowledge of locations of source materials. George Abrams, Director of the Seneca Iroquois National Museum on the Allegany Seneca Reservation, and Ramona Charles, Librarian at the Community House on the Tonawanda Seneca Reservation, provided information about the location of materials. Tribal historians from different political persuasions on fellowship at the Center discussed the project with staff members during their residence: Norbert Hill and Sandra Orie came from the Oneida Reservation in Wisconsin, and Douglas George, recommended by the "traditional" Mohawk Nation, came from the St. Regis (Akwesasne) Reservation. Everett White, born and raised at St. Regis (Akwesasne), provided valuable information about documents based on his former experiences as an Indian Health Service employee and his personal interest in the history of his people. Most important information and advice were given on a visit by Cayuga Chief Jacob E. Thomas who represents the Cayuga nation in the Grand Council of the Houdenosaunee and teaches in Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario. On 22nd May 1980, Chief Thomas made a joint presentation with Dr. Michael K. Foster, Iroquoian Ethnologist of the Canadian National Museum of Man. At a colloquium at the Newberry, they showed slides and facsimile artifacts and explained symbols in terms of Iroquois custom. Through the following day, Chief Thomas held nonstop conversation with project staff who took extensive notes and taped his analyses of certain wampum belts. He continued

in correspondence afterward. Informal visitors to the project included Charles Patton and Tyler Hemlock, Caughnawaga (Kahnawake) Mohawks; and Alice Armstrong and Helen Laughing, Mohawks employed in the Demographic Office, Mohawk Tribal Offices, St. Regis Reservation.

When Associate Director Mary A. Druke traveled to Indian communities, she was received hospitably everywhere. Indians of Onondaga, including Oren Lyons, Irving Powless, Jr., and Irving Powless, Sr., though unsympathetic to the project, received her graciously and explained their attitudes. Information about documentary material and oral traditions were provided to her by residents of the following Indian communities: Allegany; Cattaraugus; Caughnawaga (Kahnawake), Onondaga, St. Regis (Akwesasne), Six Nations Reserve; Tonawanda; and Tuscarora.

Project Aides:

Consultants. Charles Gehring, of the New York State Library, Manuscripts, provided notes on Dutch manuscripts in the Livingston Family Papers at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Paul Stevens, a Fellow at the McNickle Center, compiled and annotated source documents of the era of the American Revolution. Another McNickle Center Fellow, Professor Richard Haan, contributed copies of odd documents he had been collecting for ten years. Mary Ann Mayes searched William N. Fenton's files and compiled a list of cited Iroquois documents. Lieutenant Commander C. McD. Stuart, RN, searched uncalendared treaty texts at the Public Record Office of Great Britain and arranged for transmission of copies. Paul Grey, graduate student at the University of London, acted as liaison between the project staff and the Public Record Office in acquiring documents ordered by the staff. Professional indexer Elin Christianson advised on indexing procedures. Major F.E.G. Bageshawe, of Matlock, England, provided photographs of a wampum belt in private hands.

Office employees at various times included Nancy Kovitz; Peter Radke; Polly Strong, University of Chicago graduate student; Andrew Tobin, Bennington College student; Karli Erica White. Wesley Andrews arranged much of the final organization

of the archive files. The project was also helped by several students enrolled in undergraduate independent study seminars of the Association of the Colleges of the Midwest and the Great Lakes Colleges Association, whose wages were paid by the associations and the Newberry. David L. Ghere accomplished "last minute" tasks.

Volunteers included Claudette Alm; Jeanette Campanella; Lucy Caples; Herbert Furse; Ted Knutson; Nancy Kovitz; Dorothy Markowitz; Virginia Meyers; Noel O'Reilly; Mary Louise Ramsey; Mrs. Gerald Sivage. They sorted and identified the masses of documents arriving in the mails, and put them in order for editors' review.

Newberry Library staff. Special interest was maintained and special help provided by John Aubrey, Michael Kaplan, Steve Mandel, Terry Sullivan, and Michelene Fixico; and much gratitude is owed for the patience of Richard H. Brown.

Advice and information were exchanged with colleagues of the Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History project: Helen Hornbeck Tanner, Adele Hast, and Jacqueline Peterson. The members of the Conference on Iroquois Research and the American Society for Ethnohistory devoted three successive panel sessions to the project at annual meetings.

Institutions:

Special gratitude is owed to the Public Archives of Canada for its gift of copies of treaties and surrenders in its possession. Thanks must also be expressed to the Rochester [N.Y.] Museum and Science Center for its donation of photographs of its large collection of wampum belts. The University of Chicago made copyflo paper copies of microfilm at a minimal cost far below commercial prices. Research Publications sent a photographer without charge to film documents located at the Albany Institute of History and Art and at the New York State Archives in Albany. Work on the project was greatly facilitated by materials collected in research travel previous to the project and incorporated into project files. The American Philosophical Society made such research fellowship grants to Director Jennings

and Associate Director Druke. Through such generous contributions, as well as time and energy given by individuals, the project managed to stay within its budget despite its massive increase in size. When the project could not be finished within its allotted three years, the Newberry Library financed it to completion.

Thanks are due to each repository, publication, or individual source of materials listed below which made available copies of materials in its collections. together they have made this publication possible.

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Photographs of wampum belts.

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WHERE APPROPRIATE, DOCUMENTS AND WAMPUM BELTS IN THIS MICROFILM PUBLICATION ARE INCLUDED WITH THE KIND PERMISSION OF THE SOURCES LISTED ABOVE. IN OTHER INSTANCES, PERMISSION FOR INCLUSION WAS NOT GRANTED, AND IN THIS CASE, A REFERENCE TO THE DOCUMENT IS INCLUDED IN THE CALENDAR OF DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED IN THE GUIDE TO THIS COLLECTION. ON THE MICROFILM, A GAP IN THE SEQUENTIAL NUMBERING OF DOCUMENTS HEADED BY THE SAME DATE IS AN INDICATION OF A DOCUMENT DELETION DUE TO FAILURE TO OBTAIN REPRODUCTION PERMISSION.

Governor Fletcher to the Committee of Trade and Plantations.

[New-York Entries, III. 105.]

New York the 28th March 1694.

May it please your Lopps

Our Indians of the five Nations are now become so weary of the warr and so farr prevailed upon by the presents and Power of the French of Canada that it is impossible to engage them to turn their Arms that way; by the papers accompanying this your Lordships will perceive what stepps the Indians have already made towards a Peace. I have been at great charge and pains to divert them hitherto, and am now going to meet them at Albany, It is beleived by the best Experienced people in this Country there's a Necessity to give way to their humour of making peace with Canada, including the safety of this Province, Provided the French nor the Indians make no Incusions upon us nor come on this side the Lake, but I doubt they cannot be neutrall. Nothing has given discouragement to the heathen more than the weakness of Our Forces being negle[c]ted by our Neighbours, the warr is left wholy to a small handful of people in this Province who are [in] the first line of Battle, and by Necessity must be Exposed to defend Our Neighbours on the Maine whilst they sit at ease, Our Assembly did lately sitt and in hopes of speedy releif have ordered subsidy for one hundred and seventy men for one year to commence first of May next. I hardly know where to find the men or money without the ruin of a great many familys, most of our youth are removed into our Neighbouring Colonies to avoid the payments or service, And Except thirty men from the Jerseys (which is due to the Conduct of Coll. Andrew Hamilton their Governor) we are like to have no Assistance from any of them,' Sr William Phipps gave the positive denyall, Virginiaand Maryland by their Commissioner pretended that by their Majts Order they were only required to concerte and agree with the Neighbouring Colonies concerning Quota's of Men and other assistance to defend the Fronteers during the warr, therefore could not proceed unless the rest would comply Their Majts did likewise order five hundred pounds Sterl: out of their coffers in Virginia and two hundred and fifty pounds Sterl: from Maryland, which is not paid, they discount the said sums by former assistance in bills given long before they received their Majts Orders, which bills were here understood to be the benevolence of their Assemblys; and those we had from Maryland for three hundred sixty-two pounds eight shillings drawn by Collonel Copley upon Richard Hutcheson Esqre in London are returned to us protested. Pensilvania will neither kill Contribute aid to the Arm of flesh, so that this Province is rent and torn in peeces, most of the Inhabitants either removed to Pensilvania or Connecticutt in the time of the disorder of Jacob Leisler deceased did assist him at Albany with one hundred men and Maintenance, but since the arrival of Goverr Sloughter with authority from the Great Seal of England they have neither added one man nor one farthing to the Assistance of this Province though abundantly nearer Scituate to our Fronteers than Long Island (now called Nassaw) which is above two-thirds of this Government.

He is going to Albany to perswade the Indians from treating with the French

A Subsidy raised for 170 men for a Year.

Sr William Phips has refused his assistance.

The Maryland Bills Protested.

Pensilvania will not contribute.

Connecticutt afford no assistance.

I hope your Lordships will it into serious Consideration the Circumstance of their Province, and favour these requests which I have given in my Memoriall presented to your Lordships

for the relief and defence of this their Majᵗⁱᵉ Province more particularly the pay of the two Companies of Granadiers who are in great want thereof.

I am,

May it please your Loᵖᵖˢ Your most obedᵗ most faithfull humble Servant

BENJ: FLETCHER.

Propositions of the Five Nations at Albany.

[Board of Trade Papers, New-York, III.]

PROPOSITIONS made by the Sachims of the Five Nations the Maquas, Oneydes, Onnondages, Cayouges and Sinnekes in the Citty Hall of Albany the 2ⁿᵈ day of Febrʸ 169¾.

PRESENT— The Mayor and Aldermen.
Deganistore, Sachim of Onnondage Speaker.
Brother Cayenquiragoe and Quider.

[Cayenquiragoe in their language signifies Great Swift Arrow, the name which they gave to His Excell: Benj: Fletcher, for his expeditious coming to their assistance, when the French and their Indians came to destroy their Castles in Febry 169¾ which they repeat at every article, tho' his Excellcy is not present in person; afterwards they add Quider, which is a name they give Major Schuyler, whom they desire to communicate their speech to his Excellcy.]

Wee the Representatives of the Five Nations are come hither to acquaint you that our children the Oneydes one of the Five Nations have of their own accord sent a Messenger to Canida who returning brought us a belt of peace from the Govʳ of Canida but we answered him that we being dependants of this Governᵗ could not resolve to any thing without Cayenquiragoe.

As soon as Tarriha the Messenger from Oneyde came to Canida with our message and Belt, the French asked him where the six hundred Men were to come to attack them, for Cannockhere a Maquass deserter told them that it was concluded by the Five Nations to betray them, but Tarriha told them, there was no such thing.

Tarriha being come to Quebec to the Govʳ delivered the Belt, and told the Count Frontiniac, that if he would have peace he must goe to Albany and get it, for the Five Nations would do nothing without Cayenquiragoe. Upon which the Govʳ of Canida was angry and said, he had nothing to doe with the Govʳ of New Yorke, he would only treat with the Five Nations, for the peace that related to the Christians must come from over sea, and said further, he was sorry to see the Five Nations so much degenerate as to receive the English at their fires in Onnondage and submitt to them, wherein formerly they were only Five Nations, and now they had taken in the sixth Nation to rule over them.

The Govʳ of Canida said further, if you had told me to come and treate in any of your Castles, I would have come, but you tell me I must go to Albany, which is a place I can not goe to, to treat of that subject; you have done very ill to let the people of Albany so triumph

over you that you can doe nothing without their consent, therefore I must tell you again, that two of each Nation come to me, whereof Dekanitsere must be one, I having orders from the King my Master that if you come in your proper persons and desire peace to grant it to you.

Children of the Five Nations!—said the Governor of Canida, I have compassion upon you little children, therefore come speedily and speake of peace, else I will stop my ears for the future and by all means let Dekanitsore come, for if the Maquasse come alone, I will not hear them, lett some of all the Five Nations come. Now Tarriha goe home and tell the Five Nations this, and that I will stay for their comeing till the trees budd or the Bark runn in the spring. I go home for France and leave a Gentleman here to command, and if you come not in that time, he has my orders to raise souldiers, and see then what will become of you. I am really much concerned and grieved to see that the Five Nations are so much debauched by Cayenquiragoe the Govr of New Yorke, who is come in a ship lately to that Country and by Quider; for formerly the Cheife of the Five Nations used to come and converse with me but now the Govr of New Yorke has soe much deluded them, that they will not hearken, but let them see what will follow if they proceed. Here ends the Govr of Canida's discourse with Tarriha the Oneyde Messenger who arrived with the Message in Oneyde in November last.

The Five Nations by their Speaker Deganitsore, make their apology, that they did not take the letters from Tarriha and send them to Albany according to their promise, laying the blame upon the Oneydes whom they had enjoy[n]ed to do it, but they have deceived them.

They also make their apology for their not coming hither to Albany as soon as Tarriha came, to consult about the Second Belt sent by the Govr of Canida; the reason was, because Aquenderonde the Cheife Sachem of the Onnondage had a sore leg and could not travaill,[1] whereupon he (Dekanitsore the Speaker) took upon him to call the meeting at Onnondage and invited Quider to it.

When the four Nations were convened at Onnondage (the Maquas were not there) the Sinnekes, Cayouges, & Oneydes said: why do we not go to Albany as it was concluded in the last general meeting, and there consult on this weighty affair; but the Onnondages replyed, no, let us send for Quider heither with the Maquaes, since Kagueendaronda is not fit to travail, and so sent a Messenger accordingly; when they had been convened some days the Sinnekes, Cayouges & Oneydes asked the Onnondages if they were fully resolved to keep the meeting at Onnondage and not go to Albany, and if they would conclude any thing upon the Govr of Canida's second Belt; the Onnondage replyed, Yea, we are fully resolved to send an answer to Count Frontiniac, then the three Nations threw each a Belt of Wampum down for the Onnondages and said, let us then answer the Govr of Canida of peace.

The Onnondages took up the three Belts and said, they thanked them, but withall said, they would send no Message to the Govr of Canida, with the advice and consent of the Brethren of the East, that is this Gov^{nt}, and the Mohawques and thereupon resolved to send an account to Albany of all their proceedings for they had in said meeting proposed to send three Belts of Wampum to Canida with the following propositions; but not without the consent and knowledge of Quider.

First Belt. Onnondio (the name they give the Govr of Canada) you have often send for me, and now I am come; you asked why I was affraid to come, the reason is because of the Great Kettle of Warr, which you hung over, but now since I am come will you grant what I

[1] This, in the Indian Idiom, signifies a trifling excuse of an unwilling person. *Colden's Hist. Five Nations*, 8vo., 158.—Ed.

shall ask with the other two Belts I brought along with me; and soe designe to lay down the first Belt.

Second Belt. We doe not only throw down the kettle of warr and spill it but break the kettle into pieces that it may not be able to be hung over again, meaning an everlasting peace.

Third Belt. Hearken Onnondio, You are sent from the French King your Master as Cayenquiragoe is sent from our King and Queen of England what I am now going to say to you is by inspiration of the Great God in Heaven. You say you will have nothing to doe with our Brethren of Cayenquiragoe's Govern^{t}, but we must tell you we are inseparable, we can have no peace with you so long as you are in warr with them, we must all stand and fall together, therefore we can doe nothing in it nor have peace except our Brethren and you are in peace.

This being concluded the Jesuit Millet who was sent for to Onnondage, insisted very much to have that honour to make two propositions with two Belts to send to Canida to promote the publick good. (he being in the room of a principal Sachem of Oneyde became Sachim in his stead, and therefore has a vote with the rest of the Sachims of Oneyde; there is likewise a Gentleman lately taken prisoner from Canida and given in the room of the Cheife Sachim of Onnondage) The preist was told to speak and to write what he had spoak, who spoke as he writt in the paper, which we brought only with this distinction that Lamberville the Preist was to be sent for back from France to Mount Reall not to Onnondage, and that they doe not acknowledge him for their pastor.

The Speaker Dekanitsore proceeded in a long discourse related how that two Indian Squaes were running away from Quebecq, who met with six Sinnekes a hunting, one of the said Squaes staid with the Sinnekes, but the other went to the Canida Indian praying Castle called Cachanuage, & there told the great inclination she had to go to her own Country again, whereupon, the Sachim of the French praying Indians called Tatachquiserax said that he was sorry for the Five Nations since if they would not make peace with the French, they would go in the spring with a great army and destroy them and their Castles but take possession of their Country, for the Govr of Canida was makeing great preparations, had given orders for the makeing of Draechbants or Belts, they carry packs withall by 200 and 400 and therefore told the said squae, that he would send an Indian along with her to Onnondage to warn the Five Nations to come speedily before the French destroyed them; the said Squae and Indian arriving at Onnondage they sent for all their Indians from hunting that they might see, they were upon their guard and sent for the six hundred Indians that ly between them and Canida, whom the said Indian and Squae passed by and despatched the Indian back to Canida, with another Indian of their Castle since he could not goe soe farr away alone and with him a Belt of Wampum, whereby they sent them word, that they would come in the spring and speak with the Govr of Canida, for, said Canisore, here is the Flagg which is delivered me to be the sign and so sent them back to Canida.

This is a true account of all the Messages we have received from Canada, and as for the Preist Millet that lives in Oneyde we have been often told by the Govr Cayenquiragoe and Quider and indeed by all of any note that loved our welfare that the said Jesuite would deceive and delude us and we finde it now to be true by his own letters which he has wrote and now interpreted to us by Dñus Dellius, but by all his art and subtilty he has not so far deluded us, but we are still the same people as we were, and therefore shall not trust him for the future.

After this the Speaker Dekanitsore stood up and said.

Brother Cayenquiragoe and Quider.

Whatever misunderstandings have arisen between us occasioned by Jesuites letters or otherwise let them be buryed in oblivion and our hearts re-established in love and unity as formerly, and whatever storys may be brought upon by the Rumcarryers, believe them not till you have a token from us. We have now told you what the Govr of Canida says and his words are now before you, therefore consult what is proper to be done and acquaint us that we may consider upon it; we are now come to you, and if there should be occasion for your company in the Countrey, by reason of our Sachims indisposall, we desire that you be not backwards to come. doe give a Belt of Wampum 11 deep and seven fathom wampum.

After they had done speaking, the letter which Dñe Dellius received yesterday of the Preist Millet was interpreted to them as also the said Jesuits explanation of the 3 Belts that the Five Nations would have sent to the Govr of Canada and the explication of the two Belts of wampum which he desired he might send to Canida. And the Sachims were dismissed and told to meet tomorrow when they should have an answer.

Albany the 3rd of Febr 169¾.

Major Peter Schuyler's answer to the Five Nations.

Brethren. As soon as I had notice of Tarriha's returne with the second Felt of Peace from Count Frontiniac Govr of Canida, I sent to his Excellency Cayenquiragoe our Govr General the news but never did imagine that you would be so treacherous to your own interest and promise as to offer, to have called any meeting to consult of that matter, when it was so positively agreed upon at the last meeting at Onnondage that Albany was the place of meeting, and that all power was given to Cayenquiragoe over the Five Nations as the Govr of Canida has over his Indians, and further, that none of the Brethren were to hearken in the least to that perfidous Enemy, but immediately to have sent their Messenger and his letters and belt heither. You may be sure his Excellcy will not be satisfyed with your apology and excuse in a matter of so great import, after your engagement to Act nothing without his knowledge and consent, if you had imployed your time to perswade your Children of Oneyde as you call them to deliver up the Preist Millet according to their promise who is a pest in your Countrey and puts you upon all these irregularytyes, you would have done better.

You have now related to me the transactions in your Country concerning the affairs of Canada and say, that the words of the Govr of Canada is now before me; I need not take much time to consult about it, having his Excellcys particular commands lately from New Yorke to tell you that you break of holding any correspondence with the French or sending to Canida, but on the contrary to deliver up the Preist Millet who daily betrays all your actions.

Brethren. I need not enumerate the many tokens his Excellcy Cayenquiragoe has given how firm and strickt he keeps the old Covenant Chain since his arrival to the Governt, for before ever he saw your faces he would not hear the Farr Nations (who made their application at New Yorke) speak of peace until they came to Albany, the place of Treaty and the Five Nations present.

This Governt hath been always true and steadfast to you and ready at all times to protect and defend you against the French as when they came to hurt you in February last, nay I

would fain know if any of the Brethren can tax us or instance any one thing wherein you ever found this Govern^{t} unfaithful to you, and on the contrary, have not the French (of whom you have received this last Belt of peace and sent them word you will come to them in the spring) always been perfidous to you and when they speak most of peace they have warr in their hearts; did not they do so at Cadaracqui. The Govr of Canada expects you shall come to him and ask peace and forgiveness and become his Children and Slaves, whilst in the mean time he is afraid of your greatnesse; the French have alwayes done the first mischeife, even in time of peace, and ought to beg your pardon and forviveness in your own Country if they desire it which if they doe that, you then signify it to his Excell^{cy} the Great Swift Arrow and take his advice and directions.

I am ashamed to see such a consternation and confusion among the Brethren of the Mohawques when I passed by 3 weeks agoe complaining, that they were got upon their knees, whom I was forced to rear up—the French have not brought you so low yet, are we not all in one Covenant Chaine, it is against the honour of your Ancestors to truckle to the French and the going to Canada for peace will be a marke that you are in the wrong and bring you and posterity into perpetual infamy & slavery to the French for ever hereafter. His Excell^{cy} has charged me further to tell you that if the French have any thing to offer to you in your own Country, he promises upon intimation thereof to give them a passe for their protection to come along with you to Albany when his Excell: will meet and speak with you and I doe therefore now in his Excell^{cy}'s name warn you to be here with the principal Sachims of the five nations in seaventy dayes, when his Excell: will be here to meet you.

Lastly, not to burthen your memorys, remember but these two things, and tell it to the rest of the Sachims as soon as you come home, not to keep any the least correspondence with the French, but be faithful to your last agreement made at Onnondage, not to doe any thing without Cayenquiragoes advice and consent. Doe give a Belt.

Next, that you will be faithful and faile not to be here at Albany to meet his Excell^{cy} in 70 dayes time, & that you Dekanitsore come along with the Sachims, and I will send his Excell^{cy} an account accordingly. Doe give a Belt of wampum.

The Five Nations Reply to Major Schuyler's answer in Albany the 5th of February 169$\frac{3}{4}$.

Brother Cayenquiragoe and Quider.

The Govr of Canida has often sent for us to treat a peace upon which we have had several consultations, in the mean time Cayenquiragoe and the Maquaes have with patience waited for our comeing hither and wee Five Nations are come now to acquaint you, that what you have said to us now is acceptable, all misunderstandings being taken away, you have told us to keep no correspondence with the French and given us a Belt of wampum thereupon wch Belt we will lay before the Souldiers of the Mohawks, Oneydes, Onnondages, Cayouges, and Sinnekes, & waite their answer. We have understood that you also tell us, that if any of the French or their praying Indians come to us in our Countrey to treate that we shall bring them hither and that they shall have a free passe and not be molested, you have also proposed to us to be here in 70 dayes to meet his Excell^{cy}, which we accept and promise to doe, we have never disobeyed your commands as it was concluded at Onnondage, that all should be referred to his Excell^{cy}, so we acquiesce and hold that resolution firme, but as for

the Dekanitsore to come in person, I cannot promise, before the Assembly of our Nations have concluded the point, and if they think fit to send me, I shall be willingly to come.

We did not expect when we came hither, to hear that positive proposition of not keeping any correspondence with the French, there is now a time of 70 dayes appointed to meet again if there be any mischeife done by the Enemy, in the mean time let nobody complain, neither let us blame one another, and if there be any thing further to be said, let it be spoak now while we are convened together. Doe give a Belt of Wampum 14 deep.

We conclude with that repetition, that if there be any thing else that can be devised or thought upon for the publick good and our preservation and security in general, let it be proposed now and consulted while we are together, and so ended their discourse.

After they had done, Major Schuyler asked whether they did not now promise to stop all correspondence with the French, either by the Jesuite or otherwise for the space of 70 dayes and until they see his Excell: Cayenquiragoe.

The said Dekanitsore answered, that he would lay downe the Belt of Wampum in all the Five Castles and tell that by it was signifyed to hinder all correspondence with the French, but he would engage that they will perform it.

Major Peter Schuyler's Answer to the Five Nations' Reply—

Albany the 6th of February 169¾.

Brethren. I have convened you together again to tell you that I am not satisfied with your dubious answer, you made yesterday, it not being agreeable to the proposal made to you by His Excellcy's commands, therefore I would have you be plain, and consider better of it and give me your answer; I would not have you to truckle to so perfidious a people as the French have alwayes proved themselves to you, doe not be discouraged. Doe give a Belt of wampum.

It seems the Heavens are propitious unto us, for this day we have the Forerunners of the Showannees Farr Indians come to Towne with one of our Christians that was sent thither, who gives us an account that they are coming with seaven Nations of Indians with women and children, in all a thousand souls, and are upon the way hither with Arnout the Interpreter; as you have the news from their own mouths, therefore be brisk, be not afraid, & acquaint the Five Nations herewith when you come home. Doe give five fathom wampum.

The 7th February 169¾. Afternoone.

PRESENT—Major Schuyler.—
John Abeel, Mayor.
Dirck Wessels Recorder—
Evert Banker—
Jan Janse Bleeker—
Jan Lansingh—
Pr Vosburgh.
Pr Bogardus—
Albert Ryckman—
Martyn Gerrytse—
Gerrit Theunisse—
Dirck Theunisse—
Killian van Ranslaer—

The Sachims of the Five Nations being convened in the Citty Hall, the Speaker of the Five Nations Dekanitsore came and called Major Schuyler and the Mayor and Aldermen and Justices of Albany who were all in Towne being sessions time, and said they were ready to speak, saying:

We have according to your desire, maturely considered the affair you told us of yesterday and earnestly desire that you would be pleased to grant that which we have considered, and desired an answer thereupon.

Major Schuyler answered, that whatever should be proper for him to grant, he would do it, especially if it were for the honour and safety.

The Indians said:

Brethren. You have now shut up the way from hence to Canada, and we agree and concurr in the matter, but think it requisite to send a Messenger to their praying Indians, to tell that we do not come because we have committed an errour this fall, by sending an Indian of Onnondage back to Canida with the French praying Indian, to tell the Govr of Canida of our coming in the spring, but we finde the Jesuite is false in all his doings, and therefore we will send word to the French praying Indians by this way over the Lake, that the French need not expect us in the spring, for we must attend Cayenquiragoes Commands; we do not designe by this Messague to send for the Govr of Canida heither, but to hear what he has to say.—

We have concluded to send two Messengers, a Maquaes and an Onnondage, the one called Adaggeras, and the other Ohistade, and we desire that this may be granted, and as a token that you approve of our proposition, we desire that you will be p[l]eased to send me along with them, and if not, at least to write the explanation of our Belts and Message, that there may be no mistake and that the French may take no advantage.

Major Peter Schuyler produced his Excellcy's instructns and caused them to be read before the Mayor and Aldermen and Justices asking their opinion, if he could grant to send the said Messengers as the Indns desire.

Whereupon they answered, nem: con: that since they finde it impossible to keepe them from makeing peace with the French or keeping Correspondence with them, that the granting their sending of Messengers to the French Praying Indians this way, may divert them from further treaty for the present and the Message be only to tell them, that they can not expect the Five Nations in the Spring, as they promised since they are to meet his Excellcy Cayenquiragoe, that if the French or their Indians, had any thing to say to the Five Nations, they might come to them in their own Countrey and in the mean time, there be no correspondency with the French from their Country till they had seen his Excellcy.

The Indians were answered that it should be granted them to send the two Messengers upon the aforesaid conditions, that neither Priest nor any other Indian should correspond or send or go to Canada till they had spoak with his Excellcy and that the Messengers are to tell the Praying Indians, that they must not expect Commissrs from the Five Nations in the Spring as they promised, since the Govr Cayenquiragoe has laid his commands upon them to meet him at Albany, and that if the French or their praying Indians have any thing to say to them, they may come to them in their Countrey, for Cayenquiragoe has promised them a passe that they may freely come to Albany, where he will meet them.

Albany the 8th of Febry 169¾.

This was agreed to, and the Indians desired this to be added, that in the mean time there be a cessation on both sides till the Messengers return.

Albany the 9th of Febry 169¾.

After the three proposals were translated into French, the Sachims of the Five Nations came to Major Schuyler at the Maqua's house and said; The Five Nations do grant, they

have committed a mistake in sending to Canida without the knowledge of this Govern^{t}, do therefore desire leave of Quider who represents his Excell^{cy} Cayenquiragoe the Great Swift Arrow, to send two Messengers to the Canida praying Indians, with the following Message and tendered three Belts of Wampum to be given with the proposals.

Major Schuyler told them to give the three Belts to the Messengers themselves and tell what they shonld say, and it should be so sett down upon the paper, which they agreed upon, should be as follows:

Explication of three Belts of Wampum which the Sachims of the Five Nations, convened at Albany the 9th day of February 169¾, do send to the Jernaistes, or French praying Indians of Canida, by two Indians, a Maquas and Onnondage.

1. The first Belt says that the Sachims cannot come to Canida in the Spring as they sent word by the last Messenger from Onnondage, for the Govr Gen^{ll} Cayenquiragoe the Great Swift Arrow, has sent for all the Indians to meet him at Albany in April next, when the Five Nations have concluded to be present.

2. The second Belt says, that if the Jernaistes, the French praying Indians, or the French have any thing to offer to the Five Nations, they may come to them in their own Countrey, this Belt opens the way to come and go in all security.

3. The third Belt signifyes that their hatchet of warr and that also of their friends, shall be bound till they have an answer hereof which they expect in 40 dayes, provided that the French and Canida Indians during that time also binde up theire hatchett of warr.

With which explanation and three Belts the two Messengers went from the Flatts to Canida the 10th of Febr^{y} and four Christians that had been out Scouts went to convey them as farr as the great Lake

a true copy. M. Clarkson, Sec^{ry}.

Reverend Mr. Dellius to Governor Fletcher.

[New-York, B. T., V. G. 50.]

New Albany 12 Feb: 169¾.

Sir

When the agents of the Indians were in this Citty on the 2^{d} of this instant month, came to my hands from the Jesuit Milet the inclosed letters with 6 gold Spannish pistolles, to buy for him some shirts and stockins, which letter I have answered as appeares by the inclosed Coppy, wch was sent him with the s^{d} goods. Uppon the desire of the Indians but chiefly of Maj^{r} Shuyler have I translated into Frensh the explication of the Belts which two Indians tooke with them to Canida, in an open paper. The Kannassoor who was the Cheif of the Messengers here, insisted verry much to have a coppy, to the end the Frensh, as he alledged, should not deceive him with a wrong explication, wch s^{d} coppy was given him.

S^{r} itt is almost incredible how much the Indians are inclined to make peace with the Frensh; and to divert them therein have I infused the Proselites and by them the other Mohaakx, that they have the greatest reasons to be dissatisfyed about the proceedings of the other Indians, who have without their preallabel advice and consent, thus farr treated for peace with the Frensh; and by them I gave alsoo the other Nations to understand that they could not make any peace with the Frensh, without breaking their word & covenant with yρ^{r} Excêll. and in time to make all the Indians and Christians of this and the other governm^{ts} to be their ennimies, and when they should once happen to fall into warre againe with the French, which would undoubtedly [be] ere long, as the experience of former times have evidently made apeare, were they, with their wives and children then would bee, and to whom they should fly for succour.[1] And therefore if they continued in those proceedings they would find them most pernicious for their country and people. These and the like reasons did prevaile upon them for that time; but I am apprehensive that by the delusions of the Jesuit in their country they will be otherwise perswaded. I hope the affairs may continue in the posture they now are till your Excêll. arrivall here, when I doubt not but by your Excêll. prudent conduct and wisdom all may be brought to a good end, and in the interim recomanding your Excêll. by my prayers, in the protection of the Almighty God, with a profound respect I am, Sir,

Your Excêll. most humble &
most obed^{t} Servt
DELLIUS.

A true Copy.
(signed) M. CLARKSON, Sêcry.

(Indorsed.)
"Copy. Translation of Mr Dellius letter
"to his Excêll. Ben: Fletcher dat. 12 Feb.
"169$\frac{3}{4}$."

Reverend Father Milet to the Reverend Mr. Dellius.

[New-York Papers, IV. G. 48.]

Onnei8t y^{e} 31 of Jany 1694.

S^{r}

The peace of Jesus Christ

It is with some averseness I write because I have not received an answer to that which I writt to you by Oannonroxas d'Annie, which was of consequence.

My Brothers Bannasitoron and Tarsha makes me take the pen in my hand again, to know what has bin the occasion of severall false reports & ill discourses which dishonours the Agoiandres Iroquois

They called me to Onnontage where they were assembled, and made me write in full councill, where I desired the Armourer and Smith of Onnontage might assist, after I had given

[1] *Sic.* Probably intended to read, "where would they, with their wives and children then bee, and to whom should they fly for succour."—Ed.

May it Pleas your Excell:

In Pursuance to y^r Excell: Comands I have been
in the Minnisinck Country of which I have
1693/4 kept the following Journall: viz:

ye 3: of Feb: I departed from Newyorke for East New Jersy
and came that night att Bergentown where
I haired two men and a guide.

ye 4th Sunday: Morning I went from Bergen & travelled about
ten English Miles beyond haghkingack to
an Indian Place Called Peckwes —

ye 5th Monday: from Peckwes North and be West I went about
thirty two miles Snowing & rainy wether

ye 6th Thursday: Continued my Journey to Maggaghkameik
and from thence to within half a days Journy
to the Menissinck.

ye 7th Wendsday about Eleaven a Clock I arrived att the —
Minnissinck, and there I mett with two of the
Sachems and severall other Indians of whome
I enquired after some news if the french
or their Indians had been or Lien or been
in ye Minnissinck Country Upon wch they —
answared that noe French nor any of the
French Indians were nor had been in the
Minnissinck Country nor there about
and did Promise y^t if ye French should —
haben to Come or y^t they heard of it that
they will forthwith send a messinger and
give y^r Excellency notice thereof. —

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Inquiroing further after news they told me
that six days agoe three Christians and two
Shawanes Indians who went about fifteen

mont

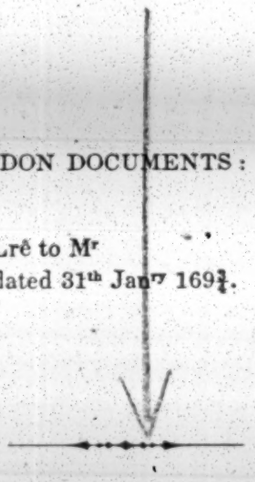
Months agoe with Arnout Viele into
the Shanwaus Country were passed by the
Mennisinick going for Albany to fech
Powder for Arnout and his Company; and
further told them that S.d Arnout Intended
to be here w.th Seaven hundred of y.e said Shanwaus
Indians loaden w.th Beaver and Peltries att
y.e time y.e Indian Coarn is about one
foot high which may be in the month
of June.)

The Mennisinick Sachems further S.d that
one of their Sachems & other of their Indians
were gone to fech Beavor & Peltries which
they had hunted; and having heard no newes
of them are afraid y.t y.e Sinneques have killed
them for y.e Lust of the Beavor or becaus y.e
Mennisinick Indians have not been w.th y.e Sinneqs
as Usuall to pay their Dutty, and therefore
desier if your Excell.cy will be pleased to order
y.t the Sinneques may be told, not to molest
or hurt y.e Mennisinicks they being willing
to Continue in Amity with them.

In the afternoon I departed from y.e Min-
=nisinicks, the 8.th the 9.th & 10.th of Feb. I
travilled and came att Bergen in y.e morning
and about noone arrived att New yorke

May it Please your Excell.cy
The humble Reporter of
Your Excellencys most Humble
Servant
Arnt Schuyler

Endorsed—Copy translation.
The Jesuite Milett's Lrē to Mr
Dellius at Albany dated 31th Janry 169¾.
Recd 13 June 1694.
B: G:
P: 48:



Reverend Mr. Dellius to Reverend Father Milet.

[New-York Papers, IV. G. 49.]

Albany the 9th of Febr 1694.

Sr

You write to me I have not answered your letter of the 9th of Decembr last, the measures you take obliged me to the contrary, for to say that if the English Gentlemen did not take care they would make themselves the sole authors of the Warr, and that they heap mountains of difficulties one upon the other, and digg Precipices and Abysses from whence they can never withdraw without a speedy recourse to the mercy of God and imploreing the Clemency of true Kings, whom God has established as his Lieutens of Earth. Sr Between you and I, you ought to know the English Gentlemen does not fear the French Gent: they are strong enough of themselves to resist them, as was evident last Winter in the Woods, and besides the King has sent his orders, by the last vessells that arrived from England to the Governours of Virginia Maryland and New England to joyne their forces with those of Albany, so that you see they are not yet reduced to that condicôn that they must speedily implore the clemency of your King. You aske my advice in your letter of the 31st of Janr 1694 upon the explication you have made upon the Belts. I tell you sincerely that it is directly in opposition to a peace and to what you write almost in all your letters that you are a friend and a servant to the English, for after what manner would you have these words upon the first Belt explained, it gives Monsr Le Comte a fine Game to play who has taken the Iroquois for his children to re-establish their affaires, to strengthen their Cabane, and chiefly to render their land independant to quite another Master and to regulate all well for the time to come, and also those of the second Belt. That they require the Reverend Father John De Lamberville or Tajorhensere that they all own him for their Pastor, and cry out highly to be defended against the Wolves, and other visible and invisible Enemies that infest their Land & seems to devour them all and make them perish.

Sr I leave it to you to judge if these are true methods to advance the peace, for the which you say you have taken so much paines, as for me I am apt to beleive, it is rather to kindle then extinguish the War, so that as long as you continue these maxims there is noe hopes of success toward a peace. If the French desires it lett them take good resolutions upon what the Agiandres Iroquois informs them by three Belts which they have sent this day from hence to ye Karigsistes of Canada, and that they may not be misinterpreted the Agiandres[1] have desired me to write down the signification of them, and that none may deceive them I have given a copy of the same to Tekannasore.

[1] *Agayandres*, or Sachems of the Five Nations. *Colden's Five Nations*, 163. — Ed.

As for the six Spanish Pistolls wch you sent me my wife has bought 26 shirts and 26 pair of stockings. I have given them all to the Messenger that brought the gold and to that lame woman you call your sister, So S^r^ If I can serve you in any thing else you need but command

Your most humble Servt

DELLIUS.

A true Copy. M. CLARKSON Sécry.

Endorsed—Copy translation of Mr Dellius letter
from Albany to the Jesuite Milett at
Oneijde dated 9th February 169¾. Rec^d^ 13th June 1694.
B: G:
P: 49:

have committed a mistake in sending to Canida without the knowledge of this Govern^{t}, do therefore desire leave of Quider who represents his Excell^{cy} Cayenquiragoe the Great Swift Arrow, to send two Messengers to the Canida praying Indians, with the following Message and tendered three Belts of Wampum to be given with the proposals.

Major Schuyler told them to give the three Belts to the Messengers themselves and tell what they shonld say, and it should be so sett down upon the paper, which they agreed upon, should be as follows:

Explication of three Belts of Wampum which the Sachims of the Five Nations, convened at Albany the 9th day of February 169$\frac{3}{4}$, do send to the Jernaistes, or French praying Indians of Canida, by two Indians, a Maquas and Onnondage.

1. The first Belt says that the Sachims cannot come to Canida in the Spring as they sent word by the last Messenger from Onnondage, for the Govr Gen^{ll} Cayenquiragoe the Great Swift Arrow, has sent for all the Indians to meet him at Albany in April next, when the Five Nations have concluded to be present.

2. The second Belt says, that if the Jernaistes, the French praying Indians, or the French have any thing to offer to the Five Nations, they may come to them in their own Countrey, this Belt opens the way to come and go in all security.

3. The third Belt signifyes that their hatchet of warr and that also of their friends, shall be bound till they have an answer thereof which they expect in 40 dayes, provided that the French and Canida Indians during that time also binde up theire hatchett of warr.

With which explanation and three Belts the two Messengers went from the Flatts to Canida the 10th of Febr^{y} and four Christians that had been out Scouts went to convey them as farr as the great Lake

a true copy. M. Clarkson, Sec^{ry}.

Reverend Mr. Dellius to Governor Fletcher.

[New-York, B. T., V. G. 50.]

New Albany 12 Feb: 169$\frac{3}{4}$.

Sir

When the agents of the Indians were in this Citty on the 2^{d} of this instant month, came to my hands from the Jesuit Milet the inclosed letters with 6 gold Spannish pistolles, to buy for him some shirts and stockins, which letter I have answered as appeares by the inclosed Coppy, wch was sent him with the s^{d} goods. Uppon the desire of the Indians but chiefly of Maj^{r} Shuyler have I translated into Frensh the explication of the Belts which two Indians tooke with them to Canida, in an open paper. The Kannassoor who was the Cheif of the Messengers here, insisted verry much to have a coppy, to the end the Frensh, as he alledged, should not deceive him with a wrong explication, wch s^{d} coppy was given him.

S^r itt is almost incredible how much the Indians are inclined to make peace with the Frensh; and to divert them therein have I infused the Proselites and by them the other Mohaakx, that they have the greatest reasons to be dissatisfyed about the proceedings of the other Indians, who have without their preallabel advice and consent, thus farr treated for peace with the Frensh; and by them I gave alsoo the other Nations to understand that they could not make any peace with the Frensh, without breaking their word & covenant with yor Excêll. and in time to make all the Indians and Christians of this and the other governm^t to be their ennimies, and when they should once happen to fall into warre againe with the French, which would undoubtedly [be] ere long, as the experience of former times have evidently made apeare, were they, with their wives and children then would bee, and to whom they should fly for succour.[1] And therefore if they continued in those proceedings they would find them most pernicious for their country and people. These and the like reasons did prevaile upon them for that time; but I am apprehensive that by the delusions of the Jesuit in their country they will be otherwise perswaded. I hope the affairs may continue in the posture they now are till your Excêll. arrivall here, when I doubt not but by your Excêll. prudent conduct and wisdom all may be brought to a good end, and in the interim recomanding your Excêll. by my prayers, in the protection of the Almighty God, with a profound respect I am, Sir,

Your Excêll. most humble &
most obed^t Servt
DELLIUS.

A true Copy.
(signed) M. CLARKSON, Sêcry.

(Indorsed.)
"Copy. Translation of Mr Dellius letter
"to his Excêll. Ben: Fletcher dat. 12 Feb.
"169¾."

As for the six Spanish Pistolls wch you sent me my wife has bought 26 shirts and 26 pair of stockings. I have given them all to the Messenger that brought the gold and to that lame woman you call your sister, So S^r^ If I can serve you in any thing else you need but command

Your most humble Servt

DELLIUS.

A true Copy. M. CLARKSON Sêcry.

Endorsed—Copy translation of Mr Dellius letter from Albany to the Jesuite Milett at Oneijde dated 9th February 169¾. Rec^d^ 13th June 1694.

B: G:
P: 49:

Interpretation of the three Belts to be sent to Canada by the Five Nations.

[New-York Papers, IV. G. 41.]

The Interpretation of the 3 Belts to be sent to Canida.

[*Omitted, being a Duplicate of the Document, ante p.* 79.]

Major Peter Schuyler to Governor Fletcher.

[New-York Papers, IV. G. 52.]

May it please your Excêll.

Ass I gave y^r^ Excêll. an account in my Last p^r^ ye Post ye Sachims of ye 5 Nations came here with whom I have strugled 10 days as y^r^ Excêll. will see by ye inclosed proceedings and they are certainly so as y^r^ Excêll. well observs both awd and wearied of ye warr, and distrust much our ability to support them against ye growing Power of ye French I would not for any thing I had gone to Onnondage to been there at there meeting There I should have quite despair'd of ever effecting what I have done now for I never founde y^m^ speak with more hesitacôn yet I have gaind y^t^ Point to winn time till your Excêll: comes up when they all engage to be here & Dekanissora in person who is ye mann ye Govr of Canida soe much longs for & by these Message to ye Canida Praying Indians ye French will fynde they cannot to much depend upon there words but will see they are so farr influenced here to obey your Excêll. commands.

In the Intrim that we were treating with them Ger^t^ Luykasse with 2 of ye farr Indians called Showanoes arrives who brings ye news that Arnout ye Interpreter with a considerable number of those heathen well be here next Summer and good store of bever many of our young men long to goe and meet them. I hope y^r^ Excêll. will send me orders not to suffer

above 4 or 5 to goe with ye s^d^ Ger^t^ Luykasse to meet them since we know not how much we may want our men next summer I should be glad to see this place well garrisoned but fear our neighbours will continue there obstinacy the Jesuite Milet does us a great deal of damage & designd to goe himself to Canida which was ye Reason made me ye easier graunt there request of sending this way to stopp that road wch they have promisd till they see y^r^ Excêll. His Letters & Explication of ye belts D^o^ Dellius wil send to y^r^ Excêll. I have sent to Mr Honan ye acc^t^ of ye charge of my Journey & of ye Sachims being here who were 120 in all, women and children which I doebt not but y^r^ Excêll wil ord^r^ to be paid as I have engaged. I have no more to add but y^t^ I shall esteem myself wel rewarded for all ye pains & trubls I have had with these Indians if what we have done have but y^r^ Excêll. approbation & good likeing in ye meantime I shall remain in all humility

Your Excêll. most obedient
& obliged servant
PIETER SCHUYLER.

Albany 14 Feb.
169¾.

A true copy.
(signed) M. CLARKSON, Secry.

Endorsed,

Copy Maj^r^ Schuyler's letter to His Excêll. Ben. Fletcher
dat. 14th of February 169¾.
Rec^d^ 13th June 1694.
B: G:
P: 52:

Robert Livingston to Governor Fletcher.

[New-York Papers, B. . IV. G. 51.]

Albany 14 Feby 169¾.

May it please Your Excêll.

I am apt to beleeve we are past all danger for this winter, neither did I much fear ye enemy so long as they have not ye 5 Nations secure, wh[illegible]h they hard labour for; but I hope wil be deceived, when yor Excêll comes to discourse and to convince them of their error. We have had them here 10 days and they have at last promis'd faithfully (but little faith is in them) not to keep any correspondence with ye Frenc[illegible], but to meet yor Excêll. here in 70 days. In ye mean time ye messingers they sent to C[illegible]ida will return, by whom we shall heare what they say to it. I fear nothing will p^r^vent their inclinations for peace with ye enemy, except we were so fortunate to committ some [illegible]oyle upon ye enemy, whereby we might be made formidable in their eys, complaining [illegible]y see nothing that ye English gain upon ye French.

I blush to think how base people are grown & y^t^ they should so palpably discover it as

found them very rhea

Coll Ohndrio Hamilton Governor of the
hire of partition between the Province of
from the Station formerly agreed unto by
vernours may be Examined to ascertain
Plantation & Settlements more the Line who at pres
of Right ought to belong to either government
Ordered Coll Stephen Cortlandt Coll Nicholas Bayard Wm
and William Dunbarr Esqrs of a Committee of this Board to co
answer thereunto against the next Council

At a Council held at Fort William Henry the 27th
1693/4
Present His Excell Benja Fletcher &c

Steph Cortlandt } Esqrs | John Younge } Esqrs
Nich Bayard | | Alex Heathcote |
Wm Dunbarr | | |

His Excell caused read the answers of the Council of Maryland a
the bill of Rights Entred by the former Right Honble Proprie
in they cause their none pay of £250 Sterling annd by
out the Coffers in Maryland to support the Forces of their Govern
informed that the bill drawn by the former Coppy in order to that p

Ordered Coll Nich Bayard & William Dunbarr Esqrs do draw up
answer to the said Letter as they shall judge most proper & this Board

Ordered that Augustine Graham the Lawyer do make a true draf
the Fortifications & Battery intended to be Erected in the City of Albany

2 At a Council held at Fort William Henry the 28th of
1693/4
Present Coll Nich Bayard &c Benja Fletcher &c

Steph Cortlandt } Esqrs | John Younge } Esqrs
Nich Bayard | | Alex Heathcote |
Wm Dunbarr | | |

The Memorial of the Charge and expence of his Excell Government
to which is Inclosed a Copy of the Queens Letter Entred the 27th Inst
Steph Cortlandt & Coll Nich Bayard Esqrs Inspecting in the
Country give their Opinions and Reasons how
Ordered that the Treasurer do pay the Sum of
pounds & Interest according to Act of the Assembly

[illegible] addresses having
£4: 8: 3½ which was left in the
for the charge of the Lord's journey to Connec
audited by Coll Colcandr & Coll Bayard was approved
Ordered a Warrant issue for payment of four pounds ten
shillings for journey of Mongrate to Daniel Horan in full
for his account.
Ordered a Warrant issued for the payment of fifteen pounds
shillings to Mary Clerk Wessells for the charge of his journey to
the five Nations for their Majesty's service
Ordered a Warrant issue for the payment of two pounds three-
shillings to Mrs Eliz: Wandells for twelve pistolls of Indian coin
given to the Indians in the months of June last.
Ordered a Warrt issue for payment of seven shillings to John
Jean Jacques for a canoe pressed for their Majesty's service in the
Expedition to the Northern in February 169⅔ and lost in the way
Ordered a Warrt issue for payment of one pound fifteen shillings
to John Rose for entertainment of two granadeers at the house
of Mary Jones now in actual in the time of their sickness
Ordered a Warrt issue for payment of twelve pounds to Mr Grant
shillings for the charge of his journey to the Minisinck Country
Upon the petition of four Negroes in consideration of the petitioners
Negroes Ordered the Town of Newtown do release another
to be Collector of their Town
Upon the petition of John Evans Esq praying the grant of four
Evans small islands in Hudsons River which was surveyed by the late
Governour Dongan from the Esopus Indians and for the Swamps at
the fresh water and brush water pond
Ordered a Warrt issue to the Surveyor to survey the Swamps
as desired in order to a grant of the same
Widow Hawley Upon the petition of Widow Hawley on behalfe of her fifteen children
Ordered a Warrt issue to the Surveyor to survey the said plantation
Wm Merritt Upon the petition of William Merritt praying an order for the
payment of 107 £ 10: 11d due & payable by arrearages of a penny
in the pound rate raised to defray the charge of the Government which
was collected at the Esopus & is an account thereof audited anno 168
remaining in the Secretary Office.
It was moved in Council that fifty pounds of the money
lying in Coll Colve hands be for the Attorney Generall
[illegible] and that money not yet disposed of. Ordered a Warrt
issue for payment of Fifteen pounds two shillings seven pence

Vito

1693/4

Present His Excell. Gen: Fletcher

Sr Fred Phillips
Steph Cortlandt
Wm Pinhorne
John Lawrence
Jacob Wendell
Jacob Stratchey

Cortlandt

Upon the motion of Mr Richard Stillwell desiring
whereupon to run the East line of his Patent the last
Ordered a Warrt issue for payment of five pounds to
work &c for a horse lost within Excell service in Comm
Ord. Com. Gen. Fletcher &c

1693/4

Present His Excell Gen Fletcher &c

Stephn Cortlandt
Jacob Wendell
Wm Pinhorne
John Lawrence
Jacob Stratchey

His Excell did propose that a day of Humiliation by fast
prayer be kept throughout this Province to ask the blessing of Go
upon their Naval and Land and for the Preservation
Assembly then granting their victory of all his Majesty
in all his Dominions which is approved of

Ordered that Copies of the Council draft of proclamation be
sent to the publishers that they do on the 16th of March next assigned for
from which time strong that the whole Province

Ord. Com. Gen. Fletcher &c

March 1693/4

Present His Excell Gen Fletcher &c

Sr Fred Phillips
Stephn Cortlandt
Jacob Wendell
Jno Lawrence
Wm Pinhorne
Jacob Stratchey

Grignon

Upon reading the petition of Jacques Grignon of Staten Island Cordw
praying a Patent for the Island with an addition of four acres of mea
to perform the same is granted

Ordered that the Secretary do draw a Patent & that the Petitioner
on payment of the Fees thereof

Newyork the 28th of March
1694

May it please your Lops

Our Indians of the five Nations are now become so weary of the warr and so far prevaild upon by the presents and power of the ffrench of Canada that if it were possible to engage them to turn their arms that way by the papers accompanying this Your Lops will perceive what progress the Indians have already made towards a peace. I have been at great charge and pains to divert them therefrom, and am now going to meet them at Albany. It is believed by the best experienced people in this Country there is a necessity to give way to them in order of making peace with Canada lest the safety of this Province & Province of New York nor their Indians make no incursions upon us nor come on this side the Lake but I doubt they cannot be restrain'd. Nothing has given this discouragement to the heathen more than the weakness of Our forces being neglected by our neighbours the warr is left wholly to a small handfull of people in this Province who are the first line of battle and by necessity must be exposed to defend Our neighbours on the flanks whilst they sit at ease.

Our Assembly did lately sit and in hopes of speedy relief have ordered subsidy for one hundred and seaventy men for one year to commence the first of May next, I hardly know where to find the men or money without the ruine of a great many families; most of Our youth are removed into Our neighbouring Colonies to avoid the payments & service and except thirty men from the Forces (which is) and the conduct of Coll Andros Hamilton their Governour) we are like to have no assistance from any of them Sr William Phips gave the positive denial. Virginia & Maryland by their Commission extended that by their Statute Order they were only required to contribute & agree

with

With the neighbouring Colonies concerning ayds of men and other assistance to defend the ffrontiers during the warr therefore could not proceed unlesse the rest would comply Their Matie did likewise order 500 £ sterl out their Coffers in Virginia and 250 £ sterl from Maryland which is not payd they discount the said former by former assistance in bills given being before they received their Matie Orders, which bills were rere understood to be the convolsions of their Assemblys, and those we had from Maryland for £362:8:0 drawn by Coll Copley upon Richard Hunter Esq in London are returned to us protested. Pensilvania will neither kill nor contribute aid to the arm of flesh so that this Province is rent and torn in pieces, most of the Inhabitants either removed to Pensilvania or Connecticut or under hard duty upon the ffrontiers.

Connecticut in the time of the disorder of Jacob Leisler did assist him at Albany with 100 men & maintained out since the arrivall of Governour Slongfiter with Authority from the Great Seal of England they have neither added one man nor one farthing to the assistance of this Province though abundantly nearer situate to Our ffrontiers than Long Island (now called Nassaw) which is above two thirds of this Government

I hope Yo Lops will take into serious consideration the circumstances of this Province & favour those requests which I have given in my memoriall presented to Yo Lops for the relief & defence of this their Matie Province more particularly the pay of the two Companys of granadeers who are in great want thereof

I am

May it please yo Lops

Yo Most obedient Most faithfull

and humble Servant

Ben Fletcher

N York

25 March: 1699

From Coll Fletcher to the Comm:tee

Rec 13 June 1699

Read 18 June 1699

Do: in going to Albany & passing the Indians from treating with ye Mohock

a Subsidy raised for 170 men for a year

& Wm Phips has refused to assistance

The Maryld Virginia & Pensylvania wth not Custody Connecticut afford no assistance

B: G:

P: 30

Ent N. York Vol: 3: p: 105

1

Onnondage the 22d November 1693 Johannes
Lieghsse who went thither with the Smith being sent for
by the Sachims of Onnondage said as follows

We acquaint the Governour and Magistr that the Indian Messenger is returned from Canada and do now send for you in all haste as we do for all the Indians the Caiyonger Sonnekers to come
to Albany Councel here in Onnondage to hear all the news do not fail
to come for we are flesh & blood & this is matter of great moment
we do not passe you any time etc that it hath concluded by us when the
messenger went to Canada but he should stay till we do all come
and all we all should go to Albany together now we shall hear all
what the Governour have put to the Indians and have charged to
acquaint us & Sinnekes with this message Said Johannes Lieghsse

The said Johannes Lieghsse Sayd that he was charged strictly by
the Sachims of Onnondage the last Assembly when he came
up towards Onnondage with the Governour not to return
at first time coming to the Sinnekes but rather further
their journey for to a generall consultation of the Five Nations
& then a resolution may be made & those that the Governour
may to all Christians & upon treating from Albany

The Messenger Jonas Onnondage Interpreter was sent from Canada and
arrived at Onnondage with the Governour of Canada to the
Valleys and all the Sachims with the Governour the
next day after arrived the Governour of Canada only
with the Sachims that belong to Onnondage and
from whence

The Onnondage Sachims gave their answer in writing which was sent
to their Countrymen gone to Canada to come down to a Generall Meeting
that matter shall be treated of

Johannes Lieghsse says that the Sachims & two others whose
names are Sagoharisa & Tsoc ochse whose
names are Sagoharisa & Tsoc ochse that the Governour of Canada had two
days to speak to all the principall Indians two from each Nation to treat
at Canada and being asked what meant the visit of so many

Sagoharisa

Sarrina Seed Clerk Should be Sent at the Generall meeting at Antrom
dagg and not before.

A true Copy

W. Clerkson Secy

W. Clerkson Secy

The Interpretation of the 3 belts to be putto (under)

II

At the Mohaques assembled at Onnondages sent me a man
express to Orange to invite me to come to them to Onnondages
to the end that I should recite the words which they had determin-
ed to send to Onnontio or to Monsieur the Count Frontiniac
whose being arrived with this same and their Ships they sent
me to write that which follows in shewing me their belt
1 This belt where in five diamonds appears on a white ground
are to signifie the 5 Mohaqs Nations who have all with common
consent resolved the Embassage of the Mohaques to Quebecq
their taking by this belt &c. We are now arrived Onnontio
Our father at your dores where you have called us and I
amongst others whom you bid to Cayuntoren hearing
your voice for the third time which called me by name am now
arrived. You will ask me what is to Cayuntoren —
dread of which me thinks you ought to remove. It is my father
your mandate of which I spoke which called me from
among strangers at length I have resolved to expose my life
to perish to be cast into the Kettle and to die to vindicate
of the Mohaques & Nations to this which now I go =
ing to do to speak not reason from my father to speak
for you. I have two to speak first to demand the
Mohaques have no more reason left them we will examine a=
mongst our selves & you will see if you have to raise us can subsist
2 of the second which is a great belt almost all black sayd
that of Onnontio himself does not overset the kettle of
water this belt of the Mohaques will endeavour to overset it.
3 The third belt which is the longest of all is to say that the Mo-
haques wish that their words may raise the dead and to carry
even to the King of France & England particularly to the King
of France to the end that we may speak ourselves upon this
arrival and that we will give them if we can find a peace as
their desire that is to say a general peace not only amongst
all the Indians but amongst all those dwelled above
all between the King of France and England and they

302 pray

Say that they may have answer assoon as possible.

There is 50 dayes allowed to these Embassadors if they stay but 60 it will occasion a controuersy

The Mohaques demanded that Corlaer open the other which Mongoras the Minister of Albany had written to the Reverend father Dablon But as it was sealed Corlaer would not suffer it. but that I would desire the Reverend father Dablon to let us know the contents and that then I would Acquaint the Mohaques therewith

A true Copy

W. Clarkson Secy

Colonial Laws of New York Vol. 3 Page 193

Rec'd 13 June 1694

B. G.
P. 11.

Propositions of meetings about messengers, involving Oneidas. PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, KEW, ENGLAND, C05/1038.

47 III

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Propositions of meetings about messengers, involving Oneidas. PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, KEW, ENGLAND, C05/1038.

I'le must send to Albany and do it there whereupon the Gover was very wroth and turn'd his back upon the belt and would not receive it but after he had consulted with the Jesuites that had been formerly among the five Nations was advised to take up the belt of wampum and signify his pleasure by another belt to the 5 nations which the messenger has now brought whereby he demands as he did before: that two of each nation do come to Albany acknowledge their Errour and beg Peace and then he will receive them again as children into his covenant and send further to the five Nations Children you are strongly desired by the Governour of Canada who has styled himself (upon your) god a strange name not used by any of the former governours of that place will you wage war with the French who have supplyed daily from thence ships and what you have on any occasion to supply your place you are made believe that we have a war with you but we have not begunn yet now I will hang over the great Kettle of war and shou that I am an — enemy to the English for they of Boston have been so to visite me and promised to come again but I see none of them and therefor I must go and must leave this winter.

The said Tatticadaja there are great preparation making for a design this winter and the French say it is upon New England but say likewise they are Enemys and must not be trusted and that the people of Albany may be upon their guard.

A true copy.

W: Clarkson Secry

Propositions of meetings about messengers, involving Oneidas. PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, KEW, ENGLAND, C05/1038.

in 22 March 1694

Propositions of Meetings about Messengers
Between Governor Fletcher & Oneidas
Dated 22 March 1693

Recd 13 June 1694

B: G:
P: 111.

47. IV

Copy Licence for Exeter

1 2.

Sir I do accompany the inclosed papers relating to the Indians as soon as I heard of Farrita the Messengers arrivall I sent for him and the letters & desired that two of the principall Indians might come along with the letters to hear the contents of them but they say there are no letters come nevertheless the messenger hath told me that the Governor of Jamaica will come & desire Yor Excellency will be pleased to signify what your Excellency thinks fitt to say to them or if they do not write what answer shall I send them for I find that the Indians are informed as a peace with the French & sends a ship dispatched the messenger back to Jamaica & sent the Letters in y hands of other persons bade desiring them to come downe neither answering to their promise acquainting them that I have sent a boat down to my Lord Governor desiring him instructions of their engagement and that they were to come and treat there & no where else and not suffer them selves to be deluded by the French to have an answer of the Letter Yor Excellency sent to the Jamaica Indians of the Indians being returned with Governor sent by Yor Excellency to the Jamaica Indians who thank Yor Excellency for Yor good admonitions & wishes from and will come further in this matter with the first to treate with Yor Excellency they say they have heard of the English of New England that some of their Captains are still in peace but of those captains are gone to the English & some of them & that the Indians are many among them & are gone back to Canada for above 20 of the Indians got down & remained they were desirous to trust and he was forced to return the Indians back for a peace without Indians hopes they may not gain their ends to our prejudice I beare the matter wholly to Yor Excellency & shall not be wanting to any thing that orders Yor Excellency shall be pleased to send me in this or any other thing & shall be

Dated 1st January 1693

Yor Excellency most obedient servant

305

W. Clarkson Secry

Colo Fenwick

Copy

Rcd 13 June 94

B: G.
P: 45.

May it pleas your Excellency

Since my last of y^e 12.th Instant major Schy=ler returned out of y^e Country whome I sende= went no farther then y^e Mohoghs Country, what= they have done there I know nothing of, but must refer y^r Excellency to major Schylers letter wch I Sup=pose may give y^r Excellency Satisfaction, y^e people of this place are in great Consternation for feare of y^e enemy, which as yett we hear no more of, neith= believe we shall, however we are ready to receive them if they Come I fear nothing but our Indians betraying us who certainly has Concluded a peace with y^e french, I shall on all ocations give y^r Excellency account what hapens, I have nothing to ad but wishing y^r Excellency and me Lady with y^e rest of y^r family all prosperitty, and many happy new years is the hearty desiers and well wishes of.

Your Excellencys most
Duttyfull and obedient=
Humble Servant.

Rich: Ingoldesby

Albany jan: y^e 15.th
1693/4

By
M. Clarkson Secry

Coll Ingoldsby to
Lieut Dowell B. Hooker
January 15th 1693/4

Recd 13th June 1694

B:G:
P: 47:

47.V

Journall of Maj. Peter Schuy=lers Intended Journey to ye five nations begunn ye 4th of January 1694/5

After we had stayd 14 days for ye Sachims Comeing Downe who sent Word that they would Come to Albany & Understanding by James Lucas & Two Sachims sent by them that they Desyred to be Excused from ye Journey In this season of the year. I did According to his Excell. Gen. Fletcher Cap. Gen. Instructions depart from Albany the 4th of January taking Maj. Wessells and Hille ye Interpreter along with me to go to Oneyde where I had appointed ye Sachims of the 5 nations to meet me and arrived that night at Schinechtady —

The 5th We Went from Schinechtady and arrived ye 7th day to ye Praying Wagnase Castle called Tiononderoge —

The 8th We went from ye first castle of the Wagnese to the Last where we found all the Sachims & Young Indians Convened who Received us kindly Making a Long — Speech of What had Past formerlyes with Many Expressions more to the Like Purpose not Exceeding but We Desired them to hasten being of all the Nations for we said they Lye in Ambush & discomfite upon our — knees and Knew not what we shall do we Understand ye it Was Concluded in the Last meeting at Onondage when Maj. Wessells was there in the Summer that ye — Govr of Canada should Not be heard Speake by any — Messages but Directly at Albany by his Excell. but we Understand ye Tarriha is again Come to Oneyde by the French Gov. with full Insight for Commissioners

2d

to be Sent

I doe send to him from the 5 Nations to speak of Peace and therefore doubt not but ye are sent for by ye 4 nations for that Purpose although we are much troubled when we consider ye difficulty of ye way by the Extream deep snow which hinders your Journey

May Peter Schuyler answer to the Mohogs

Brethren

You say ye 4 Nations are all Discomfited why so ye have Brisk men still? doe Rear you up again & Put your upon your feet & you shall goe along with me to the Great Meeting at Onondage where I have called all the 5 Nations together Since Otasity Tarrigha the Messenger is arrived from Canada to Onondage & that the 4 nations sent word to his Excell: that he was come & Requesting his Excell: to send some Commissioners to be present at a Meeting at Onondage but before the Messenger came to Albany he sent an Express to the Sachims acquainting ye that I Expected them & ye Messenger to come & come to Albany according to ye last Conclusion made at Onondage & that in the Meantime I would Inform his Excell: ye Governr of ye arrivall of the Messenger to Onondage and Receive his Excell Commands about it but instead of ye Sachims Messengers coming Downe according to Engagment ye 4 Nations send us a Resolution which they have taken & Caused ye Secretary Bull it upon papers & sent it to Albany and would have our advise upon it

I have

I have therefor by his Excell. Comand undertaken this
Troublesome Journey to which I Invite the Brethren
to goe along with me and helps to Consult y^e Publike
good of y^e Whole house I have sent an Expresse before y^t
the Sachims doe meet me at Oneyde upon wch if Sach-
=ims desyred me to stay y^e Sabbath day being y^e 7 of
January & they would Consult together according
to there Custome & Stayed there the 7 & y^e 8 they Desp-
=atched 4 of there Sachims to accompany me to y^e Gen^ll
Meeting to Goe along with us to Oneyde ——
The 9th do Went from y^e Last Castle of the Mohogs & Came to
y^e old Castle Called Canonoge where y^e french burnt
Last Spring & stayd there it night ——
The 10th do we March^d from Canonoge & having gone about
12 Miles found a Verry deep snow which Made me almost
Resolve to turn back being Impossible to Storm the Journey
upon ye way a Indian met us who brought us news
a Drefull it ye 10th Instant from ye Oneydes bass to
Which this is Refer^d he told us further y^t the higher
we went ye Deeper the snow was & y^t we Could not
Possibly gett thro upon wch we Resolved to Turn back
and to send 2 Indians forward with a belt of Wampum
to acquaint ye Nation of Onas Come so far out
ye Deep snow hindred my Comeing to y^m and therefore
Expected ye Sachims with a hundred brisk Young Indians
to Come with all speed to Albany Charging them
Expresly Not to send to Canada but first to Come there
y^t we might Consult together what was fitting to
be done in an affare of this Import & so arrived at
albany ony 12th d^o

A true Copy

M. Clarkson Secry

Pieter Schuyler

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Copy

Journall of Capt Schuyler
Intended journey to Onnondage
begunn the 4th of Janry 1693/4

Recd 13. June 94

B: G:
P: 46:

28 Recd 1694.

Lr. 4) VII · Onneist. ye 31 of Jan:
1694

The peace of Jesus Christ

It is with some averseness I write, because I have not received an answer to that which I writt to you by Canonreas d'Anie, which was of consequence My Brothers Sannasitoren and Tarsha makes me take the pen in my hand again, to know what has bin the occasion of several false reports & ill discourses which dishonour the Agoanders Iroquois They called me to Onontage where they were assembled, and made me write in full Councell, where I desired the Armourer and Smith of Onontage might assist, after I had given the paper to Bagsantara, he asked my leave to send it to Albany. I told him I had made him master of it by putting it into his hands, and that it was his writeing, or the resolution of the whole council rather then mine, because there was some articles in the explication of the first Belt I did not approve of, and which was against the true Christian manner of speakeing, or of Children well instructed according to the order of God.

Bagsentara had ordered the Messenger to bring back the said paper, and to make three, so that they might desire the Minister of Albany to inform us in french or Iroquois what he could dislike that it may be corrected in the Councill if it should soon convenient, because they endeavour to do things soe well, that they may not be reproached We are seen from Heaven, and from farr off upon Earth.

309

thers Colonies as shall more

The Messenger in going by said that Mr Schuyler was bringing the paper and Letters not only from Mons.r the Minister but also from Bondido, all this proved false. They make me write this Letter to know what there is of truth, and what has been disliked in the explication of the three Belts because all is not true firmly done, as not to be altered, if it be thought convenient therefore these Articles must be marked, upon which any objection shall be made.

I am informed they discourse att Albany that my Letters must not be carryed to Canada, and they desire to know who is the Author of these reports? and if he could hate the Embassadors ill received? or that they should not returned? tis well known that without my Letters Tarsha had not returned as he did, his return shews the malice of these Calumnies, and of many others. I add that the Council of Onnyd have resolved to send me with the Embassadors which are designed for Montreal or Quebec, and therefore I may be the Messenger my self of your Letter wch I received from your Admirations and of what else you will add. I recomend this Journy to your prayers and am with all my heart

Sr

Your most humble & obliged Servt in

our Lord Peter Millett of ye Society of Jesus

I have six Spanish Pistolls given me to assist the Poor, the Orphans, and the other unhappy wretches of this Mission. be pleased Sr to give them to your Lady that she may buy some Shirts, great and small & some stockings as cheap as possible

I will write to Canada what I shall receive and they will partake of the benefitt and of the glory which will return to God. If this Messenger and a Lame woman called Haunhaon one of my Sisters can't carry all, I desire to write to me what remaines, to that I may have it brought by another opperturnity.

They sent this fine spanish Gold rather then French, to the end it may give no Suspition Our profession obligeth us to be obligeing to all and to offend none? why do they then despise us? and why doe they endeavour to cry us down by several false imputations. Is it not enough that wee have suffered within this five yeares. Sr Jon. spoke to me about thirteen hundred pounds deliverance, but if these Slanderers had bin believed, instead of my being delivered they would have added to my Bondage. What will those Gentlemen say to God when he makes them sensible of the good entertainm^t I have received from the Indians in comparison to what they have said and done against me God forgive them as we wish he will forgive all^s

To Mr Godefredus Dellius
Minister of Albany At the Esopus

M. Clarkson Secry

Copy Translation
Fr Jesuits Letter
to Mr Bellin at Albany
Dated 31st Jan 1693/4

Recd 15 June 1694

B: G:
P: 40:

Province of New York

An VIII

Propositions made by the Sanekaas of the five Nations the Shaqual Swyder Onnondages Cajonges and Sinnekes in the City Hall of Albany the 2d day of February 1693/4

Present Stadtholder Smith
Esq Mayor & Aldermen

Degannistore Sanekaas & Onnondages
Speaker

Cajenquiragoe in their language signifys great Warr-rior the name they have given to the Governor

Sachems for my Brother Corlaer & the Gov[r] & Council

Brethren the Governour telling us these assistance which the Governour have to desire there

Letter of February 1693 which may reach us every Moment that the Governour is not present we desire

you to Consider it & Speak to it before wee depart

Brethren wee have heard your Letter which you have

311

sent

Brethren all the Cajenquiragoe Nations are one Body

& agree all as one Man Brethren the Sinnekes are of the five Nations

one of those men called Dutch Messengers to Canada & returning

brought us a Belt of Wampum from the Governour of Canada that we

should not Joyne with the King of Jerdaris & the Governour could

not depend on anything which Cajenquiragoe

Brethren at Jerusha the Messenger from Onnondage came to Canada

with our Messenger and told the Governour that there were five

hundred men more that were to come to attack them for

Cannorkeese a Cheguas Sachem told them that it was intended

by the five Nations to betray them but Jarusha told them there

was no such thing.

Jarusha came to Quebec & the Governour delivered the

belt and told the Count Frontinac that if he would have peace

He must goe to Albany and get it for the five Nations would doe
nothing without Cajenquiragoe upon which the Governour of Canada
was angry and said he had nothing to do with the Governour of New-
yorke he would treat with the five Nations for the peace that related
to the Christians must come from over sea and said further he was
sorry to see the five Nations were so much degenerate as to receive
the English at their Townes in Comendage and submitt to them Whereas
formerly they were only three Nations and now they had taken in
the fourth Nation to rule over them -

The Governour of Canada said further if you had told me your
Errand in any of your Letters I would have come but upon that
you must goe to Albany which is a place I cannot goe to.
To that purpose you have done very ill to let the people
of Albany see further over you that you can doe nothing with-
out their consent therefore I must tell you againe that two of
your Nation came to me viz Dekanitsore must be one
I having orders from his King my Master that if you came in
any hostile manner I should treat you -

Then the five Nations said the Governour of Canada
is in confusion upon your Little Child am therefore
come speedily and speak of peace else I will stop my ears for
the future & by all means let Dekanitsore come for of the Flagges
come alone I will not hear them Let three of all the five Nations
come & the Farmer go home and tell the five Nations this and that
I will stay for their coming till the Leaves bud or the Back turns
to the Spring & go home for I have a Great Businesse
here to Command and if you come not in that time the King my
Master will send orders to raise Soldiers and see then what will become of you
I am Greatly moved concerned & greived to see that the five Nations
are so much debauched by Cajenquiragoe the Governour of
Newyorke who came in a Ship lately to that Country and
by Order from formerly the Castle of the five Nations used to
come and converse with me but now the Governour of New-
yorke has so much Divided them that they will not hearken
but let them see what will follow if they proceed. Then said

the

The Governour of Canada discourses with Tarrihia the Onondage Messenger who arrived with the messuage in Onondage the 15th November last

The five Nations by their Speaker Togariatsore make their apology that they did not take the letters from Tarrihia and send them to Albany according to their promise laying the blame upon the Onondages whom they had injoyned to do it. but they have deceived them

They also make their apology for their not coming earlier to Albany as soon as Tarrihia came to consult about the proposall sent by the Governour of Canada the reason was because Onondage the Chief Sachim at Onondage had a sore Legg could not travail whereupon he [illegible] sent to call the meeting at Onondage and [illegible] invited Cayuga to it.

Mast Messages.

When the five Nations were assembled at Onondage [the Mingoes were not there] the Speaker Onnagoe Onondage said — Brethren we do not go to Albany nor was invited since last general meeting and hope [illegible] when you return after you have been at Onondage [illegible] you do not go to Albany but a Messenger accordingly when he had soon consulted with the Sachims Captaines and Warryors of the Onondages & they were fully resolved to keep the meeting at Onondage & not go to Albany & if they would consult any thing upon the Government of Canada [illegible] the Onondage to send & you are fully resolved to send an answer to Count Frontinac from the 5 Nations here present a belt of wampum down for the Onondages and add not one word upon the Government of Canada or peace.

The Onondages took up the Hatchet with a Speech they made him at which [illegible] he would send no message to the Governour of Canada with the advice and consent of the Brethren of the East — that is the Government and the Mohaques and thereupon resolved to send an account to Albany of all their proceedings for

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE COLONIAL 312

they

165

Iroquois had in the meeting proposed to send 3 belts of Wampum to
Onondaga with the following propositions or signification but not
without the consent & knowledge of Onnder

1st Belt Sir Ondio Onnder name may give me permission of [Canada] upon
my arrival there I found and [illegible] him condemned why I was
afraid to send the reason is because of the great kettle of war which
is among our but we have [illegible] come with you & make what I
shall say into two Belts & straight along with me and so
oblige me to carry down my first belt

2d Belt If you do not only throw down the kettle of war and spill it but
break the kettle into peices that it may not be able to be mended
upon meaning an everlasting peace

3 Belt Sir Onondio you are sent from the French King
over the water as Ajetiquiragoe is sent from our King & Queen
of England now I am now going to say to you in the name
of the great God in heaven you say you will have nothing to do
with our enemies of Ajetiquiragoe Government but we must
tell you that we are inseparable we can have no peace with you
& they as you are in peace with them we must all stand or fall
together therefore we can do nothing in it nor have peace except
our brethren and you are in peace

That among [illegible] the Jesuits Christ who was sent for to
Onondage requested with much to have that honour to make two
propositions with two belts to send to Canada to promote the publick
good [to stay given in the room of a principall Sachem of
Onondage viz. Sastaiui in the road Therefore no a word with the
rest of the Sachems of Onondage there is likewise a Gentleman
having taken presents from Canada & given in the room of the
first Sachem of Onondage] The Christ was told to speak and to
write what he had spoke who spoke as he writt in his paper
where he ought only with this distinction that Lamoraille the
Christ how to be sent for [illegible] from Trance to Montreall [illegible]
at Onondage and that they do not acknowledge him for their gov-
ernor

The Speaker Dekanistore proceeded in a long discourse related

now

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Now that two Indian squaws were running away from Lindberg's
who mett with Joe Tonniker a hunting one of the said squaws
staid with the Tunniker but the other went to the Canida Indian
staying castle called Carhaunage and there told the great indig-
nation she had to go to her own Country again whereupon the
Sachim of the aforesd straying Indians called Tatarigpisorax said
that he was sorry for the five Nations but if they would not make
peace with the aforesd they would go in the spring with a great
army and not only destroy them and their Castles but take pos-
session of their Country for the Governour of Canida was making
great preparations and given orders for the making of draft Vessels
or Batteaus they carry parties withall to the 200 & 300 and therefore
bid the said squaw that he would find an Indian along with her to
encourage the five nations to come speedily before the
Storm destroyd them the said squaw and Indian arriveing at
Onondage they sent for all their Indians from hunting that
they might be they were upon their guard and put for the se-
cundary Indians that in Canada whom the said
Indian & squaw passed by and dispatched the Indian back to
Canada with another Indian of theirs castle fines we could not
get so farr away alone and with him a belt of wampum
wherein their Sachims word that he joined with the spring
to speak with the Governour of Canida for said Cannassore
in the flagg which is desired may be his sign and so sent him
back to Canida

This was true account of all the messages we have received
from Canida and as the brief of that time in Indies
we have been of all told by the Governour Cajenquiragoe &
Sinder and indeed by all of any note that could our welfare that
the said Iesuits would deceive and divide us and we finds it
now to be true by their own letters which we have seen and now
interpreted to us by Dominus Dellius but by all the art & subtility
in man not so farr deluded us but we are still the same people
as we were and therefore shall not trust them for the future

Those Colonies as shall

After this was Spoken Skanutsore stood up & Said

Brother Sasenquiragoe & Ryder

Whatever misunderstandings have arisen between us occasioned by the French Jesuits or otherwise let them be buryed in oblivion and our hearts reestablished in love & unity as formerly and — whatever flaws may be brought upon us by the late warrs between us that you have taken from us We have now Seed you what the Governour of Canada & Sagy and his wonder are now before you therefore consult what is requisite to be done and acquaint us that we may consider upon it we are now come to you at your desire to engage for your assistance in the warr by reason of Our Sachems indisposednes for desire that you would forthwith to come to give a visit of warr upon the French & Iro= quois near us

After this was done Speaking

Skanutsore Interpreter delivered yesterday of the Cayugas was interpreted to them as also the said Speaker explanation of the 3 belts that the five Nations would have sent to the governour of Canada and the explanation of the two belts of wampum which he desired he might send to Canada and the Sachems were dismissed & told to meet to morrow when they should have an answer

Albany the 3d January 1693/4

Present the Interpreters as before

Present also Skanutsore as before

Skanutsore upon reading of Garrilus return told the board all he had seen and heard since the governour of Ca= nada sent to his Town Sasenquiragoe our Governour General has wrote and never did imagine that you would be so treacherous as upon your return and promise us to offer to have called any — meeting to consult of that matter when it was so positively agreed upon at the last meeting at Onondago that Albany was the

place

& westward and that all power was given to Cadjenquiraqua over the
five Nations as the Governour of Canada has over his Indians & that
that none of the brethren were to hearken in the least to that perfi-
dious enemy but immediatly to have sent their Messenger and his
Belt and cast neither you may be sure the Council will not be sa-
tisfyed with your apology and excuse in a matter of so great import
after your engagement to act nothing without his knowledge & consent
& you had misguided your time to perswade your Children of Onnyde
& Onondage &c. to deliver into the French Christ Allett according to their
promise who is a spot in your Country & sorts you upon all those
disagreeable things you would have done Lastly

You have now related to me the Examinacons in your Country
concerning the affairs of Canada and say that no words of the Go-
vernour of Canada in your presence ought to have much time
to consult about it having all Governt particular commands
whom you desire to tell you that you order of hearing any
correspondence with the French or sending to Canada not-
withstanding to deliver up this Christ Allett who daily betrays

[illegible]

Brethren I need not enumerate the many tokens
the Great Cadjenquiraqua has given you from time to time of his
true & sincere intentions for a perpetual & firm Government
between us since your Fathers & yours would not hear the late nations
(who in 1684 made their application at Albany) speak of peace while
they came to Albany the place of treaty and the two nations
present,

Your Government hath been always true and stedfast to
you and ready at all times to protect and defend you against
the French as when they came to hunt you in February last
now I would fain know if any of the brethren can lay to
the charge any one thing wherein you ever found this Go-
vernment ungrateful to you and on the contrary have not
the French (of whom you have received this last belt of peace &
sent them word you will come to them in the spring) always

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even

Bren bretheren to you and when you speake most of your prayers they have
made in their hearts did not they doe so at Cadaraqui The governor
of Canada go with you and come to me and aske peace & forgiveness
and assure his children and slaves whilst in his owne time he is
afraid of your greatness he shall never always have the first
mistake been in mine of peace and might be easy your pardon
and forgiveness in your own country if they desire it which if they
doe shall soon signifie it to me I could the great spirit adore and
take pipe & tobacco

I am a young man & do not comprehend and understand
as children me Onnahquis will by the 3 moons a goe come with
what else more you want then I did when I was first sent the French
have not brought upon what you are not able to procure (Mann
it is against the nature of your children to trust to the strength
and courage of your young men & a great part has marked his
men & with courage you will posterity like unpolished & young slavery
to the French return to pardon this errand has urged me further to
tell you that if the French have any thing to offer to you in your
own country we must by your intercession desire to give them
a passe for their protection to come along with you to Canada where
the Governor will speak with you and the interpreter now in his
hands shall return here to be your guide the remainder of
the Indians in your company will depart with me to meet you

[illegible] to entertain [illegible] with [illegible] that
[illegible] the Governor [illegible] Dist
[illegible] corresponding with [illegible] me
[illegible] at [illegible] with [illegible]
[illegible] & [illegible]

Sept 1st Mr Peter Wood & Jno Hill to Canada Mr Thomas Yokumtsen
come along with the Indians and shall proceed to Canada in
company with [illegible]

Inc

The five Nations &c ly to ly Jrumpler &c
from ni Oswary the 5th of February 1693/4

Further Conferences &c under

The Governour of Canada was often pressed to treat of peace
upon which we have had several consultations in the mean time
Cayenguiragos and his Magnats have now patiently waited for our
coming further and we five Nations are forced now to acquaint
you that what you have said to us now is unexpected all misunder-
standings being taken away you have told us to keep no correspon-
dence with the French and given us a belt of wampum thereupon
on which belt we shall lay before the Souldiers of the Onnontagues Onyde
Onnondagues Cayugers and Sinnekers and make this answer We have
understood that you also told us that if any of the French or their
praying Indians should come to us in our Country to treate that we
shall send them to Albany and that they should have a free passe &
not be molested you have also proposed to us to be here in 20 days to
meet with Corlaer whereto we accept and promise to do we have never
disobeyed your Commands as it was concluded at Onnondage that
all things should be referred to him & so we accept of and told that before
five Nations met at Sir Wm Johnsons house to come in person shou-
not promise before the Assembly of Our Nations have concluded
the point and if they think fitt to send we shall be willing to come

We did not expect when we came hither to hear that positive
proposition of not keeping any correspondence with the French
before a time of 20 days appointed to meet again if there
be any matters to be debated in the mean time let no
body come between us but let us clear one another and if there be
any thing further to be said let it be spoke now while we are
convened together do give a belt of wampum &c

We remind you that proposition that if there be anything
that may be devised or thought upon for the publick good our pre-
servation & security in general let it be proposed now and
concluded while we are together & so ended their discourse

After this had done Mayr Schuyler asked whether they did not
now promise to stop all correspondence with the French either by
Sea Lands or otherways for the space of 20 days & that they be

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Ye Gov[r] Cai[n]quiragod[s].

The said Sokanitsne answered that he would lay down the belt of wampume in all the five Castles and tell that by it was signified to make ad correspondence with the ffrench but he would not engage that they will performe it.

Mayor Peter Schuyler Answer to the 5 Nations
Tuesday afternoon the 5th ffebruary 1693/4

Brethren I have considered yor Sayings again & tell you that I am not satisfyed with your Answer yor minds yesterday I understood you agreed to the proposall made to you by the Gov[r] Comanded therefore I would have you to heark and consider better of it & give me your answer I could not have the thought to be so perfidious a people as the 5 nations have always proved themselves to you do not be discouraged do give a belt of wampum.

Br. I told you yesterday that the reasons are probable why we this day have had a Conference of the Shoraanoes for Indians are to Town whereof Sir Edmund Andros that was first Governour who gave us an account that they are coming with fourteen nations of Indians with women & children in all a thousand fouls and are upon the way further told Arnout the Interpreter as you have this news from them our enemies therefore be brisk & not afraid & acquaint the 5 Nations herewith when you come home & do give them a belt of wampum.

This 7th of ffebruary 1693/4 afternoon

The Sachems of the five Nations being convened in the Citty hall the Speaker of the said Nations Dekanitsore came & called Maj[r] Schuyler & the Mayor & Aldermen & Justices of Albany who were all in Towne being sessions time & did then begin to speak as followeth

We have according to your desire maturely considered the answer you told us of yesterday and earnestly desire that you would be pleased to grant that which we have considered and desired an answer thereupon.

Maj[r] Schuyler answered that whatever should be proposed for them to grant he would do it, especially if it were for their honour & safety.

The

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE COLONIAL

The Indians said

Brethren You have now shut up the way from hence to Canada and we agree & concurr with the matter but think it impossible to send a messenger to their praying Indians to tell that we do not come because we have committed an errour this fall by sending an Indian of Onondage back to Canada with the French praying Indian to tell the Governour of Canada of our coming in the Spring but we finde the Indian is false in all his dealings and therefore we will send word to the French praying Indians by this way over the Lake that the French must not expect us in the Spring for we must attend Cayonguragoes Commands & do not design by this message to send for the Governour of Canada rather but to hear what he has to say

We have resolved to send two messengers a Mohaque & an Onondage the one called Adaggeras and the other Shistade and we desire that this may be granted and as a token that you approve of our proceedings we desire that you will be pleased to send us along with them and not at last to hinder the explanation of our belts & message that there may be no mistake and that the French may take no advantage.

The Governour Johnson promised his Excell instruction and satisfaction therein to be read before the Sachems & Sachemesses & further asking their opinion if we could grant to send the messengers at the Indians desire -

Whereupon they answered us in no contradicting that since they finde it impossible to keep them from making peace with the French or keeping correspondance with them that the granting their sending of Messengers to the French praying Indians this way might divert them from further treaty for the present and that the message is only to tell them that they cannot expect the 5 nations in the Spring as they promised but they are to meet his Excell Cayonguragoe first of the French or their Indians had any thing to say to the 5 nations they might come to them in their own Country and in no wise there be no correspondency with the French from their Country till they had seen his Excell

The Indians were answered that it should be granted them to send the two messengers upon the aforesaid Conditions that neither the[illegible] nor any Indian should correspond or send or go to Canada till they had speak with his Excell and that the messengers are

those Colonies as shall not treat or negotiate

12

To tell the praying Indians that they must not export Commissions from the 5 Nations in the Spring as they promised since the Governour Cayenguiragoe has laid his commands upon them to meet him at Albany And that if the French or their praying Indians have any thing to say to them they may come to them in their Country for Cayenguiragoe has promised them a passe that they may freely come to Albany where he will meet them

Albany the 3d of Feb. 1693/4

They were agreed to and the Indians desired but to be added that in the mean time there be a cessation on both sides till the messengers return

Albany the 9th of Feb. 1693/4

After the 3 Proposalls were translated into French the Sachims of the two Nations came to Colo Schuyler at the Mayors house & said The 5 Nations do greatly resent the committing a mistake in writing to Canada without the knowledge of the Government do therefore desire one of Yours who represents his Excell Cayenguiragoe the great Sachim above to send two messengers to the Canada praying Indians with the following message & tendered 3 belts of wampum to go even with the Proposalls

That Schuyler told them to give the three belts to the Messengers Indian fashion and tell what they should say and it should be thought to be so set down upon the paper which they agreed upon should be answer

Explanation of three belts of wampum which the Sachims of the five Nations convened at Albany the 9th day of February 1693/4 do send to the Governour of Canada by two Indians a Onagnias & Onnondage

1 The first Belt says that the Sachims cannot come to Canada in the Spring as they but word by the last messenger from Onnondage for the Governour Gen Cayenguiragoe the great sachim above has sent for all the Indians to meet him at Albany in 40 dayes where the 5 Nations have resolved to be present

2 The 2d Belt says that if the Governour the French praying Indians or the French have any thing to offer to the 5 Nations they may come to them in their own Country this belt opens the way to come and go in all security

The

The third Belt signifys that their Hatchet of Warr and that also of their friends shall be buried till they have an answer hereof which they expect in 40 days provided that the Iroquois and Canada Indians during that time also bury their Hatchets of warr.

With which explination & 3 Belts the two messengers went from the Platter to Canada the 10th of Feby and 2 Christians that had been out Scouts went to convey them as farr as the Great Lake

Robt Livingston

A true Copy

Wm Smith Secry

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE COLONIAL OFFICE

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those Colonies as shall most stand in need thereof not less

Copy

Propositions made by
the five Nations of Indians
at Albany February 1st
A. 1693/4

Propositions
of the
Indians

Recd 13 June 1694

2 Feb 1693/4

N. York

B. A.
P. 16

Sr 97 IX Albany the 9th of Feb.y 1697

You write to me I have not answered your Letter of the 9th of Decemb.r last, the measures you take obliged me to the contrary for to say that if the English Gentlemen did not take care they would make themselves the sole authors of the Warr, and that they heap mountains of difficulties one upon the other, and digg Precipices and Abysses from whence they can never withdraw without a speedy recourse to the mercy of God and imploreing the Clemency of the King, whom God has established as his Lieut.t of earth. S.r Between you and I, you ought to know the English Gentlemen dread not fear the French Gent: they are strong enough of themselves to resist them, as has evident.t last winter in the Woods, and besides the King has sent his orders, by the last Vessells that arrived from England, to the Governours of Virginia Maryland and Newengland to joine their forces with these of Albany, so that you see they are not yet reduced to that condition, that they must speedily implore the Clemency of your King. You ask my advice in your Letter of the 31st of Jan.y 1694 upon the explication you have made upon the Belts. I tell you sincerely that it is directly in opposition to a peace and to what you write almost in all your Letters that you are a friend and a Servant to the

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those Colonies as shall most stand in need thereof nor can

English, for after what manner would you have these words upon the first Belt explained, it gives Monsr Le Comte a fine game to play, who has taken the Iroquois for his Children to reestablish their affaires, to strengthen their Cabane, and chiefly to render their Land independant to quite another Masters and to regulate all well for the time to come. and also those of the second Belt That they require the Reverend Father John De Lamberville or Tajerhensere that they all cry on him for their Pastor, and cry out loudly to be defended against the Wolves & other visible and invisible Enemies that infest their Land & seems to devour them all and make them perish

S^r I leave it to you to Judge if these are true methods to advance the peace, for the which you say you have taken so much paines, as for me I am apt to believe, it is rather to kindle then extinguish the War so that as long as you continue those maximes there is no hopes of successe towards a peace. If the French desires it Lett them take good resolutions upon what the Agniers Iroquois informs them by three Belts which they have sent this day from hence to ye Kariqueites of Canada, and that they may not be misinterpreted the Agianders have desired

me to write down the signification of them, and that none may deceive them I have given a Copy of the same to Tekamaxere.

As for the six spanish Pistoles wch you sent me my wife has bought 26 shirts and 26 pair of stockings. I have given them all to the messenger that brought the Gold to that Lawo woman you call your Sister. So S^r &c I can serve you in any thing else you need but command

Your most humble Servt

Dellius

A true Copy

Wm Clarkson Secry

those Colonies as shall most stand in need thereof not b

Copy Translation
of Mr Dellius Letter from
Albany to the Jesuits —
Residt at Onondo dated
9th February 1693/4

Recd 13th June 1694.

B: G:
P: 49:

in 2d Packet 1694

New albany 12 fr[e]. 109 3/4 =

X

(1) 4

(2) Sr =

When the Agents of the Indians were in this Cittly on the 2[d]. of this Instant Month, came to My hands from the Jesuit Milet the Inclosed Letters with 6. Gold Spannisch Pistolls to buy me him some shirts & stockins which Letter I have answered as appears by the Inclosed Coppy wch was sent him, with the 6 Heads - Upon the Desire of the Indians but Chiefly of Mas[r]. Shuyler have I Translated into ffrench the Explication of the Belts which two Indians tooke with them to Canida in an open paper Thekannasoor who was the Chief of the Messengers hee insisted very much to have a Coppy to the end the ffrench as he alledged should not deceive him with a wrong Explication wch Coppy was Given him - - -

(3) It is almost Incredible how Much the Indians are Inclined to make a Peace with the ffrench and to divert ffrom thereon have I Injoyned the Prefetes and by them the other Mohauks that they have the Greatest Reasons to be dissatisfyed about the Proceedings of the other Indians who have Without their Previllabel advice & Consent thus farr Treated for Peace with the ffrench and by them. I Gave also the other Nations to Understand that they Could Not Make any Peace With the ffrench Without Breaking their word & Covenant With Yo[r]. Excell[y]. and in time to make all the Indians & Christians of this and the other Govern[ts] to be their

320 Ennimies

Enimies And When they should once happen to fall in
Ware againe with the ffrench Which Would undou-
-btedly be ere Long as the experience of former times
have evidently Made appeare Were they with their
Wives & Children then Would bee and to Whom they
should fly for succour And therefore if they Continued
In those Proceedings they Would find them Most
Pernicious for their Country & People. These and
the like Reasons did Prevaile upon them for that time
But I am apprehinsive that by the delusion of the
Jesuit in their Country they will be otherwise perswa-
-ded. I hope the affairs may Continue in the Posture
They now are till Yor Excell. Arrivall here When I Doubt
Not but by Yor Excell. prudent Conduct & Wisdom
all May be brought to a Good end And in the Interim
Recomanding Yor Excell. by my Prayers in the
Protection of the Almighty God With a Profound
Respect I am

Sr

Yor Excell. Most humble &
Most obed. Sert.

Thos Dellius

W. Clarkson Secry

Copy-translation
of Mr Dellius Lre from
Albany to Sir Robt Bon:
Hamilton dat 12 Feb 1693/4

Rcd 15 June 1694

B: G:
P: 50:

1

2 Sd Answered 1 Sept

May it Please your Excell.

Yesterday I gave yr Excell an account in my Last Yesterday of ye Sachims of ye 5 nations Came here with whom I have Struggled 10 days as yr Excell will see by ye Inclosed Proceedings and they are Certainly so as yr Excellency well Observes bold and Scared of ye Inroads and Distruction men are able to support them against ye Growing Power of ye French I would not for any thing I had gone to Encourage to keep at these Meetings There I should have Such Disputes of Every Thing That I have Reason for I Never found Dr ye Speak with more hesitation yet I have gaind ye Point to some time till your Excell Comes up when they all Engage to be Here & Dekanisore in Person when is ye Name ye gave of Canida for Much Longs for Every Word Message by ye Canida Praying Indians & French will Syde they Cannot Depend upon the Words but will See they are so far Influenced here to Obey your Excell Commands ——

Sr I Understand we were treating with them ye Lukasse with 2 of ye 5 Indians Called Shenandoes Viziers who bring ye Mens that Council ye Interpreter with a Considerable Number of those heathen with here Last Summer are good store of Beer Wampum yet our Young men long to go and Meet them I hope yr Excell will Excuse me Orders not to suffer above 4 or 5 to go with ye Gent Lukasse to Meet them Since we Know not how much we may

322 Grant

I Want our Inter next Summer I Should be glad to
see this Place well garrisoned but fear our neighbours
will Continue there Obstinacy The Jesuit Milet does
us a great Deal of Damage & Design to Get him self
to Canada which was ye Reason Made Me ye Easier
Grant there Request of sending this way to stop
that Road wch they have Promised till they See ye Event
This Letter is Explication of ye bells D. Dellius will
send to y^r Excell. I have sent to Mr Inman ye Acct of y^e
Charge of my Journey & of ye Sachems being here
there were 120 in all Women & Children which I dare
not but y^r Excell will Ord to be Paid as I have Engaged
I have nothing to add but y^t I Shall Esteem my self
well Rewarded for all ye pains & Trouble I have had with
these Indians if what we have done have but y^r
Excells approbation & Good Liking. In ye meantime
I Shall Remain in all humility

Your Excellencies most obedient
& Obliged Servant

Albany 1st
1693/4

Peter Schuyler

M. Clarkson Secry

Copy
Mr Stringers Letter
to his Excell Governor
dat 14th of February 1693/4

Rec 13th June 1694

B: G:
P: 52:

in 28 Parcel 1 Lett 4:

47 XII Albany 14 february 1695/6

May it Please your Excell:

I shall apt to believe we are past all Danger for this Winter with out any Great fear of Enemy so Long as they have Not of Nations Secure which they have labor for but I hope will be defeated When y Excell: Come to discourse and to Examine them of these Errors and to them 30. days are they have at last Broke faith, Justly Cald Litle faith, is in them not to Keep any Correspondence with y French but to meet y Excell: here in 30 days in y Meantime y messenger They send to Canada will Return by Whom we shall hear what they say to it ... I fear nothing will Effect There Inclinations for Peace with y Enemy & Except we were so fortunate to Committ some Spoyle upon y Enemy whereby we Might be made formidable in there eys Complaining they see Nothing that y English gain upon y French ---------

It is to think how Case People are groune anoy- They should so Calmly Discourse it as they doe

824

Now by

Command the rest of our

Now by their Voluntary gift as they call itt never were
People more generous then they were to a Papist Govern
She never did nor designed them any good & now when
ye heavens has blest us with a Govr of our owne Religion
we know not what Pretence to make to shuffle it off:
They may Repent itt when too Late our Stockadoes for
wt forth as Yet Rid out ye Magistrates appointed --
Persones to View them if ye number was Compleat & for
wt Ye Wt are Wanting. I have writt Warrants to ye --
Justices to Cause them be brought & ye Certificate I shall
Send with me hopeing to have ye honr to Kiss ye Excells
hands about ye midle of March all our men are well
in health Notwithstanding they are on Every other day
but has been out a short Time, & will soon come to their
Days Duty. I have no more to add, but with my most --
Humbly Duty to ye Excell & my Lady I Remain --

Your Excell Most humble &
Most obedient Servant

Robt. Livingston.

Albany 6 Mar

M: Clarkson Secry

B : G :
P : 51 :

47 XIII Albany febry the 14th 1693/4

Honrd pleas wp Coll Bayly

I received yrs Dated the 25 instant at
also one of the first of Iuly to which I shall briefly
answer that I have two reasons as possible
of Narrassing the people or keeping the men —
knowing very well that if they be Idle they
will not be fitt for seruice but ouer run Iouns
gathering before them Into by reason of the
Indians deserting from the people wch were so
weary and tird out that I could have no rest
till I doubled the guards all telling me that we
could not know halfe an houre of the Enemys
coming but would me to Lie for some time
from Albany to be in readyness there for if they
be not in the Towne at the news of the Enemys
approach they can do us no seruice at Iuny
impossible to have of their coming except
they were both continually at the Lake We
have and the Sachims of the five Nations here
and keepe their correspondence with the Enemy
may be kept till they be gone Except in the
spring they are much discouraged by the Frenches
growing weake and nothing will be more —
acceptable to them then a peace wherin upon
Canada will finde by the proposition that is
made to them from Albany Except they
Plague & trouble enough both with warring &
other business and though part of Pensilvania

326 doe

Command the rest of our forces for our assistance,

Yor most ffaithfull
and Obedient Servant
Jn: Clerke

(old Jungbolds[illegible] Fra
to un[illegible] Qued G. Holstein
[illegible] 14th 1693

Rec 13 June 1694

B: G:
P: 53:

a 24 Rend 1694

Sr. Yorke in Amrica March 28: 91

I hope my former Lres By way of New England and Virginia are with you, wch relate to Connecticut the Behaviour of those two Lad and ill effect on the neighbouring Colonys. Those People are Ruinous of them selves. Lt Boyd up By some Hott men Enemys to monarchy. Many Rumours flouish if care Readeth to unite these Provinces in a few years they will become an easy Prey to their Enemys.

our five Indian Nations observing the French to increase By yearly Recruits while Their Strength Decays in Strength are upon a Treaty with Canada, wch if not

endeavor to Prevent and in order to it
am stepping on Board for Albania -
But with too few Hands I Distrust
of Working upon Their Fears those
Indians Call all the other Towns -
and say they would never leave us if
they saw we had Strength to Protect
them.
I Begg your Kindness for these two
Companys they come Slow it is left
then that of England every Hour is
much Dearer, it were for Their
majestie Service if 200 or 300
Recruits were sent and the men
of these Companys Dismist. They are
very Factious Wrong Headed
Then Selves But for Three years
If Colo Dunan gett State of Cand
with Those Powers see Petition -
for it will Enrich the Worke and
make that Land another Esperate

Governr with prudence and Conduct will Destroy these English
Captaines
I have Regard on the Affection you
Cut much Engage to my Fame & Bill
Sol. is now Ready for Fund to pay 190
men for Prem. of Plant. with 30
rest and Paid by Perdy is all the
Force Can get to Secure that Place
Sol. all the Fame reports at least
600. our Enemies can not be less all
these are Arm'd all bred So the French
Can going to try what can be Don
& Could muster Six or seven hundr
men the Regulr would be powerfull
Sure I. with Kind Carte

Your Obliged Faith-
full and Obedient
Servant
Bergheeker

Recd from 2d Mar: 29

from Col Meeker

Dec 13 June 99

Governor Fletcher to the Committee of Trade and Plantations.

[New-York Entries, III. 105.]

New York the 28th March 1694.

May it please your Lo[pps]

Our Indians of the five Nations are now become so weary of the warr and so farr prevailed upon by the presents and Power of the French of Canada that it is impossible to engage them to turn their Arms that way; by the papers accompanying this your Lordships will perceive what stepps the Indians have already made towards a Peace. I have been at great charge and pains to divert them hitherto, and am now going to meet them at Albany, It is beleived by the best Experienced people in this Country there's a Necessity to give way to their humour of making peace with Canada, including the safety of this Province, Provided the French nor the Indians make no Incusions upon us nor come on this side the Lake, but I doubt they cannot be neutrall. Nothing has given discouragement to the heathen more than the weakness of Our Forces being negle[c]ted by our Neighbours, the warr is left wholy to a small handful of people in this Province who are [in] the first line of Battle, and by Necessity must be Exposed to defend Our Neighbours on the Maine whilst they sit at ease, Our Assembly did lately sitt and in hopes of speedy releif have ordered subsidy for one hundred and seventy men for one year to commence first of May next. I hardly know where to find the men or money without the ruin of a great many familys, most of our youth are removed into our Neighbouring Colonies to avoid the payments or service, And Except thirty men from the Jerseys (which is due to the Conduct of Coll. Andrew Hamilton their Governor) we are like to have no Assistance from any of them, S[r] William Phipps gave the positive denyall, Virginiaand Maryland by their Commissioner pretended that by their Maj[ts] Order they were only required to concerte and agree with the Neighbouring Colonies concerning Quota's of Men and other assistance to defend the Fronteers during the warr, therefore could not proceed unless the rest would comply Their Maj[ts] did likewise order five hundred pounds Sterl: out of their coffers in Virginia and two hundred and fifty pounds Sterl: from Maryland, which is not paid, they discount the said sûms by former assistance in bills given long before they received their Maj[ts] Orders, which bills were here understood to be the benevolence of their Assemblys; and those we had from Maryland for three hundred sixty-two pounds eight shillings drawn by Collonel Copley upon Richard Hutcheson Esqre in London are returned to us protested. Pensilvania will neither kill Contribute aid to the Arm of flesh, so that this Province is rent and torn in peeces, most of the Inhabitants either removed to Pensilvania or Connecticutt in the time of the disorder of Jacob Leisler deceased did assist him at Albany with one hundred men and Maintenance, but since the arrival of Gover[r] Sloughter with authority from the Great Seal of England they have neither added one man nor one farthing to the Assistance of this Province though abundantly nearer Scituate to our Fronteers than Long Island (now called Nassaw) which is above two-thirds of this Government.

He is going to Albany to perswade the Indians from treating with the French

A Subsidy raised for 170 men for a Year.

Sr William Phips has refused his assistance.

The Maryland Bills Protested.

Pensilvania will not contribute.

Connecticutt afford no assistance.

I hope your Lordships will it into serious Consideration the Circumstance of their Province, and favour these requests which I have given in my Memoriall presented to your Lordships

for the relief and defence of this their Majᵗⁱᵉ Province more particularly the pay of the two Companies of Granadiers who are in great want thereof.

I am,

May it please your Loᵖᵖˢ Your most obedᵗ most faithfull

humble Servant

BENJ: FLETCHER.

Propositions of the Five Nations at Albany.

[Board of Trade Papers, New-York, III.]

PROPOSITIONS made by the Sachims of the Five Nations the Maquas, Oneydes, Onnondages, Cayouges and Sinnekes in the Citty Hall of Albany the 2ⁿᵈ day of Febrʸ 169¾.

PRESENT— The Mayor and Aldermen.
Deganistore, Sachim of Onnondage Speaker.
Brother Cayenquiragoe and Quider.

[Cayenquiragoe in their language signifies Great Swift Arrow, the name which they gave to His Excell: Benj: Fletcher, for his expeditious coming to their assistance, when the French and their Indians came to destroy their Castles in Febry 169¾ which they repeat at every article, tho' his Excelley is not present in person; afterwards they add Quider, which is a name they give Major Schuyler, whom they desire to communicate their speech to his Excelley.]

Wee the Representatives of the Five Nations are come hither to acquaint you that our children the Oneydes one of the Five Nations have of their own accord sent a Messenger to Canida who returning brought us a belt of peace from the Govʳ of Canida but we answered him that we being dependants of this Governᵗ could not resolve to any thing without Cayenquiragoe.

As soon as Tarriha the Messenger from Oneyde came to Canida with our message and Belt, the French asked him where the six hundred Men were to come to attack them, for Cannockhere a Maquass deserter told them that it was concluded by the Five Nations to betray them, but Tarriha told them, there was no such thing.

Tarriha being come to Quebec to the Govʳ delivered the Belt, and told the Count Frontiniac, that if he would have peace he must goe to Albany and get it, for the Five Nations would do nothing without Cayenquiragoe. Upon which the Govʳ of Canida was angry and said, he had nothing to doe with the Govʳ of New Yorke, he would only treat with the Five Nations, for the peace that related to the Christians must come from over sea, and said further, he was sorry to see the Five Nations so much degenerate as to receive the English at their fires in Onnondage and submitt to them, wherein formerly they were only Five Nations, and now they had taken in the sixth Nation to rule over them.

The Govʳ of Canida said further, if you had told me to come and treate in any of your Castles, I would have come, but you tell me I must go to Albany, which is a place I can not goe to, to treat of that subject; you have done very ill to let the people of Albany so triumph

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March 28. New York. **991.** Governor Fletcher to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Five Nations are now so weary of the war and have been so far prevailed on by the presents and power of the French in Canada that it is impossible to engage them to turn their arms that way. The enclosed papers will show you what steps the Indians have already made towards a peace. I have been at great pains and charge to divert them hitherto and am now going to meet them at Albany. Those of greatest experience in this country believe that we must give way to their humour of making peace with Canada, including the safety of this province—provided neither French nor Indians make incursions on us nor come on this side of the lake; but I doubt they cannot be neutral. Nothing has more discouraged the heathen than the weakness of our forces. The neglect of our neighbours has left the whole war to a small handful of people in this province who, being the first line of battle, must defend themselves, while their neighbours sit at ease. Our Assembly was lately sitting, and in hope of speedy relief ordered subsidy for 170 men for one year from the 1st of May next. I hardly know where to find the men or money without the ruin of a great many families. Most of our youth are returned into neighbouring Colonies to avoid payment and service, and except thirty men from New Jersey we are likely to have little assistance from them. *Here the complaints against the neighbouring Colonies are repeated as in letter of 22 January and in former letters.* In the time of Leisler's rule Connecticut assisted him at Albany with 100 men and maintenance, but since the arrival of Governor Sloughter with the King's Commission she has not sent a man nor a farthing, though much nearer to our frontier than Long Island (now called Nassau Island) which forms over two-thirds of this Government. Pray remember my requests for relief and defence of this province, and especially the pay of the two companies of Grenadiers. *Signed.* Ben. Fletcher. 2 *pp. Endorsed,* Recd. 13 June. Read 18 June, 1694. *Annexed,*

991. I. Information of Johannes Luykasse. *Abstracted above. No* 829. IV. 1 *p. Endorsed,* Recd. 13 June, '94.

991. II. Minutes of the meeting of the Five Nations at Onandaga, by the Jesuit Milet. *Abstracted above. No.* 829. VII. *Translation.* 1½ *pp. Same endorsement.*

991. III. Information of Joseph, a Christian Mohawk who was sent messenger to Oneida, on his return to Albany, 2 December, 1693. I delivered my message to the Sachems of Oneida and told them they were to meet at Albany, as agreed this summer, and that the messenger from Canada with the French letters was to be sent there too. They replied that they knew of no letters from the Governor of Canada, but only of a belt of wampum which was sent to Onandaga at the meeting of the Five Nations. I had some discourse with the messenger from Canada who said that as soon as he reached Montreal he was met by a number of officers, who asked him where were the 800 men of the Five Nations that were to fall on them, since there was a report that he had come to betray the French, and that he would no sooner return than a great party would come to destroy the French.

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He was then at once sent down to Quebec, where he delivered his belt of wampum to the Governor and told him that the Five Nations had decided not to hearken to any peace, and that if the Governor were minded to discourse of it he must do so at Albany. The Governor was very wrath and turned his back upon the belt, refusing to receive it, but after consulting with the Jesuits who had formerly been among the Five Nations he took up the belt, and signified his pleasure by sending another belt repeating his demands, viz. that two of each Nation should come to Quebec, acknowledge their error and beg peace, when he would receive them again as children and further send to the children of the Five Nations, who are strangely deluded by the Governor of New York, which Governor has assumed a new and strange name never used by former Governors. "Will you (ran the message) wage war with the French, who have supplies daily from France? If you are killed where have you any recruits to supply your place? You are made to believe that we have war with you, but we have not begun yet. Now I will hang over the great kettle of war and show that I am an enemy to the English; for they of Boston have been here to visit me and promise to come again, but I see none of them and therefore I must go and visit them this winter." Great preparations were making by the French for some design, by their own account against Boston, but more probably against Albany. *Copy.* 2 *pp. Endorsed,* Recd. 13 June, 1694.

991. iv. Peter Schuyler to Governor Fletcher. Albany, 4 December, 1693. As soon as the Indian messenger from Canada arrived I sent for him and for the letters, and desired that two of the principal Sachems should come with him to hear their contents. They say there are no letters, but Joseph tells me that he believes the Sachems will come. Pray tell me what should be said to them if they do come, or what answer shall be sent to them if they do not, for I find that the Indians in general are inclined to peace with the French. I have sent the messenger back to Onandaga with seven bands of wampum for the Sachems, desiring them to come down, reminding them of their promise to meet here and no where else, and telling them not to let themselves be deluded by the French. We have an answer to the belt sent by you to the Onandagas. The four Sachems send you four beaver skins with their thanks, and they say they will come with presents in the spring to treat with you. They say they have peace with New England but that some of their Castles are still at war, and that four of the Sachems were gone to treat with the English. The Jesuit who was among them is gone home to Canada, for as soon as the Indians got rum at Pemaquid they became abusive to him and he was forced to retreat. The French labour hard for a peace with our

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Indians: I wish they may not gain their point to our prejudice. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 13 June, 1694.

991. v. Journal of Major Peter Schuyler's intended journey to the Five Nations, begun 4 January, 1693-4. Having waited fourteen days for the Sachems to come to Albany as they had promised, I set out for Oneida with Major Wessells and an interpreter on the 4th of January and arrived that night at Senectady. *Jan.* 5. Left Senectady and came to the Maquas' Castle of Tiononderoge. *Jan.* 6. Went on to the last Castle of the Maquas where we met the Sachems and young Indians convened, who received us kindly, making a long speech. They said, We are discomfited. We thought it was understood that no messages from the Governor of Canada should be received except at Albany, but now we heard that the messenger from Canada is again come to Oneida, and that the French Governor insists for Commissioners to be sent to him from the Five Nations to speak of peace. We doubt not that they are sent by the Four Nations, and we are much troubled that your journey will be hindered by the deep snow.

I answered as follows. You say you lie discomfited, so I come to set you on your feet. You will go with me to the General Meeting which I have called at Oneida. It is true that the messenger is returned from Canada to Oneida, and that the Four Nations have asked the Governor to send Commissioners to a meeting at Onandaga. But before the messenger came to Albany I had sent an express to the Sachems that I expected them and the messenger to come down to Albany. But instead of coming, the Sachems sent us a resolution, written by the Jesuit, asking our advice on it. I have therefore the Governor's orders to make this journey, and I want you to go with me to a meeting which I have called together.

On this the Sachems asked me to stay over Sunday, the 7th, and on the 8th they deputed four of their Sachems to go with me. *Jan.* 9. Came to the last Castle of the Maquas, which was burnt by the French last spring. *Jan.* 10. After twelve miles travelling I found the snow so deep that I almost resolved to turn back. On the way an Indian brought us the news which I wrote to you on the 10th, telling us further that the snow was so deep that we could not possibly get on. I therefore sent a belt of wampum to the Four Nations to say how far I had come, and bidding them send me 100 brisk young Indians to Albany and be sure not to send to Canada before first seeing us here. So we arrived at Albany on the 12th. *Copy.* 3 *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 13 June, 1694.

991. vi. Major Richard Ingoldsby to Governor Fletcher. Albany, 15 January, 1693-4. Since my last Major Schuyler has returned. His own letter will explain the matter. The people here are in great consternation for fear of the enemy, of whom we hear no more, nor believe that we shall. However we are ready for them. I fear nothing

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except our Indians betraying us. They have certainly concluded a peace with the French. *Copy.* ½ *p. Endorsed,* Recd. 13 June, 1694.

991. VII. Father Milet to Godefridus Dellius. Oneide, 31 January, 1694. I write unwillingly for I have received no answer to my former letter to you. My brothers, Bannasitiren and Tarsha, make me take pen in hand to ask you what is the meaning of several false reports and ill discourses which dishonour some of the Iroquois. They called me to Onandaga, where they were assembled, and made me write in full council. A Sachem then asked my leave to send the paper to Albany. I told him that it was his wish rather than mine, because I did not approve their reasons in the explanation of the first belt, as being against true Christian speech. The Sachem had ordered the messenger to bring back the said paper and to make three, so that the minister at Albany might inform us in French or Iroquois what they disliked, so that it might be corrected in Council, if convenient. They endeavour to do things so well that they may not be reproached; we are seen from Heaven and from far off upon earth. The messenger in going by said that Major Schuyler was bringing the paper and letters not only from the minister but also from Bonando. All this proves false. They make me write this letter to know what is the truth, and what has been disliked in the explanation of the three belts, for all is not so firmly done that it cannot be altered. I hear that it is discoursed at Albany that my letter must not be carried to Canada; and that the Indians desire to know who is the author of these reports, and if he would have the Ambassadors ill-received or would have them not return. It is well known that without my letter the messenger had not returned as he did; and his return shows the malice of these calumnies and of many others. The Council of Oneida have resolved to send me with the Ambassadors to Canada, so I may be the bearer of your letter myself. *Signed.* Pierre Milet. *P.S.*—I have six Spanish pistoles given me to assist the poor, the orphans and the other unhappy wretches of this mission. Pray give them to your lady that she may buy some shirts and some stockings as cheap as possible. I will write to Canada what I shall receive, and they will partake of the benefit and of the glory which will return to God. If this messenger and one of my Indian sisters cannot carry all, pray tell me what is left that I may send for it later. They sent Spanish instead of French gold this time that there might be no suspicion. Our profession obliges us to be obliging to all and to offend none. Why do they then despise us, and why do they endeavour to cry us down by false imputations? It is not enough that we have suffered within these five years. You spoke to me about endeavouring my deliverance, but if these slanderers had been believed my bondage would have been increased rather than relieved. What will these

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gentlemen say to God when He makes them sensible of the good treatment given me by the Indians in comparison with what they have said and done against me? *Translation.* 3 *pp. Endorsed,* Recd. 13 June, 1694.

991. VIII. Account of the meeting of Major Peter Schuyler, Mayor, and the Aldermen of Albany, with the Five Nations. Albany, 2 *February.* The Sachem of the Onandagas spoke as follows. We the representatives of the Five Nations are come to tell you that the Oneidas have of their own accord sent a messenger to Canada, who brought us back a belt of peace from the Governor there. We told him that we could not treat without Governor Fletcher. When Tarrika, the messenger, came to Quebec and gave this answer to the Governor, he was angry and said that he would treat only with the Five Nations, that he was sorry to see the Five Nations so degenerate as to receive the English among them, and that we had done ill in letting the English triumph over us. Finally he bade the messenger tell us to come speedily and speak of peace, or he would stop his ears; and that unless we came before spring he would turn all his force against us and destroy us. Thus far said the Governor of Canada. We make our apology for not taking the letters from Tarrika and for not coming to Albany as soon as the Governor of Canada sent his second belt. The reason was that the chief Sachem, being lame, could not travel, so I, the speaker, took upon me to summon the meeting at Onandaga. At that meeting the Senecas, Cayonges and Oneidas asked why the meeting was not at Albany, and the above reason was given. The same three Nations asked if the Onandagas were resolved to send an answer to Canada, and being told that they were, whereupon they agreed to do likewise. The Onandagas thanked them but said they must first consult the Maquas and obtain the consent of their brethren at Albany. They therefore resolved to send to Albany an account of all their proceedings, for they had determined to send (though not without Major Schuyler's approval) three belts to the Governor of Canada. The first belt was to explain why they had not come before, the second and third to ask for peace not only among the Indians but between the English and French. The Jesuit Milet, who had been sent for, insisted much that he should carry two belts and two proposals to Canada (for he counts as a Sachem) and he spoke as he has written, only with the distinction that Father Lamberville was to return from France not to Onandaga but to Montreal.

The speakers then proceeded to a long discussion as to the private intelligence they had received of the preparations of the French against the Five Nations if they did not make peace, and resumed. This is the true account of all our messages to and from Canada. We now see by his own letters that Milet has deluded us, as Governor

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Fletcher had warned us, but we shall not trust him again. Let all our misunderstandings caused by him be forgotten, and let no evil stories of us be believed by you. And give us your advice what we shall do.

3 *February.* Major Peter Schuyler addressed the Sachems as follows. When the second belt from Canada arrived I sent to inform Governor Fletcher, but I never thought you would have been so treacherous as to call a meeting at Onandaga after your late promises to him. You would have done better to have persuaded the Oneidas to deliver up the Jesuit to us than to accept their advice as you did. I need not enumerate the many things that Governor Fletcher has done for you. This Government has always been true and faithful to you, whereas the French have always been perfidious. When they speak of peace they have war in their hearts. Was it not so at Cadaraqui? I was ashamed to find the Maquas abject and discomfited three weeks ago. It is shameful for you to truckle to the French. If they speak with you in your own country Governor Fletcher will give them passes to do so at Albany, and I now summon you to meet him there in seventy days. Remember two things. Be faithful to your promise to have no correspondence with the French; and be sure to meet Governor Fletcher here in seventy days.

5 *February.* Answer of the Five Nations to Major Schuyler. We accept your proposals to cease correspondence with the French, and to meet Governor Fletcher here in seventy days. We did not expect the first, but if before the seventy days are gone the enemy do any mischief, let no one complain and let us not blame one another. If there be anything further to be proposed for the common security, let it be done now. Major Schuyler then asked if it was agreed that there should be no correspondence with the French for seventy days; to which they said that they would hinder it.

6 *February.* Major Schuyler spoke as follows. I am not satisfied with your dubious answer yesterday, and I would have you consider of it and be plain. The heavens are propitious to us, for to-day the fore-runners of the Shawanees are come, saying that a thousand souls are on their way to us.

7 *February.* The Sachems of the Five Nations said, We have considered what you said yesterday, and beg you to grant what we have considered and desired. Major Schuyler answered that he would gladly grant anything that was right. The Sachems then continued. We accept Canada as closed to us, but we think it necessary to let the Praying Indians know that we shall not come thither in the spring, as the Jesuit Milet has played us false herein. We beg that this may be granted. Major Schuyler thereupon consulted the Aldermen and Justices present, who were unanimous that the request might be granted. The

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Indians were accordingly answered that their request was granted, on condition that neither the priest nor any Indian should go or send to Canada until they had spoken with Governor Fletcher, and that the Praying Indians should be told that the Five Nations would not send Commissioners to Canada, and that if the French wished to meet them they must come to Albany. To this the Indians agreed, desiring it to be added, that there be a cessation on both sides till the messengers' return.

9 *February.* The explanation of the three belts to be sent to the Praying Indians was agreed on and written down, and the messengers started with them on the 10th of February. 12½ *pp. Endorsed*, Recd. 13 June, 1694.

991. IX. Godefridus Dellius to Father Milet. Albany, 9 February, 1694. You complain that I have not answered your letter. Your own measures obliged me to the contrary, when you write that if the English did not take care they would make themselves sole authors of the war, and so multiply difficulties for themselves that they could not withdraw without recourse to God's mercy. You ought to know that the English do not fear the French, being strong enough to resist them, as was seen in the forest last winter. Moreover the King has ordered the forces of the other Colonies to join those of Albany, so that they are not yet reduced to implore the clemency of your King. You ask my advice as to your explication of the three belts. I tell you sincerely that it is opposed to peace and to your professions of friendship towards the English. Take the words upon the first belt. It gives Count Frontenac a fine game to play in taking the Iroquois as his children, re-establishing their affairs and so forth. Then again the words of the second belt, that they need Father Lamberville for their pastor, are equally open to objection. I leave it to you to judge if these be true methods to advance peace. They are better fit to kindle than extinguish war, so that there is no hope of peace while you continue them. If the French desire peace let them consider the three belts which have been sent this day by the Five Nations to the Praying Indians, of which the signification is written down. I have bought the shirts for you and have sent them by your messengers. *Copy.* 2½ *pp. Endorsed*, Recd. 13 June, 1694.

991. X. Godefridus Dellius to Governor Fletcher. Albany. 12 February, 1693-4. While the Indians were here I received the enclosed letters (*No.* VII.) from Milet, and have written him the enclosed reply (*No.* IX.). I have written also a French translation of the explanation of the three belts sent to the Praying Indians, at the express desire of one of the messengers. It is almost incredible how much the Indians are inclined to make peace with the French. To divert them I have told the proselytes and other Maquas that they have every reason to be dissatisfied with the other Indians for treating of peace without consulting them.

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Through the same means I have infused it into the Four Nations that they cannot make peace with the French without making the English and all the Indians in English territory their enemies; and thus if they again fell to war with the French (as experience teaches that undoubtedly they would) there would be none to whom they could fly for succour. These reasons have prevailed with them for a time, but I fear that they may be upset by the delusive teaching of the Jesuit. I hope that affairs may stay as they are until you come and meet the Indians yourself. *Copy.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed,* Recd. 13 June, 1694.

991. XI. Major Peter Schuyler to Governor Fletcher. Albany, 14 February, 1694. As the enclosed proceedings will shew you, I have struggled for ten days with the Five Nations. They are weary of war and distrust our ability to protect them. I would not for anything have gone to their meeting at Onandaga. There I should quite have despaired of ever effecting what I have now done, for I never heard them speak with more hesitation. Yet I have gained the time till you come up to meet them, and the message to the Praying Indians will shew the French that their words are not trusted. While we were treating, Luykasse arrived with the news that a good many of the Shawanees will be here next summer and good store of beaver. Many of our young men long to go and meet them. Please give me your orders that not above five or six are to go to Luykasse to meet them, for we know not how we may want our men next summer. I should like to see this place well garrisoned, but fear that our neighbours will continue obstinate. Milet does us a deal of mischief. He wanted to go himself to Canada, which made me the readier to grant their request of sending this way to stop that road. I have sent in the accounts for my journey and entertainment of the Sachems; but I shall think myself well rewarded if I earn your approbation. *Copy.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed,* Recd. 13 June, 1694.

991. XII. Robert Livingston to Governor Fletcher. Albany, 14 February, 1693. I am apt to think all danger over for this winter. I fear not the French while we have the Five Nations secure, which I hope we shall when you have met them. After ten days' stay they have promised faithfully (but little faith is in them) to hold no correspondence with the French and to meet you here in seventy days. I fear that nothing will prevent their inclination to peace, unless we could make some spoil of the French and make us formidable in their eyes. I blush to think how base people are grown, and that they should so palpably discover it as they do now, by their voluntary gift, as they call it. Never were people more generous than they were to a Papist Governor, who never did nor designed them any good, and now that Heaven has given us a Government of our own religion, we know not what pretence to make to shuffle it off. They may repent,

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it when too late. The Magistrates have appointed persons to view our stockades and I have written warrants for such numbers as are wanting. All our men are in health, notwithstanding that they are on duty every other day. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 13 June, 1694.

991. XIII. Major Richard Ingoldsby to Governor Fletcher. Albany, 14 February, 1693-4. I have been as cautious as possible in the matter of harassing the people or tiring the men, knowing very well that if they be jaded they will not be fit for service; but the scouts returning before their time owing to the departure of the Indians, the people were so uneasy and timorous that I could have no rest till I doubled the guards. Everyone told me that we could not know within half an hour of the enemy's coming, and this caused me to send for forces from Ulster to be in readiness here. For if they be not in the town at the news of the enemy's approach they can do us no service, for without scouts continually at the lake, we cannot know of the enemy's coming. We have had the Sachems of the Five Nations here, and hope that they may be stopped from correspondence with the enemy till you meet them next spring. They are much terrified by the growing power of the French, and nothing will be more acceptable to them than a peace. In spite of the burden of business laid on you I believe that your presence at the appointed time will be very requisite. If we lose the Five Nations our neighbours that neglect us will smart for it. There are 100 men who came up in October last and were to be relieved on 15 March. Shall I keep them till May and until new relief come up, or will you send me the money to clear them? I hope to wait on you in the middle of March. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 13 June, 1694. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *Nos.* 47, 47 I.-XIII.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 48. *pp.* 105-107.]

March 28. **992.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Colonel Stanton being called in made his defence and the question was deferred.

March 29. Several accounts passed and payments ordered. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 274-276.]

March 29. **993.** The King to Sir Edmund Andros. Granting him leave to go to any of the neighbouring Colonies for two months in the year for the benefit of his health. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 250.]

March 29. Whitehall. **994.** Order of the King in Council. Approving the proposal of Sir Henry Ashurst and Sir Stephen Evans, for the importation of timber and Naval stores, and directing the Lords of the Treasury to see that they are satisfied for the same. *Signed.* William Blathwayt. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 7. *No.* 24; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol.* [illegible]., *pp.* 342-343.]

March 29. **995.** Order of the King in Council. Confirming the Act of Barbados concerning John Kirton. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *pp.* 73-74.]

Col. Mss. 39:124-158

39:156

Albany ye 8 of may 1691

The 2 messengers that were sent by ye 5 Nations to ye Praying Indians of Canada arrived having been out about 40 days and declaring his Excell^y Benjamin Fletcher Esqr gen^l &c and ye 5 Nations that they delivered ye message with ye 3 belts of wampum wch ye sachims of ye 5 Nations had given them in Charge to ye Praying Indians at their Cahe called Canadawage that whereas they were sent an whole age to ye Praying Indians to go all, we Remain entirely and are willing to our Father ye governour of Canada and every thing he Commands we perform, and whereas it is said in the 3^d Belt that we should not lay down our hatchet but keep it sharpen our hatchets and arrows more sharply than ever, we will not begin [illegible] we will keep Prisoners be they ever so old or young, and that we should not have any Commerce with ye Indians in it with ye 3^d Belt the messengers Last came to ye 5 Nations -

Let further

N. Y. State Lib.

that after they had declared the answer they were sent to speak to ye governour the next Day. - Then to understand with a Letter which he said was to be delivered them there and accordingly ye messengers of most Rank gave y^m ye Letter - which the Indians took Excell^y ye 5 Nations which was with in French - further ye ye Praying said that they Brought nothing in the Letter to set agree with what they proposed ye 3 Belts only one article agreed with the Letter ye other 2 not

A true Copy Examined

per R^t Livingston

Voted, That it be left with ye Govr. & Counsil to take such proper Measures as they shall think most advisable to renew the ancient Friendship always continued betwixt Their Majts. Subjects of this Province &c. and the Magues and other Nations of the Western Indians, and to Imploy and Instruct two meet persons to Treat with them and a Present to be made them not exceeding two hundred pounds; which together with the incident charges attending it is Granted to be Defrayed out of the Publick Revenue and that the Government of Connecticutt be applyed to for their joyning and assisting in this Affayre.

Ordered that the Secretary Issue out Warrants for the Payment of the Several Sums Granted by this Assembly to the Persons & for the Services therein Expressed.

Read and Voted in Counsil per Consent
Jno. Allyn Secry.

Read and Voted in Assembly per Consent
Jeremiah Dummer Speaker

35.168

Examination of Two Indians come from Canida ye 25th June 1641. ye name Sidea & Kahancha who was taken Prisoners in this Spring says that he has ever allways present at every proposition that hath been made by Canitsora to the gov^r of Canida the time of his and departed from Quebek to meet Ronuel where he remained 10 daïs & so Canitsora went to ye Countrey with his Comp^a & left 2 Sussoniers one Onnondage & 1 Sanek with the gov^r of Canida at Quebek & 1 Cayenge one of ye Cheiffest of ye Crayons of Canida went with Canitsora

These are the Articles that Canitsora made to the Govr of Canida at Quebek

1st — I come to Cart- & Condole all the Blod that is shedd at Tiearachqui in this war

Father

2dly — I come to Clear your heart from all Poison that you may forg^t all all what is done formerly

Father

3dly Here I take up hatchetts and throw them in a great fire where no body Can tell them out again what body say. ye the Peace shall

Whereupon ye Govern^r of Canada Replyed
& Sayed how comes it so that you come alone
what is the Reason y^t there is now messengers
from Cadenoriego and the Mascuas Nation
Garrison Replied Never Mind what I Spake
I say it [illegible] ye Sachems shall

Col.Mss. 39:159-192

Answer of the Articles
from ye Gov. of Canada to Couitsse

Children

1 — Now Sonn I am Glad to hear that you
Cover ye Blood at Cadarachqui I thank you
heartily for it, for now I goe to Plant
a tree of Peace there at Cadarachqui againe

Children

2d say — Now have Gone me a Purge that I may
Cleans my heart from filthiness, now I
have Cleand my heart here you see how I am
Prepard with Pallis Canoes & Every thing
for the Warr

Children

3d say — Now I say that you have thrown your hatchets
in the fall now I throw my hatchets there by
them I hope none now shall all Come to a
peace together I doe not know what devile
hath been ye occasion of ye warr

Children

Now you may Return home with your Comp.
for I Expect you here again in Eight
Line & Tell Cayenquiage & the Mao.
Send there messengers with you, doubt not
we shall come to good understanding
is a great warr wt Scas Sell is not
upon them Sell us Live in Peace

Col.Mss. 39:15

The said Idea Reports that he is certain
assur as Carleton Comes hyme that
there will be a Gen.ll meeting
at onondag.

Saith Further
that ye Gov.r of Canada said assur as a
Peace is Concluded if he will Posture all
the Prisoners back again that he has of
ours and he also Expects his Prisoners
back, we also asked him if there was
any Indians out for our Parts to warr
he answered. noe

Saith Further

N.Y. State Library

That Sence he came from Quebek
he meet with an officer yt came from
ottawawa Reports yt the Sachuis word
coming downe to Canada Likewise that
he had sent a Comp.a to Pursue arriout
ye m. Ottawa

Saith also that there word no Shipps ar=
=rivd at Quebek 2 yeers was Verry Scarce
there, noe Presents made to Carleton
in gen.ll only a fyne Coat given him
Particularly

Sr

the Treaty. Newes concerning the motions of the five Nations of Western Indians having (as it said) been lately treated by Commissioners from Count Frontenac, and that they are inclined to hearken to their solicitations for putting an End to the War betwixt the French and them, at least to agree to a Neutrality, if not to go over to their side.

And the consideration of the manifest prejudice and detriment to the whole of their Majtys Interests in those Territorys likely to ensue thereupon, has made me judge it necessary for their Majtys Service, That your Excy (who has a more immediat Influence upon those Indians) please to let the Neighbouring Governments have a true Information of that affaire, and whether any Experiment may be proposed (if not too late) for obviating of so great a mischief; Upon Notice whereof I shall forthwith apply my selfe to the setting forward of what may be proposed and incumbent on the part of this Government in order thereto.

I am sensible that the Interest the French have with the Eastern Indians and their unwearied Solicitations are ready to stagger and prevail upon them to cast off their submission; whilst the compliance of the Western Indians must necessarily enervate and Embroyle this Province in Great trouble; I shall be better Enabled to know what measure to take therein, when I have yor Excys answer; which I await: Wishing the happy Repose and quiet of their Majtys feudal Province and Colony I am.

Boston. June 19 1694.

Yor Excys
humble Servant,
Bf. Ph.

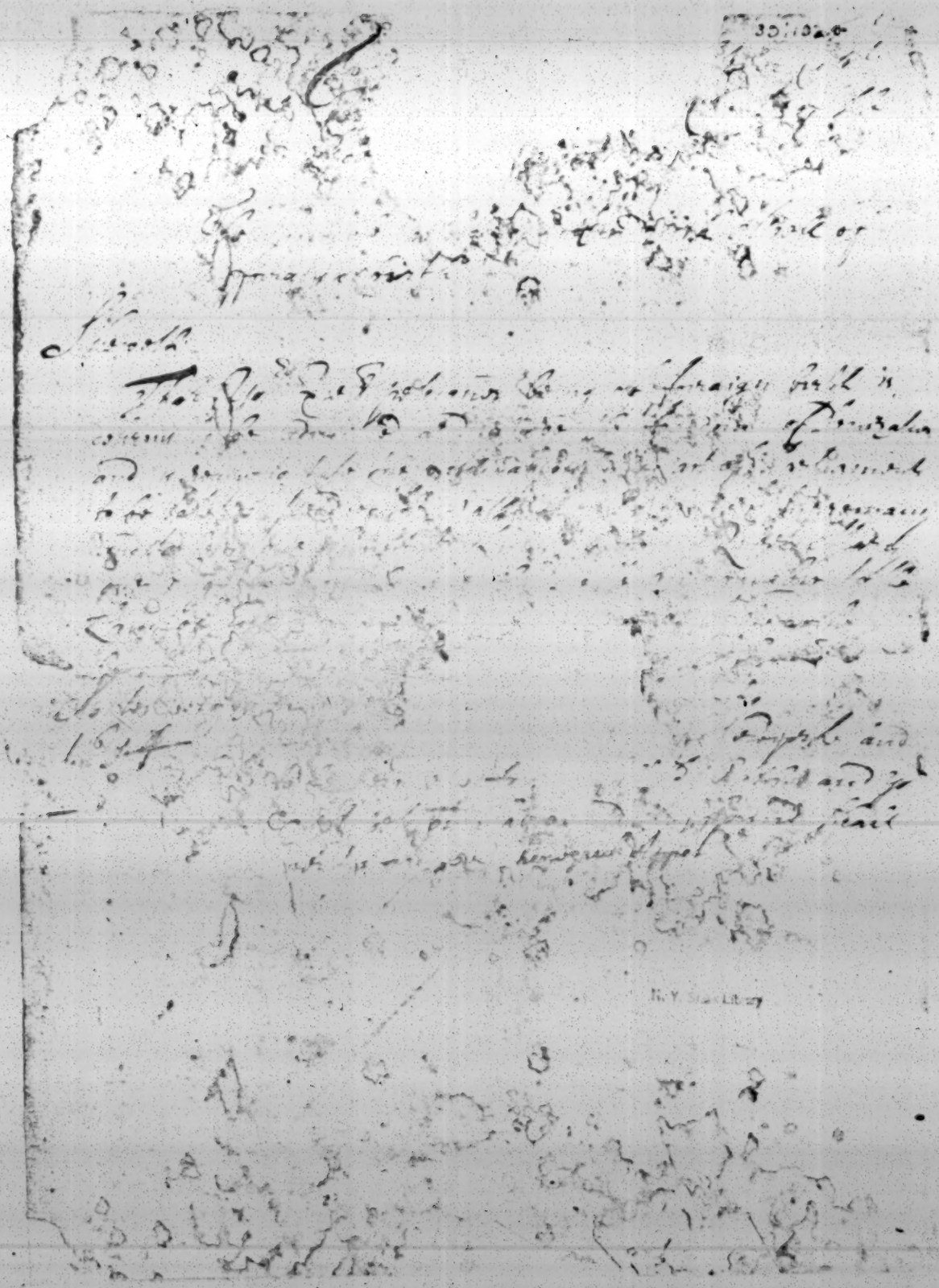
Gov. Fletcher. New yorke.

Col.Mss. 39:159-192

39:17:6
39:17:6

39:171-6

Col.Mss. 39:159-192



26th June 1694.

Att a Councill held att Port Elizabeth in the Territory of Pensilvania the 4th day of June 1694

Present ... Benjamin Fletcher Esq. Governor &c
Wm Markham Esq. Deputy Governor
Andr. Robeson
Robt Turner Esqrs
Nat. Rombout
Wm Salloway
Caleb Heathcote
Gilb. Tennent
Esqrs

Ordered a Warrant Issue to the Receivr Generall for the paiemt of the whole Amount of the Tax raised by the Permit in the Winter Granted by the Assembly Anno 1693 to Andrew Robeson Patrick Robeson Esqrs, who are by his Excellie appointed to dispose of ye Same as his Excellie shall direct Pursuant to Act of Assembly.

His Excellie did Recommend to the Coun. Governr and Council the care of the Government during his absence that they will endeavour the peace and prosperity of the Province, and shall use his endeavours that they may happen amongst the People ... God bless them Farewell

6th July 1694.

Att a Council held at Philadelphia the 6th day of July ... 1694

Present. Wm Markham Esq. Deputy Governor
Andr. Robeson
Robt Turner ...
Nat. Rombout
Caleb Heathcote
Esqrs

This day Governr acquainted the Council that the occasion of his calling them together was that a Complaint day before Capt Hyde informed him that the Delaware Indians, Wiccacoe Indians & other Indians, Shackamaxon, Okehocking, Tohickon, Playwickey, Neshaminy, Pennepack, Manatawny, Perkiomy, Skippack, Metachsin, Mahanoy, Schuylkill, Conestogoe, Conejohela, Susquehanna, Shawanese, Mohickons, Wappings, Nanticokes, Allumatanos with several other of the Delaware Indians were dismitted.

Sachimo Oretan (in name of the rest of the Delaware Indians) stood up and laid down a belt of wampum, wch he said was sent to him by the Onondagoes of whom they were a Subject ... upon Delaware Indians day nothing but stay all Summer & Winter, yt you may, yea dig Potatoes, yea dig Roots, yea kill Deer, Turkies, Fish, Fowle, Bever, Otter, Musquashes, Racoons &c but not go abroad to fight against the enemy ... The Onondagoes would have no Delaware Indians to go to fight wt them to fight against their friends, but was saying all waies when a peaceable opportunity offered to bring out what of their Number are not as yet returned to their own Country.

Memanet said, Uncas and the Christians of this River a little while ago had a Treaty with Onondagoes for a Peace, sometimes a Tree fell on a Horse & rode; yet was like to be Remedied if they the Paxton Indians, and were desirous the Old Friendship might continue as formerly and gave a Belt of Wampum.

Sachimo Oretan said that by these Belts in the Afternoon he would further explain himself.

3 a Clock afternoon present as before
Capt Andrew Robeson

Caleb Heathcote Esq. acquainted the Board that Governr Markham & Council that an Indian King of Mosst Sorts with other Indians of this place told him that from a Meeting they had with Indians within 25 miles of this Government, they brought two Belts of Wampum desiring him to send to Onas or his Deputy in order to a Treaty for Confirming their Friendship as was done with the Susquehanna Indians, that they had Received Advice that the Five Nations had Declared War against the Twightwees, that they had Received Advice that the Twightwees had Killed Eighty of the Five Nations, and that they were Preparing to Revenge themselves upon them by Spring, and that about Thirteen days since Monacatoo the Sachim of the Five Nations Came with Two Hundred Men to the Falls of Delaware, and that about Ten days since there came Three Hundred more, and that about a Month that he was sent to the Five Nations Council Fire at Onondago, they Informed him that an Indian called Nescacatho from the Indian King Named Ochsa Sachim, saying, Brother I now (repeating it again) do Say to you that from Sinks a Meeting was held about two Belts of Wampum in order to a Treaty; that the Governr of Maryland would not treat with us, for they had taken from us a great Number of Indians & Guns &c & the said Governr of Maryland, the Governr of Virginia & yet he would have a Meeting at Sinks and they should bring two Belts in the way, which things about Notwithstanding, we observe yt there is no good meant by the English therein, some Sudden matter in hand, they had further said yt last Monday, the aforesaid Nescacatho with the Chief Governr of the abovesaid

The

2d August 1694

Att a Councell held att Fort Charles in the Island of Jamaica the 2d day of August 1694

Present - The Hon.ble William Beeston Esq.r Lieut. Governor
Hon.ble Thomas Robson Esq.r
Hon.ble Robert Turner Esq.r
Robert Robinson
William Clarke
Esqrs.

10th August 1694

Att a Councell held att Port Royall in the Island of Jamaica the 10th day of August 1694

Present - The Hon.ble William Beeston Esq.r Lieut. Governor
Hon.ble Thomas Robson
Hon.ble Robert Turner
Hon.ble Nathaniel Johnson
Esqrs.
Hon.ble Charles Lidcott
Hon.ble Theodore Forman
Hon.ble Charles Sadler
Esqrs.

1694.

July 12. **1,143.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. The Council agreed, but not without misgiving on the part of many, that the expedition against Villebon should be undertaken. Order for payment of £50 to Increase Mather, of £65 each to John Leverett and William Brattle, fellows of Harvard College, and of £500 to Sir William Phips. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 258-259.]

July 13. **1,144.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The report of the Attorney and Solicitor General as to Mr. Penn's right in Pennsylvania read (*see No.* 1,138 I.) and Mr. Penn called in, who undertook to repair thither, take over the government and comply with the royal commands as to assisting New York. He also produced two Acts of the Assembly submitting to the Royal pleasure and providing money for the support of the Government. Agreed to recommend that Mr. Penn be restored to the administration of the Government of Pennsylvania. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 299-302.]

July 13. **1,145.** John Povey to the Attorney General. Forwarding the Acts of Pennsylvania, for report as to their fitness to be confirmed. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 599. *No.* 13; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXVI., p.* 49.]

July 13. St. Swithin's Lane. **1,146.** Mr. Heathcote to John Povey. I think that the two companies should be sent direct to New York; but if this cannot be and if they must be sent in the mast-ships to Boston, then the Government of Massachusetts must be instructed to provide for their immediate transport to New York, the men-of-war on the coast carrying as many as possible and a hired ship the rest. *Signed.* Gilbert Heathcote. ½ *p. Endorsed,* Recd. 13 July, '94. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 65.]

July 14. **1,147.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. The sheriffs for the nine counties appointed, and their commissions ordered to be prepared. Orders for delivery of ammunition for the defence of several counties, and for obtaining evidence against the Anacosti King. Order for all records as to probate of wills during the Revolution to be searched out and returned. An embargo ordered on all ships for Europe after the 23rd inst. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 13. *pp.* 27-29.]

July 15. **1,148.** Minutes of Council of New York. On receipt of news from Albany that the Indians had sent belts of wampum to desire the Governor to meet the Five Nations, it was ordered that Major Schuyler should send them an answer holding them to their promise, and fixing the 15th of August as the day of meeting. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 537, 538.]

July 16. **1,149.** John Povey to the Agents for Massachusetts. Requesting their attendance at the Committee of Trade and Plantations on the 18th inst. when the Attorney General's report on the boundaries of Rhode Island will be considered. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 7. *No.* 36.]

July 17. **1,150.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Mr. Jahleel Brenton appeared and presented several affidavits as to his charges against Sir William Phips. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., p.* 260.]

[illegible] to be provided
and to make report to this Board in
[illegible] next.

At a Council held at Fort William Henry the
August 1691.

Present His Excell Gen. Fletcher
Fred Smith
Stats Cortlandt } Esqrs
Nich Bayard } Esqrs
Cudley Brooke } Esqrs
John Lawrence } Esqrs

Resolved that Coll Lodwick having been very serviceable to this government in rebuilding the fort of this Province and in fortifying their Militia for the future and artillary sent over the banks of this Island be given him and that he be desired to come in his accompt
to be desired to bring in his accompt of disbursements

Ordered Coll Nich. Bayard & Cudley Brooke Esqrs do return the thanks of this board to Coll Lodwick & desire their accordingly

His Excell having been informed by Capt Gillam of a sett of waggons sent to the Mohawk Indians by the Commissrs & Managers of their disturbance

Ordered a Warrt issue for payment of two hundred seventy three pounds & sixpence to Coll Nich Bayard to defray the charge of Agency in England

Ordered a Warrt issue for the allowance of One hundred twenty five pounds nine shillings & five pence to Cudley Brooke Esq Collr &c for the salary of his salary the Auditors salary & other incidents in the Custome house due for one quarter of a day last

Ordered a Warrant issue for allowance of One hundred fifty seven pounds twelve shillings fourteen three farthings to Cudley Brooke Esq Collr &c for his salary & other salary the Auditors salary & incidents in the

Ordered that one half of the Bar[illegible]
down & rebuilt this fall and that [illegible]
the materialls be provided

Ordered a Warr[ant] issue for payment of [illegible]
shillings and twopence to Coll Sloper Cont[illegible]
incidents

Ordered a Warr[ant] issue for payment of eighteen
shillings and nine pence to Coll Sloper Cartlandt for the
the two Indians that were taken within stone Cast[illegible]

Ordered a Warr[ant] issue for payment of thirty two pounds
fifteen shillings to Coll Sloper Cartlandt for firewood and
necessary charges in this sort

Ordered a Warr[ant] issue for payment of thirty nine pounds
ten shillings and eleven pence out the 6000 li tax being
pay of those soldiers that stationed some days over this
night Commit to the Constables

Carter The petition of William Barker was read and Ordered that
care be taken in the case of his estate as added in the Ca[illegible]
The Master of Rolls appeal concerning his translation of money
and weights read and Ordered [illegible] Committee be prepared for
Barker & another Act for bringing uniformity in
making of all money scales and weights to same standard
to such all so marked

Coll Dowke refusing any parliament service
X mentd in England while in Ireland Ordered that
Thereupon Ordered a Warr[ant] issue for payment of sixty four
pounds to him in consideration of his charges in that
service

Lutrell The Petition of Abraham Lutrell read & granted
Harvey The Petition of Elizabeth Harvey read & granted with costs & two
shillings & ordered mr Wyche to sign Certificate
Ashbrigh The Petition of Ashbrigh read and a Lease ordered

to the Delawares in Pennsylvania disturbs the latter. N.Y. STATE ARCHIVES, ALBANY, N.Y., COUNCIL MINUTES, 7: 80-82.

[illegible] Petition of
[illegible] Petitioned to him
Warrant issue for the payment of fourty
[illegible] Horan & purchase a Chest with which [illegible]
[illegible] Journeys to Albany
[illegible] a Warrt issue for the payment of two hundred an
fourty pounds two shillings & sixpence to Danl Horan
purchase presents for the Indians and provision for his Expe
journey to Albany upon the Credit of this additional Duty
At a Council held at Fort William Henry the
3d of August 1698
Present His Excy Benj. Fletcher &
Fredk Philips } Chrstn Brook } Esqrs
Joseph Cortlandt } William Nicoll }
Nich. Bayard }
Ordered a warrant issue for payment of [illegible]
eighteen pounds nineteen shillings to James Spencer Carpr
for work in this Fort
The Petition of Paul Richards read & Ordered a Warrt issue for
the survey of fourty acres of Land laid out this day to him
Land & the quitrent to be two shillings
The Petition of Cornelius Jacobs Read wherein they pray
that the Bouquenbon Grant may be delivered unto them
they giving security that it shall be determined in the next Su-
preme Court of Judicature to be forthcoming for the value
of s[illegible] Bouquenbon accordin[illegible] to appraisement
the Attorney Genl being [illegible]ent to give his opinion
and the Attorney Genll giving his opinion that the bond
given in surety for the Peltry cannot be avoided if the
Bouquenbon should perish in the Owners possession between
this and the time of her condemnation
The Petition is granted and the Attorney General assented
to Vizt the manner of the security
Ordered Capt Henry Teagony Capt Thomas Weaver Thomas
Wenham and Stephen Delanoy to the appraisers of the
Bouquenbons

At a Comm[i]l held at [illegible]

1694

Present His Excell[y] Ben: [illegible]

Stephn Cortlandt } Esq[rs] Chidley Brandt
Nich. Bayard } Esq[rs] Peter Schuyler
Will[m] Smith }

His Excell[y] acquainting the Council that he hath
lately from the Indians brought up the Commissioners
from Canada to treat with the Commissioners
from this Province at Albany for the Indians of the five Nations
came hither & submitted to his Excell[y] which Letter was read
His Excell[y] offered his opinion that it were fit that always
the message sent to the Indians in the name of the King &
the Queen were inserted all the way throughout
Colonies in the Covenant Chain it may now be improved
to alter the method and prefer a present hereby to be made
Communion of or of particular Interest and may incourage
Indians against the French & Canada
come to the knowledge of the like

Whereupon the Council do unanimously advise &
Order that Comm[i]ll be forthwith issued to
present his Excell[y] Ben: Fletcher
Stephn Cortlandt } Esq[rs] Colo[ll] Caleb Heathcote } Esq[rs]
Nich. Bayard } Esq[rs] Peter Schuyler } Esq[rs]
Will[m] Smith }

Com Major Gen[ll] Richard Ingoldsby
Colo[ll] Thomas Willett
Colo[ll] Caleb Heathcote
Colo[ll] Peter Schuyler
Colo[ll] Wessel Ten Broeck
Colo[ll] Abraham Gasherie
Colo[ll] Johannes Hardenbergh
Colo[ll] Henry Beekman
Colo[ll] Gerardus Beekman
Colo[ll] Johannes Kipp
Colo[ll] Robert Livingston
Colo[ll] Peter Matthews
Colo[ll] Thomas Garth
Colo[ll] Stanley Comerford
Colo[ll] Abraham Depeyster
Colo[ll] Stephen Van Cortlandt
Colo[ll] Jacobus Van Cortlandt
Colo[ll] Frederick Philipse
Colo[ll] Caleb Heathcote
Colo[ll] Peter Schuyler
Colo[ll] Wessel Ten Broeck
Colo[ll] Abraham Gasherie
Colo[ll] Johannes Hardenbergh
Colo[ll] Henry Beekman
Colo[ll] Gerardus Beekman
Colo[ll] Johannes Kipp
Colo[ll] Robert Livingston
Colo[ll] Peter Matthews
Colo[ll] Thomas Garth
Colo[ll] Stanley Comerford
Colo[ll] Abraham Depeyster
Colo[ll] Stephen Van Cortlandt
Colo[ll] Jacobus Van Cortlandt
Colo[ll] Frederick Philipse

His Excell[y] put the Council in mind of the Letters
lately received from the Governours of the Colonies
in relation to the Neighbouring Province & Colonies & the
Northern Indians of the Confederacy
and desired the Commissioners would not only assist him
with their Council & advice but contribute to the
charges
The Commissioners gave no answer this

[illegible] Massachus[illegible]

[illegible] whether they designe to give [illegible]
[illegible] of that particular Province to whi[illegible]
[illegible] in the affirmative then his Excell[illegible] gave
the Company
Lt Allin moved that his Excell[illegible] Lavorny signifyed to
them his reasons they may have time better to consider
of an answer which was granted -

At a Council held at Albany the 14th of August
1694

Present His Excell[illegible] Ben[illegible] Fletcher Esq[illegible]
Peter Schuyler Esq[illegible] William Smith Esq[illegible]
Rich[illegible] Bayard Esq[illegible] Gulian Verplanck Esq[illegible]

Resolved it is needfull to send to the Commissioners from
New England & Connecticut & the Mayor desiring ——
them to give an account of their proceedings during the war
or to depute or appoint some of their number -

The Commissioners from New England & Connecticut
came in.

His Excell[illegible] desired their answer to what was proposed last
night

The Commissioners doe consent that such proposals they have
to offer be added to the Treaty made by his Excell[illegible] and
that they be delivered without any particular mark of
distinction in their Hands nor in behalfe of all their
Plantations

At a Council held at Albany the 15th day of
August 1694

Present His Excell[illegible] Benj[illegible] Fletcher Esq[illegible]
Peter Schuyler Esq[illegible]
Rich[illegible] Bayard Esq[illegible]
Gulian Verplanck Esq[illegible]
Wm Smith Esq[illegible]

The Commissioners

His Excell[illegible] demanded the answer of the Gentlemen Commissioners
to the Propositions by them proposed to the Council
Castle & Company of Connecticut that he was [illegible]

[illegible] the Assistants
whether they designe to give
me of that perticular Province to which
ed in the affirmative then his Excell gave
the Contrary
Col Allin moved that his Excell: Favour signified
them his reasons they may have time better to consider
of an answer which was granted -

At a Counsil held at Albany the 14th of August
1694

Present His Excell Benj Fletcher &
Stph Cortland } Esq Wm Smith } Esq
Van Bayard } Esq Caleb Brooke } Esq

Resolved it is needfull to write to the Commissrs from
New England & Connecticut & the other neighbouring
Provinces to give an annual subsidy during the warr
as the Province of this Province -

The Commissioners from New England & Connecticut
came in -

His Excell: desired their answer to what was proposed last
night

The Commissioners Do consent that what proposals they have
to offer be added to the proposal made by His Excell: and
that they be delivered without any particular marke of
distinction in their Charter name or behalf of all their
Plantations

At a Counsil held at Albany the 15th day of
August 1694

Present His Excell Benj Fletcher &
Stph Cortland }
Wm Smith } Esq } & the Commissioners
Van Schaick }

His Excell: read the answer of the Gen'll Assembly
to the Letter sent to the Governr
of Canada & doth declare that he is heartily

Present

His Excell.

Coll. Peter Schuyler Com. in Chief &c.

Coll. Stephanus van Cortlandt
Coll. Nicolas Bayard
Maj. Wm. Smith
Hendrey Brooke Esq.
Maj. Peter Schuyler
} of the Council for ye Province of New York

Coll. John Pynchon
Capt. Joseph Lynde
} Commissioners from the Colony of Connecticutt

Coll. John Hobby
Capt. Isaac Stanley
} Commissioners from the Colony of Rhode Island

Sachims
Kidd
Sunmaquinot
or Machwarando
Etc. of the
Sachimes
} of Nagonis Sachims

Adoquanow
Canigarie
Etc. of the
Sachimes
} of Canada Sachims

Assecanasse
Oskenonton
Canadagaro
Sachems &
Warriours
Ca. of the
Oneydes
Onnondages
} of Onnondages Sachims

Tarihanson
Teatajus
Sindrohe
Adosse
} Senecas Sachims

Kadarackqua
Taweneda
ye
Sachim
Oskenrayron
Canadagaro
Etc. of the
Mohaques
} Mohaques Sachims

Propositions

made by the Sachims of ye five Nations of Indians Viz.t ye Onnondages, Oneydes Onnondages, Cayugas and Senekes to his Excell. Benjamin Fletcher Capt. Gen.ll and Govern.r in Chief of ye Province of New Yorke Province of Pensilvania Country of New Castle and ye Territories and Tracts of Land depending thereon in America and Vice Admirall of ye same. Whose Excell. &c. and Commander in Chief of ye Province aforesaid and of all ye Forts thereof &c. and within three days after the Sachims of Canettical and of all the Forts and Places of Strength within ye same, at Albany Begin.ng ye 15.th day of August 1694

His Excell. having ordered all parts & fire to be Drawne up before the Place of Treaty and a Troope of Dragoons on ye Right Hand to receive the Sachims and to wayte upon his Excell. to the Treaty Consultation sent to their respective Lodgings by his Excell. and when his Excell. sent word he was ready to come to them

the Sachims attended with the other Indians came in order two and two, Ride ye Sachims of ye Onnondages being there Leader, singing all ye way Songs of joy and Peace to the Place of Treaty

Declarance

29: 11ta 2

De[illegible] ye of yt [illegible] of ye[illegible] to ye
Excell for [illegible] to [illegible] a Line or Two of Peace before
they Proceed to giue there answer [illegible] ye Excell granted

Ye of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

39:1842.

Nothing more necessary to speak of.

Walter Cunningham

Walter Cunningham

39:104

Indian Treaty

spiritu[s]

[illegible] England Scotland & Virginia, Let this time
that all our Neighbours have pull in their hands into
Covenant chain, we have had great troubles and [illegible]
with [illegible] Common Enemy [illegible] Brother Colonies
no[t]s have one another, are strict and stiff with [illegible]
but [illegible] some [illegible] Spell of our Heads
[illegible] are more yt the griefe is more from our
flesh and Dregs upon our Neighbours who are prone
yet if we all Labour with [illegible] seeme can, Helps
to comfort and we desire all

Addressing it as directed to all ye English Plantations &c

Boston

Wee are Envied by our Enemys Rum adue, tat Barbi-
does, Scotland and ye Dutch and we Comp[lain]t of [illegible]
or any our Enemy fall upon us let us all joyn togeth-
and [illegible] ye Scotch yt in our Land, and then we shall
be Victorious enough to destroy our Enemys and live
in Peace & Honour

Boston

5

Sept: 1684ab

Brother Cayenguiragoo and y.e Est of y.e Brethren that are in Covenant with us.

It has been an antient Custome to Renew y.e Covenant Chain, and we that are Sent of y.e five nations are come now to Renew the same and to make it Strong and Sure that it may Shine like Silver, and we Promise y.t it shall be kept on our Part. & Strong in Covenant that if Under it any shall not work it

Brother Cayenguiragoo and y.e Est of our Brethren

We have in y.e time that y.e Governor of this Province went over Seas, Planted a Tree in this Place a Tree of peace and Power, whose Roots are Branches Extend themselves as far as N: England Connecticut New Jersey Pensilvania, Maryland and Virginy, and whoever touches that Tree which we now make, and Seek to any of y.e Roots of it, to hurt it, we must not only be sencible to Heal & Secure it, but rise up and unanimously fall upon them that makes that Attempt to destroy them

We

We must acquaint you that it has been an antient
Custome among the five nations to keep their meetings att
Onnondage, which we are Resolved to Continue, but upon
occasion any be sent for from time to time to attend at our
Generall meetings, we desire that they may come up

Further Queen Mitrage

We have been Discoursed by your Commanders re-
lating to Canada to treat with ye French, wee
thought itt Cause our Brethren of N: England
had treated with their Enemy, the french to ye Eastward
we might doe and if wee knew there was any Peace
Truce or Treaty made to our Prejudice, wee could
by reason of the French [illegible] Do not look upon Canada but Some of new England
whom they see in Canada, giveing them a Peece of mone
as a token that he was good by ye English, and
hoped it was in Vain for us to war with them
for ye English would Receive them again upon such
Terms as they

[illegible]

39:169a[8]

Brother Cayenquiraqo

We pray that your Excell may vnderstand that Indeed
our Guns are of our Ammunition may be sold cheaper
and more Amount is comeing with some of ye rum natives
shall be Requisite yt such goods may be sold cheap for
their Incouragement that they may be thereby ye easier
Induced to come and Trade with us.

Brethren of New England Connecticut New Jarsey
Pensilvania Maryland and Virginia

In answer to what we now have said, we have Renewed the
Covenant Chain with you all, we doubtt depend much
upon you of New England, & the Rest of them
yt Dwell in this Land wth ye Covenant Chain, we put more
then ordinary confidence in your Integrity and Readi-
ness to assist us in ye Common Defence, and that you may
see we are not Forgetfull of our Engagements, Receive
your Token (being a fish painted upon a Paper) which
you sent us of your Being in Covenant with us, Look
upon it Brother Cayenquiraqo, and we Present to you

our Brother.

39: 1742 9

our Brother Cayengyuago a Belt of wampum as a token whereby we acknowledge you to be head of ye Covenant Chain, and that we Desire you to give notice to all ye Governments that we have Renewd the Covenant with them, and desyre their assistance against ye Common Enemy which we pray ye do to put them in minde of

Brother Cayengyuirago

We have Lit what we Design to say to night we shall speak to morrow concerning what has been Transacted at Onondage, our People; and what Letters we have from ye Far nations called ye Twightwichs and Dionondadees to whom ye Belt of wampum was sent, and we follow your Custome in giving our Present altogether, and so gave a Parcell of Beaver and Deer Skins

A true Copy Examind p

Robt Livingston

39:1848

At a meeting held
in Albany the 25th day
of August 1848 Present
Chancellor Walworth
Excell Danl Fletcher Esq
Vice Ch and the Senators
of the first district

39:184b 2

39:1846 3

39:1846

29: 1846 5

39:1846°

Bill ordered that the Father thereof may be heard
upon the petition of Thomas Wilson praying
that the Bill for the relief of the Heirs of
Thomas Wilson deceased may not be rejected
Brethren upon hearing
[illegible]
Ordered that the petitioner be heard upon
Tuesday next in the afternoon and the petitioner
is to give notice and [illegible]

(69)

39:1847

Mr Vaughan

Instructions for the 3 Nations going (or being
sent) to Exert upon the Banners of
the Eastern Indians or Tribes

You are to go to the Eastern Indians knowing no more
of that Purport but as you are hereunder directed
till you arrive at Passamaquoddy Bay where you are
to make Application to the Eastern Indians
there and not first to the Eastern Indians
of any other Nation or Tribe of Canada, and that
you do

[illegible]

You are to speak to the Indians in the first place to the following
purport that you are sent from Canada to them
by the Governor of Canada / since they are the first of Canadians
known to the Indians of the Nation to whom you are
sent to them in the Province of Canada

You are to speak to the Indians that you must not
travel until the Latter of the French Indians shall [illegible]

to

39:1846[6]

[illegible] mischiefs to the Brethren of new England [illegible]
for the Peace with the five Indians, I have [illegible] to goe to
treate with them [illegible], and I believe it would be
not [illegible] to the Indians, [illegible]
would not meet with that [illegible]

The 5 Nations

[illegible] that [illegible] then the five Indians
are then this Place [illegible] like [illegible] that [illegible]
[illegible] all Peace [illegible] that [illegible]
[illegible] that come [illegible] Christ Christians and [illegible]
and like manner as

[illegible]

[illegible] not [illegible] the Rates of Goods

[illegible] made some [illegible] to
[illegible] in England [illegible] but [illegible]
for the Indians would [illegible] to [illegible] the nations
to [illegible] of peculiar [illegible]
[illegible] that will [illegible] by the People
[illegible] Prison [illegible]
[illegible] Prison [illegible]
[illegible] with [illegible]
[illegible] Prison [illegible] if you [illegible]

The Indians

[illegible] we come to [illegible] will Council [illegible]
the five Indians [illegible] come into Canada will Speak to
Praying Indians [illegible]

39:1846(1)

See ask we had one that could write all that pass but never the less bring an act of all what occurrs to your ex. it will

I desire you to be upon your guard this Peace, to keep your Gates Shut at night, and all Skulks out, and if there is any Party other of Friend or Indians approaching untruth give me an act & regularly Conveyed with it, Such Weather this season and Secured from all attempts of the Enemy,

If for your better [illegible] am not against it neither ever [illegible] of [illegible] but I cannot [illegible]

[illegible] Renew the [illegible] to make me [illegible] for them [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] to your Self & Men [illegible] more to keep watch we [illegible] see our Trains off [illegible] Sir [illegible] for you [illegible] Pinkie that there may be some Enemy in, I will [illegible] Pinkie means to make a [illegible]

[illegible] Sir I will

[illegible] Sent to the Indians of Delaware Requiring them to take up the Hatchet against & fight along with them which [illegible]

39:1846(10)

Among Peaceable People who are no warriors and Never
they are in my Journal of Pensilvania belongs the
Sinekas not to frighten them but to tell them alone
Expations

Now since nothing of any such sort sent by us, Probably
those Indians that are fled from us and live near
Susquehanne River may have sent such a message
As to tell

I Assure you in Behalf of the Peace with those Ind-
ians to take them [illegible] Protect
Delaware Indians as a Brotherly Nation
Expations.

Since this now have Declared their Resolves and their
Minds are made no Argument can move them
Granted

We Desire that you Excellency would write to Major
to make by your Proclamation known to all Persons you
are for we will send a Post to the Sinekas Country to Pro-
cure all the Indian Negotiation with them Indians & Canada

Examined

Wm Peters

AN ACCOUNT OF THE TREATY BETWEEN His Excellency

Benjamin Fletcher Captain General and Governour in Chief of the Province of *New-York*, &c

AND THE

INDIANS OF THE Five Nations,

VIZ.

The Mohaques, Oneydes, Onnondages, Cajonges and Sennekes, at *Albany*, beginning the 15*th* of *August*, 1694.

Printed & Sold by William Bradford, *Printer to Their Majesties, King* William *and Queen* Mary, *at the Sign of the Bible in* New-York, 1694.

A
PROCLAMATION
FOR
SUPPRESSING
Seditious Meetings.

Licenced,

David Jamison, Cl. Concilij.

BRITISH MUSEUM

THE ANSWER OF The Five Nations, VIZ.

The *Mahaques*, *Oneydes*, *Onnondages*, *Cajouges* and *Senekes*,

TO THE

QUESTION

Put to Them in *May* last

By His Excellency

Benjamin Fletcher, Captain General and Governour in Chief of the Province of *New-York*, Province of *Pennſilvania*, Country of *New-Caſtle*, and the Territories and Tracts of Land depending thereon in *America*, and Vice-Admiral of the ſame; Their Majeſties Lieutenant and Commander in Chief of the Militia, and of the Forces by Sea and Land within Their Majeſties Collony of *Connecticut*, and of all the Forts and Places of Strength within the ſame.

Given at *Albany* the 15th day of *Auguſt*, 1694.

Preſent

PRESENT

His Excellency *Benjamin Fletcher*, &c.

Coll. *Andrew Hamilton*, } Governour of *East* and *West-Jersey*.

Coll. *Stephen Cortland*,
Coll. *Nicholas Bayard*,
Coll *William Smith*,
Chidley Brooke, Esq;
Major *Peter Schuyler*, } Of Their Majesties Council for the Province of *New-York*.

Coll. *John Pincheon*,
Samuell Sewell, Esq;
Major *Penn Townesend*, } Commissioners from the *Massachusets Bay* in *New-England*.

Coll. *John Allyn*,
Capt. *Caleb Stanley*, } Commissioners from *Connecticut* Colony.

The *Sachims* or *Indian Kings*.

Rode,
Sinnonquiresse,
Onnuchwarranore,
Tosoquatho,
Tassorandese, } Mohaques,

Adogounwa,
Carnquarie,
Soborosbjondie, } Oneydes.

Sadekanacktie,
Dekanissore,
Canadgegai,
Carachkindie, } Onnondages.
Tagoraswitho,
Odaniende,
Orondisschii,

Sotichnowanne, }
Dekaeijow, } Cayouge
Taneriſſo, }
Cadgiſſo, }

Raſadſte, }
Radondareſax, } Senekes,
Oſtewatte, }
Ohuwadage, }
Tehondaiſſen, }

Carachquinno, A Queen.

The Foot Guards were drawn up before the place of Audience, and a Troop of Dragoons on the Right Hand.

The Sachims, by a Meſſenger, acquaint his Excellency, that they are ready to wait upon his Excellency, and give their Anſwer to that Queſtion propoſed to them the 7th of *May* laſt.

His Excellency ſent word, he was reàdy.

The *Sachims*, attended by their other *Indians*, came in order, two and two, *Rode*, the firſt Sachim of the *Mohaques* being Leader, ſinging aloud as they marched, Songs of Joy and Peace. Then the *Indians* took their places upon Planks laid upon the Ground, *Rode* wàlking round them, and ſinging, until all were ſet down.

Dekaniſſore roſe up, and deſired liberty from his Excellency to ſing a Song or two of Peace before they begin their Diſcourſe. Which was granted. Then he took his place.

Rode roſe up, addreſſing his Diſcourſe to the *Sachims* of the five Nations, told them what great Reaſon they had to rejoyce to ſee their *Brother Cayenquirago* with ſo many that were of the Covenant Chain attending him, to

conſult of Matters relating to the publick Good. After which the whole Company of *Indians* ſung two or three Songs of Joy and Peace. Then

Sidekanacktie, the Speaker, roſe up, and firſt turning to the *Indians*, repeated how long the five Nations had been in Amity with the Inhabitants of the Province of *New-York*, and the Subjects of the Crown of *England* In *America*; with a Narrative of the many Acts of Friendship happening mutually from time to time, and how the *Covenant Chain* was firſt made.

Then turning ro his Excellency, ſaid,

Brother Cajenquirago, You expected to ſee us here, and we the *Sachims* of the *five Nations* are come accordingly to ſpeak to you.

Brother Cajenquirago, You appointed us to meet you here in one hundred Days, to give you our anſwer, *Who will be for you, and who againſt you?* This is the hundredth Day, and we are come with the Repreſentatives of the five Nations to give an unanimous Anſwer.

This Spring we gave you an account, that we had ſent Meſſengers to *Canada* to treat with the *French*; for which ill management you gave us a Rebuke, but withal you did receive us again into your Favour, and imbraced us, promiſing not to break the Covenant Chain ſo long as you had Blood in your Veins, and gave a Belt of Wampum in Confirmation of it.

Brother Cajenquirago, You ſee that the Number of our People are much diminiſhed; ſome of them have been out a Hunting lately, and have caught a ſmall matter, we do preſent your Excellency with ſome part of what we have got. Then gave ſome Beaver and Peltry.

brother

Brother Cayenquirago, I ſhall be brief in what I have to ſay. In the days of Old, when the *Chriſtians* came firſt into this River, we made a Covenant with them, firſt with the Bark of a Tree, afterwards it was renewed with a twiſted Withe; but in proceſs of time, leſt that ſhould decay and rot, the Covenant was faſtened with a Chain of Iron, which ever ſince has been called the Covenant Chain, and the end of it was made faſt at *Onnondage*, which is the centre of the five Nations. And therefore it was concluded, That whoever ſhould violate or moleſt that Chain, or any part of it, the parties linked in the Chain ſhould unanimouſly fall upon ſuch, and diſtroy them, they ſhould certainly dye the Death.

'Since the time that the Governors have been here from the great King of *ENGLAND*, we have made a general and more firm Covenant, which has grown ſtronger and ſtronger from time to time; and our Neighbours ſeeing the advantage thereof, came and put in their Hands iuto the ſame Chain, particularly they of *New-England*, *Connecticut*, *New-Jarſey*, *Pennſilvania*, *Maryland* and *Virginia*. But ſince that time that all our Neighbours have put in their Hands into the Covenant Chain, we have had great ſtruggling and trouble from the common Enemy, the *French*; Our *Brother Caÿenquirago's* Wriſt, and ours, are tyred, and ſtiff with holding faſt the Chain alone, whilſt the reſt of our Neighbours ſit ſtill and ſmoake it. The Greeſe is melted from our Fleſh, and drops upon our Neighbours, who are grown fat, and live at eaſe, while we become lean: They flouriſh, and we decreaſe.

Then naming all the Engliſh Plantations, ſaid,

Brethren, we are envied by our Enemies round about, and particularly by the *French*, who are very unconſtant, and if the French or any other Enemy fall upon us, let us all joyn together, and take up the Hatchet in our hands, and then we ſhall be ſtrong enough to deſtroy our Enemies, and live in Peace afterwards.

Brother Caïenquirago, and the reſt of the Brethren that are in covenant with us, It has been an antient Cuſtom to renew the Covenant Chain, and to make it clean and bright, that it may ſhine like Silver. And we promiſe, That it ſhall be on our parts ſo ſtrong and inviolable, that the Thunder it ſelf ſhall not break it.

Brother Cajenquirago, and the reſt of our *Brethren*, We have, in the time that the Governours of this Province were called *Corlaer*, planted here in this place a Tree of Peace and Wellfair, whoſe Roots and Branches extend themſelves as far as *New-England*, *Connecticut*, *New-Jarſey*, *Pennſilvania*, *Maryland* and *Virginia*, and whoever touches that Tree, which now we make green and ſapid, or any of the Roots of it; we muſt not only be ſenſible, to feel and reſent it, but riſe up, and unanimouſly fall upon them that make that breach, to diſtroy them.

We muſt acquaint you, That it has been an antient Cuſtom among the five Nations to keep their Meeting at *Onnondage*, which we are reſolved to continue there, and if upon Occaſion any be ſent for from hence, to be preſent at our General Meeting, we deſire that they may come up.

Brother Caïenquirago, We have been diſobedient to

your Commands, in going to *Canada* to treat with the *French*. We thought, becauſe our Brethren of *New-England* had treated with the Enemy, the *French*, to the Eaſtward, we might go and ſee whether there was any Peace concluded, or Treaty made to our prejudice; our jealouſie ariſing by reaſon of the *French* telling us, that *Chavaleer Deaux* was ſent back to *Canada* by them of *New-England* (whom we ſaw in *Canada*, giving us a piece of Money, as a Token that he was freed by the *Engliſh*) and therefore they told us, it was in vain for us to war againſt them, for the *Engliſh* will ſet them at liberty again, as ſoon as they are taken.

Brother Caïenquirago, We pray that your Excellency may order that Powder, Lead, Guns, and other Ammunition may be ſold cheaper; and ſince *Arnout* is coming with ſome of the far Nations, it will be requiſite that ſuch Goods may be ſold cheap, for their encouragement, that they may be thereby the eaſier induced to come and live among us.

Brethren of *New-England*, *Connecticut*, the *Jarſeys*, *Pennſilvania*, *Maryland* and *Virginia*, Hearken to what we now ſay, We have renewed the Covenant Chain with you all: We always depended much upon *New-England* to be the chief of them that put their hand into the Covenant Chain; we put more than ordinary confidence in your Integrity and readineſs to aſſiſt us in the common Defence; and that you may ſee we are not forgetful of your Engagements, here is your Token of your being in the Covenant Chain, which (*being a Salmon painted upon a blank Paper*) you ſent us; look upon it, *Brother Caïenquirago*: And we preſent to you, our *Brother Coüegui-*

Belt of Wampum, as a token whereby we acknowledge you to be the Head of Covenant Chain, and that we desire you to give notice to all the Governments, that we have renewed the Covenant Chain with them, and desire their assistance against the common Enemy, which we pray you to put them in mind of.

Brother Cajenquirago, We have said what we design to say to night, and shall speak to morrow concerning what has been transacted at *Canada*, by our People, and what Tokens we have from the far Nations of *Twightwichs* and *Dionondadies*, to whom the Belts of Wampum were sent. And we follow your custom in giving our Present altogether. So gave a parcel of Beaver and Peltry.

At a Meeting at *Albany* the 16th Day of *August*, 1694.

PRESENT.

His Excellency *Benjamin Fletcher*, &c.
Coll. *Andrew Hamilton*, Governour of *East* and *West-Jersey*.

Coll. *Stephen Cortland*,
Coll. *Nicholas Bayard*,
Coll *William Smith*,
Chidley Brooke, Esq;
Major *Peter Schuyler*,
} Of Their Majesties Council for the Province of *New-York*.

Coll. *John Pinchean*,
Caleb Shell, Esq;
Major *Penn Townesend*,
} Commissioners from the *Massachusets Bay* in *New-England*.

Coll. *John Allyn*,
Capt. *Caleb Stanley*,
} Commissioners from *Connecticut* Colony.

The *Sachims* or *Indian Kings*.

Dekaniſſore (one of the Sachims of *Onnondage*) ſtood up, and ſaid,

Brother Caiſenquirago, We, the five Nations of *Indians* Weſtward, *viz.* the *Mohaques*, *Oneydes*, *Onnondages*, *Cajouges and Senekes*, did conclude to ſend Meſſengers in the Spring to treat with the Governour of *Canada*; and I *Dekaniſſore* having been one of their Agents, am now come to relate what hath paſſed between him and me at *Quebeck*; therefore we pray our *Brother Caiſenquirago* and our Brethren and Neighbours of *New-England*, *Connecticut*, *New-Jarſey*, *Pennſilvania*, *Maryland* and *Virginia*, to heaken what we ſhall ſay.

Since the Governor of *Canada* has ſo often ſent for us to come to *Canada*, to treat with him, we went thither, and told him that we were come to ſpeak of Peace; then made theſe following Propoſitions to him, ſaying,

Father, If we do not conclude a Peace now, it will lie at your door, and not ours; for we have already taken the Hatchet out of the Hands of the *River Indians*, (whom we invited to the War) in order to make Peace. But we muſt tell you, that you are an ill man, for you have given the Hatchet into the Hands of the *Dowaganhaes* to hurt and diſtroy us: you are unconſtant, and not to be truſted.

We have had War ſo long together, which was begun by your means, but we never hated the Houſe of *Ockqueſe* our Son (a Gentleman who lives in *Mont Real*) let him come that toyſome Journey to our Caſtle at *Onnondage* if he pleaſe, he ſhall be wellcome.

Father, We are now ſpeaking of Peace, and I muſt

ſpeak

speak a word to your Praying Indians of the first Caſtle (call'd *Cachanſage*.)

You *Praying Indians* of *Canada*, you know our cuſtoms and methods of acting better than your Governour, therefore we deſire you to make him acquainted therewith, and be aſſiſtant in the proſecution of this good work of Peace that we are about.

And you *Praying Indians* of the ſecond Caſtle (call'd *Cannaſdage*) you are worſe than the *French* themſelves, you deſerted from us, and ſided with our Enemies to diſtroy us; we tell you now to aſſiſt and give your helping hand in the proſecution of this good Work of Peace that we are now about with your Governour.

Father, You have almoſt eat us up, all our beſt men are diſtroyed in this bloody War, but we forget all that is paſt, we threw the Hatchet in the River at *Cajohage*, where there was a great current, but you found it again, and betrayed our People at *Cadaraqui*, after that you ſent for us to fetch Home our Priſoners, whom you reſtored. Then the Hatchet was thrown into the sky, but you held your hand at a ſtring that was faſtened to the Helve of the Hatchet, and pulled it down again, and fell upon our People; whereupon we took an opportunity to fall upon you at the Iſland of *Mount Real*, where we diſtroyed many of your People and Houſes. Notwithſtanding all that hath paſſed, we wipe away and cover all the Blood that has been ſhed on both ſides, during this War.

Onondio, We have had Wars together a long time, we give you now a Cordial or Drink to drive away all ill thoughts, and to purge your heart, that it may be clean,

and

and restored to its former state, and that all ill Thoughts may be Interred out of sight.

Onondio, We will admit of no settlement at *Cadaraqui*; you have had your fires there twice, which we have quenched, and therefore will not consent to any rebuilding *Cadaraqui*. We clear the River that you may have a clear Passage throw it, and come freely to *Ounondage*.

Onondio, We make the Sun clear, and dissipate all Clouds and Darkness, that the Light may appear without any interruption.

Onondio, During this War we have taken Prisoners from one another; we delivered over ours to the Families that lost their People in the War, according to our Custom, who may deliver them, if they please, they are none of ours; and your People may do the same. Here are two Prisoners which we have brought along with us, whom we deliver unto you.

Then related the Discourse the Governour of *Canada* made to him.

After I had made an end of speaking, the Governour of *Canada* told me, he would not make Peace with *Caïenquirago*. Whereupon I answered, These words do not please me, you shall keep Peace with him.

Onondio said, I must fight against *Cajenquirage*, I am not Master to make Peace, that belongs to my Master the King of *France* that lives over the great Water.

I replyed, I do not like this Discourse, if you should fight him now, and not stay till I get Home, all the Country will esteem me a Traytor, and that I have betrayed my Country; I cannot meddle to treat with you. This Discourse lasted between the Governour of *Canada*

and the three days, but I denounced the Governour of *Canada* at last, who said, I will not make war with *Cajenquirago* this Summer, but wait to hear what he will say.

The Governour of *Canada* insisted three days to have two Hostages left, which I denyed, but they agreeing themselves freely to tarry, were left there; one is an *Onnondage*, the other a *Senoka*.

As soon as the two Hostages agreed to tarry, the Governour of *Canada* said, *I accept of the Peace as you offer it.*

Son, Bring all the Prisoners home that you have taken from me, and your Prisoners shall have their liberty to go home, if they please.

Children, I erect my Fire again at *Oadaracqui*, and plant there a Tree of Peace. Then laid down a Belt of Wampum. And desired that *Cajenquirago* would send a Wise Man to speak to him, who should have free protection, as is customary among Christians.

Children of the five Nations, If *Cajenquirago* should imploy you to do any thing for him with me, don't accept of the service; let him send people of his own, there are eighty days appointed me for an answer. Then laid down the Governour of *Canada* his Belt of Wampum to *Cajenquirago*.

The Sachims of the *Dionondadies* were at *Canada*, and said to me, Let this which you have said of Peace be from your Heart; for we fear it is but Words, and not Real; do not let us feel the smart of the Hatchet any longer. Then they laid down a Belt of Wampum, which I show unto your Excellency, laying it down.

The second Castle of praying Indians, said, *Brethren*, Our Father *Onondio* has told you to bring Home all the

prisoners

Prisoners taken from hence by the five Nations, do not fail to do it. Then gave two Belts of Wampum.

Brother Caïenquirago, What I have now said, is contained in the Paper which the Governour of Canada gave me, which paper I deliver to your Excellency, and tell you withal, that I brought Letters to the Jesuite *Milet* at *Oneyde*, who was to inform us what is in the paper.

His Excellency said then,

Brethren, I reject this Belt of Wampum sent by the Governour of Canada, and will give you my Reasons for it, upon a Conference with the Sachims, or when I make my Reply to the whole five Nations.

At a Meeting at *Albany* the 17th Day of *August*, 1694.

Present *His Excellency Benjamin Fletcher, and those who were at the Meeting yesterday.*

Adekanacktie sung a long Song of Peace, and said, I shall now relate what hath passed between the *Dowaganhaes*, the *Dionondades*, and us, to whom we sent some Belts of Peace.

They said, You had some prisoners of the *Dionondades* in your Castles, whom you sent Home to their Country with the Belts of Wampum from *Caïenquirago* and You

to

to speak of Peace, fearing to bring the Belts your selves the War was so hot. And after you had sent the said Prisoners back, some of your People being out hunting, two were taken prisoners by the *Dionondades*, and brought to their Castles, but were civilly used, and not like prisoners. The *Dionondades* said to the two Prisoners that were brought thither, We are glad that we have an opportunity to speak to you face to face, the Sun has been so propitious to us to send us Home our prisoners. Then gave a few strings of Wampum.

We are glad of this occasion to speak to you here. We have been drunk and distracted in waring one against the other. We give you now a Cordial and Potion to settle your heart, that there may be no more War between us. They gave a Belt of Wampum.

We are glad to see you here, and that you tell us, that your Doors are open as far as *Caïenquirago's* House at *New-York*, that we may freely see through thither. They gave this belt of VVampum.

Brethren, VVe are thankful that you have prepared a Room for us at *Onondage*, where we may speak freely to one another: Our whole Country is free for you to come and treat with us; we make room for you accordingly. Then gave a Belt of VVampum.

Brethren, VVe are glad that you invite us to your Country, quite even to the House of *Caïenquirago*: All our River is rejoyced at it; be not afraid to come hither, you shall be freely admitted, without any molestation. Then gave another belt of VVampum.

Brethren, VVe are thankful for your putting us in mind of what we have tranlacted formerly; That if any Mis-

chief

chief happened between us, we are to meet, and compose Differences. We are now met together to put a period to all our Mis-understandings, which is a matter of great Rejoycing to all our River. Then gave a belt of black Wampum.

Brethren, Hearken to us, All the Nations between Us and *New-York*, we rent the Clouds asunder, and drive all Darkness out of the Sky, that the Sun of Peace may shine clear and bright over us all, without interruption. Then gave a stone Tobacco pipe, representing the Sun, of the breadth of the Seal of the Province.

Brethren, We put the Hatchet into the Hands of the *Kichtages*, *Twichtwiches* and *Odstrages*, to war against the *five Nations*, but now we will go in three days to these Nations, and take the Hatchet out of their hand, (Then took hold of the middle of a stone Tobacco-pipe in form of a Hatchet) You *Senekes* are stupid Creatures, we warn you in the mean time not to go hunting far from your Castles, that you be not hurt by the said Nations, and then accuse us. Then gave the Tobacco-pipe.

I have done what passed between our two *Indians* and the *Dionondades*. Now I apply my self to your Excellency.

Brother Caïenquiragо, We desire the said far *Indians* may be admitted to come no further than the *Seneke* Country; for if they should come quite down so far as this place, they will see what a poor mean condition we are in, and be Spyes, and so discover our Nakedness; for these *Indians* are Allyes of the Governour of *Canada*.

A Conference held at a private House in *Albany* the 20th of *August*, 1694.

Present his Excellency Benjamin Fletcher, &c. *and the Sachims of the five Nations.*

In the Presence of
Coll. *Andrew Hamilton*, Governor of the *Jarseys*.
The Council of the Province of New-York.
And the Commissioners from Boston *and* Connecticut.

Sadekanacktie, *Speaker of the Indians.*

His Excellency said,

I Do very well approve of what you said the first day, in renewing the Covenant Chain, which shall always be kept inviolably by me and all the *English Plantations*.

Is Peace firmly concluded?

Sadekanacktie, We have made Peace, provided you approve of it;

and the reaſon of our going to *Canada* was to ſound the Governour of *Canada*'s mind, becauſe we had no body but *Caïenquirago*'s People that went out to war with us againſt the *French*, and it is impoſſible for us to be any longer the Barrier between the *Engliſh* and *French*. We have now brought our Enemies Anſwer, which is laid at *Caïenquirago*'s feet, and refer the whole matter to your prudent management.

His Excellency,

Why do you ſay you have made Peace, provided I approve of it? You know you have ſent Sachims to *Canada*, contrary to your promiſe, and my expreſs command; you have made a Peace without any proviſo, you have delivered Hoſtages, and releaſed Priſoners, and declare that you are weary of the War, and not able to hold it longer, ſo that there is nothing left for me, but either to acquieſe with what you have done, or to make war upon you. But ſince you have renewed the Covenant Chain, and while you preſerve that inviolable, I ſhall (to uſe your own Expreſſion) tye up my Hatchet from hurting you. I can make no Peace with the Governour of *Canada*.

Sadekanacktie,

Why do you doubt our integrity and fidelity in keeping the Covenant Chain firm; and inviolable with all our Brethren that are linked therein? The leaſt Member cannot be touched, but the whole Body muſt feel and be ſenſible; if therefore an Enemy hurt the leaſt part of the Covenant Chain, we will joyn to diſtroy that Enemy; for we are one Head, one Fleſh, and one Blood.

His

His Excellency,

I shall also maintain the Peace with all those Nations of *Indians* which you have entered into Allyance with, upon your Engagement that they commit no acts of Hostility against any of their Majesties Subjects.

Sadekanacktie,

We thought that our Treaty with the *French* would have had no success, because your Excellency rejected the belt of Wampum which the Governour of *Canada* sent to your Excellency, to desire a Messenger may be sent thither; and since the Governour of *Canada* forbids us to bring any Message from you to him, we think it will be requisite that your should send some body to a neutral place, where there may be a Conference between the two Governments.

His Excellency,

I say again, what I said before, I cannot treat of Peace with the Governour of *Canada*, nor receive any Message from him, and therefore I did reject this belt of Wampum, as I do renounce any correspondence with him; the Governour of *Canada* hath put this fallacy upon you to bring this belt unto me, which he knew I could not receive. I find by what the Governour of *Canada* says, he intends to rebuild *Cadaracqui*.

Sadekanacktie,

We have told the Governour of *Canada* already; that he shall not rebuild *Cadaracqui*, and if we come to discourse him again, shall tell him plainly, that we will not suffer it.

His Excellency,

You will do very well to hinder him from building that Fort,

Fort, or any other near the Lake; if you ſuffer it, 'twill be a breach of the Covenant Chain, and bring a Slavery upon your ſelves and Poſterity. I am bound to make war, and prevent any Incroachment upon this Province; it is your Duty to give me notice, ſo ſoon as you hear of their motion that way, that I may bring Forces to obſtruct them; and I expect that you ſhall joyn your Forces with me, otherwiſe all your pretences to the Renewal of the Covenant Chain are fallacious.

Sadekanacktie,

We are glad you renew that to us, we ſhall never ſuffer that place to be built, it has been Omnious to us, our people having been betrayed there.

His Excellency,

I have often cautioned you from giving credit to the Jeſuit *Milet*, who has alwayes betrayed you, therefore you muſt ſuffer none of that Tribe of Jeſuites to come into your Caſtles. I have formerly warned you of this, and now you ſee the evil of it. It is not for your Honour, that you who are the antienteſt and moſt War-like Nations of Indians upon this Continent, ſhould creep ſo low, as to go and ask a Peace from the Governour of *Canada*; I expect that the *French Indians* ſhould likewiſe come and creep to me, and ask Peace, as you have baſely done to the Governour of *Canada*

Sadekanacktie,

Since you cannot ſend Meſſengers to *Canada*, we deſire that you would write to the Governour of *Canada*, and alſo to the great King, your Maſter; and we deſire the Governour of *Canada* write to his Maſter, That there may be Peace concluded in theſe parts.

His

His Excellency,

Let me first see the French Indians come down and desire Peace of me, as you have gone to Count Frontimac, and then I will consider what may be proper for me to do.

Sadekanacktie,

You say, we have stoopt so low to the French for Peace, but before ever we went thither, they had sent two Messengers for us to our Castles.

His Excellency,

The French paper you brought from Canada, sayes, you bowed low to Count Frontimac, and stoopt as if he were your soveraign Prince, and made show of your Repentance for all what you have done against him.

Sadekanackti,

The Governour of Canada need not to reflect upon us with his Writing, for how often has he sent Belts of Wampum to us by all Occasions, to make Peace with him?

His Excellency,

But he makes you his Children, and so you are liable to his correction when he pleaseth.

Sadekanacktie,

It is only a Name that we have given him, because he calleth us Children; not that we own him as our Father.

His Excellency,

But I expect an Answer from you, that the French Indians should come to me, and desire to bury the Hatchet, as you have gone to Canada to do the like; it is for your Honour that you make them do it.

Sadekanacktie,

The Praying Indians of *Canada* ſaid to *Dekâniſſore*, when he was there, That they would hold the Peace faſt which their Father, the Governour of *Canada*, had made with the five Nations, yea, as firm as they do the Chriſtian Faith; and that ſundry of them were ready to come hither a fighting, but were ſtopt upon *Dekaniſſore*'s coming thither, and our Indian Priſoners, that were taken by the *French* and Indians, were ſet at liberty.

How ſhall we behave our ſelves? If we do not go to *Canada* there will be no confirmation of the Peace; and if they come to us in our Country, and ask what our Governour ſays to the matter, What ſhall we ſay?

His Excellency,

It is poſſible they may keep the Peace with you, but if any of them commit the leaſt Outrage upon any of their Majeſties Subjects in the Covenant Chain, you muſt be accountable for it; for the only Reaſon why I acquieſe with this Peace you have made, contrary to my command and your own Engagements, is, becauſe I am unwilling to make war againſt you, or ſpill your Blood; I rather chuſe to forgive what is paſt, and adviſe you for the future, that you may not be brought into Slavery, which is by keeping a ſtrict and vigilent Eye upon the deceitful French, and their Indians; as when they were in War with you.

Sadekanacktie,

We thank you for your caution about the *French*, and deſire you and the Neighbouring Collonies may take care of this place, that it may be fortified, leaſt they ſhould ſurprize it.

His

His Excellency,

It ſhall be done. The Garriſon ſhall be ſecured againſt all the force of *Canada*. The Eaſtern Indians have falken upon *New-England*, notwithſtanding the Peace ſo lately made with that Collony, who are part of the Covenant Chain, and have ſpilt much Blood; you muſt therefore conſider of a way to make them bury their Hatchet, and not to war upon our Brethren of *New-England*.

Afternoon the ſame day.

The Sachims came together to give an Anſwer to the Propoſal concerning the Eaſtern Indians. *Sadekanacktie* Speaker.

Sadekanacktie,

We cannot ſend to the Eaſtern Indians, having no Men fit for that purpoſe, but being now bound to *Canada*, will tell the Governour of *Canada* to charge theſe Eaſtern Indians to lay dowu their Hatchet; for if we go firſt to the Eaſtern Indians, they can do nothing without the Governour of *Canàda*, and that would but prolong time, therefore it will be beſt to do it directly by the Governour of *Canada*.

His Excellency,

You muſt not think that ever *Count Frontimac* will cauſe the Eaſtern Indians make Peace, you muſt therefore think of ſome other way to oblige them to lày down the Hatchet; for the Governour of *Canada* muſt not be depended upon: You will always find him unconſtant, as hitherto.

Sado-

Sadekanacktie,

We desire to know whether we shall speak to the far Indians, the *Dionondades* at *Canada*, if we shall see them there, (which we expect) since they are the Governour of *Canada's Indians*, or that we pursue the method we have begun, and speak to them in their own Country?

His Excellency,

Though you have Peace with the *French* and their Indians, you must not expect that it will be lasting, if the French Indians should continue to do Mischief to the Brethren of *New-England*. As for Peace with the far Indians, I leave you to your own Methods, with this caution, that you be not rocked a sleep by it.

Sadekanacktie,

We desire that Goods may be sold cheap when those far Indians come; then this place will be desirable, like a fair Maid that has many Lovers, so all people will flock hither; also, that those *Indians* that come with *Arnout*, may be civilly entertained, then they will settle amongst us.

His Excellency,

I doubt not but they will find content in the Rate of Goods.

The Peace made sometime à go between the Indians to the Eastward and *New-England*, did no ways hurt the Covenant Chain; for those Indians were at that time in Peace with you of the *five Nations*. And as for what you say of *Chavaleer Deaux*, it is nothing but *French* fallacy, he was not set at liberty by the people of *New-Englaâd*, (as I am informed) but broke Prison, and was pursued.

Sadekanacktie,

When we come to our Country, we will consult what to do about the far Indians; and when we come to *Canada* we will speak to the *Praying Indians* to come hither and make Peace with your Excellency; we wish we had one that could write all what hath passed, but will, never the less, bring an account to your Excellency of all what occurs.

His Excellency,

It behoves you to be upon your guard, notwithstanding the Peace, to keep your Gates shut at Night, and good Scouts out, and if there be any party, either *French* or *Indians* approaching, forth-with give me an account, and frequently correspond with me. I will strengthen this Garrison, and secure it from all attempts of the Enemy.

As for your meeting at *Onnondage*, I am not against it, neither did I ever oppose your consulting of your own private Affairs, yet I cannot send up any to your Meeting at *Onnondage*, to consult of those Affairs which concern the whole Covenant Chain, wherein so many Provinces are included, whereof you own me to be the Head. I always expect to be Personally present on such Occasions.

I will renew the Covenant Chain to morrow, and give you some Presents from their Majesties of *Great Brittain*.

Sadekanacktie,

We are obliged to your Excellency for your good Advice, not to be too secure, but to keep watch and look out, which we promise to do; and if we see any

Troops

Troops of French and Indians, we have but one Eye, and one Ear, whatever we see, and hear, your Excellency ſhall ſee and hear forthwith; we will immediately acquaint your Excellency. And ſince it is probable that there may be ſome amongſt us that will give the *French* an account of all, we deſire that your Excellency in your publick Diſcourſe to morrow will paſs it by.

His *Excellency*,

The *Senekes* of late have ſent a Belt of Wampum to the *Indians* of *Delaware River*, requiring them to take up the Hatchet of War, and fight along with them, which frightened thoſe peaceable Indians, that live among a peaceable People, who are no Warriours. And ſince they are in my Government of *Pennſilvania*, I charge the *Senekes* not to frighten them, but to let them alone.

Sadekanacktie,

We know nothing of any ſuch Belt ſent by us, probably thoſe Indians that are fled from us, and live upon the *Suſquahannah River* may have ſent ſuch a Meſſage.

His *Excellency*,

I injoyn you, in renewing the Peace with thoſe Indians, to let them know, that they muſt not diſturb the *Delaware Indians*, nor the Inhabitants of the Province of *Pennſilvania*.

Sadekanacktie,

We think we have diſcourſed of all matters, and thoſe things we made no Reſponſe to, muſt be taken for granted.

We deſire that your Excellency will begin early to morrow to ſpeak, and give ſuch Preſents as you will beſtow

now upon us; for we will send a Post to the *Seneka's* Country to prepare all things for our Journey and Negotiation with the far *Indians* and *Canada*.

At a Meeting at *Albany*, the 22th Day of *August*, 1694.

Present,

His Excelleney *Benjamin Fletcher*, &c.
Coll. *Andrew Hamilton*, Governor of the *Jarseys*.
The Council of *New-York*,
Commissioners from *Boston* and *Connecticut*,
The Sachims and Indians of the five Nations.

His *Excellency*,

BRETHREN,

I Am now to repeat in publick part of what passed in my private Conference yesterday with your Sachims. I do approve of what you said to me, in renewing the Covenant Chain; I shall alwayes inviolably preserve it on my part, but must declare my dislike to your proceedings towards the Peace, and do appeal to the wisest of your Sachims, whether you have not broke it on your parts; but since you confess your error, and say you are weary of the War, and solemnly engage to be steadfast to the Covenant Chain, I am unwilling to pursue you with

 Rigour,

figour, but rather acquiesce, though at the same time you must allow we have alwayes made your Quarrels our own, and espoused the War you had against the French of *Canada*; in friendship to you, when the Crowns of *England* and *France* were in perfect Peace.

F *Brethren*, The Reasons for my rejecting the Belt pretended to be sent by the the Governour of *Canada*, I have given already to the Sachims: I shall only say here, I cannot make peace with him.

But as it is to your shame and dis-honour, who are the Antientest and most War-like Nations of Indians, to have bowed so low to the Governour of *Canada*, and ask his Peace, as from a Father, so you ought to do your selves that Justice and Honour, to cause the *Praying Indians* of *Canada* to come and ask me to bury my Hatchet against them.

Dekanissore did well and prudently to tell the Governor of *Canada*, That you will not admit him to rebuild *Cadaracqui* (which is his intention) If you suffer the *French* once to settle a Garrison there, or near the Lake (be their pretences never so plausible) they will bring you and your Posterity into perpetual Bondage and Slavery.

Brethren, You must unite your force and oppose this Design; I shall be ready to defeat it, if you will give me timely Notice, and your Assistance.

I do not pretend to hinder your antient custom of Meeting at *Onnondage*, to consult of your own Affairs, only when *Peace* and *War* is treated of, I am obliged

to be present, and expect these Treaties shall be held at *Albany*, where the Covenant Chain had its first Birth.

Brethren, That Peace which *New-England* some time a go made with the Eastern Indians, did no wayes hurt the Covenant Chain, for these Indians were then in Peace with the five Nations.

These Indians have lately taken up the Hatchet again, and shed much Blood in that Province, who are Members of the Covenant Chain, you must therefore consider of a way speedily to snatch the Hatchet out of their hands, that all the Covenant Chain may enjoy Peace.

Chavaleer Deaux was not (as you alledge) set at liberty by the People of *New-England*, but made his escape to *Canada*.

I shall take care that the far *Indians*, to come with *Arnout*, be civilly treated, and have their Majesties Protection.

Brethren, You have made a Peace which cannot last, if you suffer the *French* or any of their *Indians* to commit the least Outrage or Act of Hostility against any of the Subjects of my great Master and Mistris, the King and Queen of *England*, I must take up Arms for their Defence.

I have a few words of Advice to give you.

You are going to *Canada*, you must not trust too many of your Sachims there, it is too great a stock to venture at once.

You

You muſt not, during their abſence, ſuffer your Young Men to depart from your Caſtles. You muſt not hearken to the Counſel of the Jeſuite *Milet*, nor ſuffer any of that Tribe to live amongſt you.

And you muſt look out, and be ſure give me timely Notice of the *French* approaching to rebuild *Cadaracqui*, or marching againſt any of their Majeſties Provinces, that I may move with force to repel them.

And now, *Brethren*, I do hereby renew the Covenant Chain, in the Names of their Majeſties of *Great Britain*, on behalf of their Subjects of *New-England*, *Connecticut*, *New-York*, *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Jarſey*, *Pennſilvania*, *Maryland* and *Virginia*, and all other their Majeſties Dominions on this Main of *America*; and I lay down this Belt of Wampum as a Seal.

Brethren, You have declared me the Head of the Covenant Chain; I do declare that I will inviolably defend and preſerve it, to the outmoſt drop of my Blood, while you on your parts perform your agreement. And in the Name of their Majeſties, the great King and Queen of *England*, and for their Majeſties Subjects of *New-England*, *Connecticut*, *New-York*, *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Jarſey*, *Pennſilvania*, *Maryland* and *Virginia*, lay down theſe Preſents.

The Addreſs of the River Indians, to his Excellency *Benjamin Fletcher*, &c. at *Albany*, *Auguſt* the 18th, 1694.

PRESENT

His Excellency *Benjamin Fletcher*, &c.

Coll. *Andrew Hamilton*, } Governour of *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Jerſey*.

Coll. *Stephen Cortland*,
Coll. *Nicholas Bayard*,
Coll *William Smith*,
Chidley Brooke, Eſq;
Major *Peter Schuyler*, } Of Their Majeſties Council for the Province of *New-York*.

A Sachim Speaker.

Father,

IN the time of Old, we River Indians were a ſtrong Nation, but are much decayed by the War, and are now become a weak mean People, as you ſee we are, inſomuch that we dare not ſhake Hand with your Excellency. Then gave two Beaver Skins.

Father, We are come hither as your Children, according to our Duty; we have been Obedient to all your Commands, which Major *Schuyler* can witneſs, and

ſhall

ſhall continue to be Obedient, and firm to the Govern-ment. We never have been ordered out upon occaſion of any incurſions of the Enemy, but we were always ready. Then gave ſome more Beaver.

His Excellency Anſwered,

I do accept of the Teſtimony of your Obedience kindly, as if your Preſents were a Thouſand times more: you ſhall not want the Protection of this Government, which ſhall be able to ſecure you from any force that can be brought againſt you. I ſhall, before I go, give ſome Teſtimony of that Reſpect my great Maſter and Miſtriſs, the King and Queen, bear to them that are Obedient Subjects.

The Answer which his Excellency *Benjamin Fletcher*, &c. gave to the River Indians at *Albany*, *August* the 22th, 1694.

Present,

His Excellency *Benjamin Fletcher*, &c.
Coll. *Andrew Hamilton*, Governour of the *Jarseys*.
Coll. *Stephen Cortland*,
Coll. *Nicholas Bayard*,
Coll. *William Smith*,
Chidley Brooke, Elq;
Major *Peter Schuyler*,
} Of Their Majesties Council for the Province of *New-York*.

The River Indians,

His Excellency,

I Am informed, that one of your People this last Winter was accidentally killed by the Slea of a Christian, which drove over him upon the Ice unawares. I give this bundle of Wampum to wipe off that Blood.

Children, I have heard a good Character of you, that you have behaved your selves like obedient Children and good Subjects to the great King and Queen of *England*: I charge you to keep a good Watch abroad, that you be able to advertise me of any approach of the Enemy; and

and if you find any skulking Parties, you are to distroy them. And further, you are to obey such Orders and Commands as you shall receive from time to time from the Commander in chief of this Garrison of *Albany*, in my absence.

I hear, that when you go a hunting, before you come Home to your Castles, you slip aside into *New-England*, and there get drunk, and squander away all what you have got, then come home poor to your Families, and become a burthen to your Neighbours, let me hear no more of this.

I renew the Covenant Chain with you, and promise you all Protection from this Government, I hope you will behave your selves so as to deserve it, and be good Souldiers, and keep firm to the Covenant Chain. And in the Name of their Majesties of *Great Britain*, I lay down these Presents.

A Conference had between his Excellency *Benjamin Fletcher*, &c. and the *Mahikander's* or lower River Indians: and *Shewanno's* or far Indians, at *Kingstone* in the County of *Ulster*, the 28th of *August*, 1694.

PRESENT

His Excellency *Benjamin Fletcher*, &c.
Coll. *Andrew Hamilton*, } Governour of *East* and *West-Jersey*.

Coll. *Stephen Courtland*,
Coll. *Nicholas Bayard*,
Coll. *William Smith*,
Chidley Brook, Esq;
William Nicoll, Esq;
} Of their Majesties Council for the Province of *New-York*.

Mahikanders and far Indians.

The Sachim of the *Mahikinders* Speaker.

FATHER;

YOU are Governour of this Province of *New-York*, some of your Christian People, that undertook this tedious Journey with us, last Year, are killed by the way

by our Enemies, for which we are very ſorry; ſome alſo of the *Mahikanders* and far *Indians* are likewiſe killed. I now wipe off your Tears for that Blood. Then gave two or three Beavers.

Father, We have had great ſorrow for the loſs of theſe Men which were killed, which is now wiped off. We have had great difficulty to bring the *Showannoes* and far Indians to ſee your Excellency, and deſire ſhelter under your Wings, which will wipe off all the ſorrow from us. We deſire your Protection. Then gave a few more Beaver.

Father, We expected a great Hunting, but have got little more than Blows from an Enemy that purſued us, and with a ſmall ſhare of what we have got, we are come to renew the Covenant Chain of Peace with you, and deſire we may be as one Heart, one Blood and one Soul with the *Engliſh,* the *Mohaques, River Indians,* and all the Indians of this Government. Then gave a few more Beaver.

His Excellency,

Children, I am ſorrowful for the loſs of the *Chriſtians* and *Indians* of either Nation; you are as wellcome to me as Children to a Father. I ſhall alwayes protect you, while you behave your ſelvés well, and take you and the far Indians into the Covenant Chain, and be as tender of you as a Father of his Children.

Children, If you had come to me earlier, before I came from *New-York* or *Albany*, I had been better able to signifie my Affection to you, than now, I am upon my return from my Journey, having disposed of the Presents I had provided for the present time. I give you this bundle of White Wampum as a Token that I receive you into the Covenant Chain, for the Province of *New-York*, and all their Majesties Governments in *America*. And you must look upon all these as your Friends and Brethren.

Children, I do not question but you remember, that when you were last year at *Albany*, Major *Schuyler* was kind to you, and let you have things needful to fit you out for this Journey; I therefore expect, that now you will take care to re-pay him.

Children, If hereafter you are set upon, or interrupted in your Hunting, by any Enemy, so soon as you can give me notice of it, I shall be ready to come and assist you with Men and Arms, to repell any Force that shall endeavour your hurt,

The Sachim,

Father, Being this time so harrassed with an Enemy, in our Journey, we were interrupted from Hunting, we are not now able to pay Major *Schuyler*, but we

expect

expect three hundred far Indians to follow; and come up quickly after us, and when they come, we intend to repay him honestly, for what he supplyed us.

His Excellency,

It is well, *I* will order some Presents for you *Albany*. *I* bid you Farewell.

F I N I S.

Speech from the Register of Indian affairs
in Albany

augt 16th 1694 Recd in the Speech of the 5 nations
to Gov. Fletcher giving an account of the proposals
they had sent to the Gov of Canada for a peace
and their ansr

"Brother (that the nations they sent to the Gov of Canada)
"we will Smoke upon Settlement at Albany, upon
"their sd upon Equal terms, which we have Received
"also their pipe will not consent to any reasonable
"thing

In answer to Gov Fletchers ansr
augt 20th 1694 they say

"We have told the Gov of Canada about that we
"shall not accept Albany and if we cannot to
"Brother Corlaer again shall tell him plainly that we
"will not admit it

"For Brother tell him that if they will desist
"the French harboured that part or any other part
"for Ile the Lake it will bring them & their children
"in misery Albany Did therefore his Excellency Expects
"that they will give him notice of their Resolution
"speedily, that he may make up matters
"with their Brother Corlaer, from going any
"further against the Mahikes Esopus, and
"Sinnekes that the 5 nations will assist them therein
"Else it will shake the Covenant chain

They answer

"We are glad your Excellency informs that Canada
"shall never Enter that place to Rebuild — as
"that Lyes convenient to us, our people having been
"all bayed there

of the Massathusetts

whether they designe to give the
same of that particular Province to which
they are annexed in the affirmative then his Excell gave
the Contrary

All alike moved that his Excell: Answer signified to
them his reasons they may have more better to consider
of an answer which was granted -

At a Council held at Albany the 14th of August
1694

Present his Excell Benj Fletcher &
Stephen Cortlandt Esq William Smith Esq
Peter Schuyler Esq Dirck Wessels Esq

Resolved that a Message be sent to the Commissioners from
New England & Connecticut & the Jerseys inquiring
Whether they designe to give an annual salary during the war
to the Indians or any of them -

The Commissioners from New England & Connecticut
came in.

His Excell: desired their answer to what was moved last
night

The Commissioners Doe consent that the Indians have
to offer be added to the articles made by his Excell: and
that they be delivered to Captain Schuyler as a mark of
distinction in their Character & in lieu of all their
Declarations

At a Council held at Albany the 15th Day of
August 1694

Present His Excell Benj Fletcher &
Stephen Cortlandt }
Peter Schuyler } Esq: & the Commissioners
from Connecticut

His Excell: ordered the names of the Sachims that were
to be sent for to come to the Council the Governor
Council & Commissioners that they were to stand

by

for it is the opinion of the Comitt
to receive the Petic

At a Comittee held at Whitehall
Present Sr Edward Nicholas Knt
Col Edward Hamilton Governor
Col Jo: Carteret
Col William Sti
Col Peter Stuyv

The Commissioners from England

Sr Edward did signifie that that he had called them together
at their request the Committee now ordered in their
behalfe to the Indians & required
them

Upon the reading of that petic the Commissioners desire
the Indians to take the matter into consideration & to
England

Sr Edward asked the Indians whether they were willing to
petitioned for & whether they did desire to
make upon other Provinces
and were ready to be included in
the Articles to receive and take
England
Sr Edward moved to offer a Petic
the Lords in favour of them
them

Sr Edward did then offer
entering Plantations
and Subjects of the Province of New England

Sr Edward did then tell
power Enquire into the behaviour
Province of New England &
Crown & Kingdom
on of the Articles
may be examined
Col Cartaret
Opinion was for

of

39:185a

Aug[t] 22th 1654 39: 186[b]

39:1856

But as it is to your shame and Dishonour that the most
antientest and most warlike nation of Indians to have come
to the govern.r of Canada & ask his Peace as for a father
as you ought to do your selves that justice and honour to cause
the Praying Indians of Canada to come and ask me to bury
my hatchett against them

Therefore did bring Presents and speak to the govern.r of
Canada that you will not desire him to Rebuild Cadaraqua wh
is his Intention if you [illegible] the fort hence to Settle a
Town there or near [illegible] to those Settlances never so Plausible
they will ruin you entirely. to Perpetuate Love & Covenant

Brethren you [illegible] I shou
to Body to [illegible] me timely notice and
[illegible]

[illegible] to hinder [illegible] from coming
and to conduct [illegible] them ordered to be
[illegible] that Brethren I shall be glad
[illegible] to be Covenanted [illegible] and the path shall
[illegible] all ways [illegible]

Brethren

That Corlaer when a Boy came first time 1st made with the Eastern
Indians and do remember not yet Covenant. Corlaer for those Indians were
then in Peace with the five nations

That Indians have often taken up their hatchet against & shed
much Blood upon Frontiers of y Colonies Therefore you
must therefore consider of a way speedily to search the hatchet
out of there hand that all the Indians may Enjoy peace

Chevalier de la

39:1868

Governor Dongan was not as was alleaged [illegible] of new England at [illegible] made his Excuse to Coll[illegible]
[illegible] take care that the five Indians that come with arrand[illegible]
shall be nobly treated & have their due protection
[illegible]

Brethren there are a few [illegible] Indians from Delaware River
who are afraid some of us will make war upon them they are
our ancient Friends & are part of my body & belong to Pensilva-
nia which is in the Covenant Chain and under my Government
therefore you must take care no wrong be done to them or any
of that Province

Brethren

The Lake made us [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [

39:185b

39:185b

1

39:184[illegible]

His Excell: Gov. Fletcher
Com. Gen.ll &c answer to the Rid
Indians the 22 of augst 1694

His Excell: being Informed that a Certain nation was accidently Kild one with a Gun last night by whom he was Kild and in the Story that [illegible] did a Barrel of wampum

Gentlemen

I am glad to see you that you have Behaved your selfs like Loyall [illegible] subjects to the great [illegible] are [illegible] to keep a good [illegible] and Vigilant [illegible] of any attack of ffr[illegible] [illegible] you may [illegible] derby [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Thirdly Sir
Edward Hales Knt
and Sir Stringer
Lawson

Accounts were delivered in being referred
to Sr Allan Cotterell & Coll Howard were
desired to examine the Accounts & give their report of the
same Ordered that the Commissrs of the Navy pay over
to Thos Hatton Esqr Treasurer of the Navy the Sume of Ten thousand pounds
by him advanced & lodged in the Exchequer for the Navy Service
and things necessary for the same to be provided & sent to be
employed in the Navy and that it is now necessary to view & survey
to know what necessary works & repairs are wanting and what accomo-
dation there is for the Lodgement of the Stores belonging to the
Navy

Ordered that Mr Pepys & Mr Hewer do with
the Commissrs of the Navy view & consider the present Repairs are
wanting there & what accomodation

Ordered a Warr for the payment of Fourteen hundred
pounds to Thomas Hatton Esqr Treasurer of the Navy for
the service of the Navy for the Month of October 1693
to the Master Shipwright at 266li 13s 4d per Month and the Boat-
swain at Chatham

Ordered that the Clerk of the Ropeyard & Mould
Loft at Deptford do attend the Board on Thursday next
with a Report of the Number of Men employed in the
Ropeyard & Mould Loft at Deptford

Ordered that Mr Pepys do write to the Commissrs
of the Navy at Portsmouth to desire them to send
to the Board a Report of the Number of Men employed
in the Ropeyard & Mould Loft at Portsmouth

Ordered

Examination of a Wampsee Indian called
Simon Ransard the 3 Day of May from
Canada and five Nations 2 Days Journey and
taken before Coll. Richd Nicolls Esqr Commd
In Chiefe of the Forces &c. Wapt Gover
Secretary Pinhorne & Capt Manning &c
about a year ago & upwards from Indians near
Nichols Lake & Lagem, was with the great
Sachem of they Country called the Wampsee
the 2 September 1664

Capt

That Corlaer & Corlaers Brother & Capt and
a great number of our Sachems and Indians
and were Strangers but Eight Days Journey
great quantity of Beaver & Otter &c
to Exchange as we Do here & Brought
Guns Powder & Shott & Duffells & Kettles
& Hatchets & Knives & Tobacco & Beads
& Awles & such like Commodities as they
Desired & Carried it home with them
& Returned Safe & Sound & Brought
Guns Powder & Shott &c.

That the Wampsee & all the rest of the Indians
are Enemys to the Maquase Indians
& they Desired that Peace might be
made & Brought to pass between them
& the Maquase & Desired that Corlaer
would Come & Live amongst them
& Build a Fort there & they would
Bring all their Beaver & Otter Skins
to Trade with Corlaer & Desired that
Corlaer would Send for Store of Powder
& Shott & Guns & Hatchets & Kettles
& Duffells & Knives & Awles & Beads
& Tobacco & such like Commodities
& they would Bring all their Beaver
& Otter Skins to Trade with Corlaer
& Desired that Corlaer would Send
for Store of Powder & Shott & Guns
& Hatchets & Kettles & Duffells &
Knives & Awles & Beads & Tobacco
& such like Commodities

Mr Secretary Nugent May 25th 1695

Mayst Secretary Nugent 9ber 4th 1697

Ans Sr

I am willing on all occasions to give ye Honor and Justice
to ye whole Nation I live and cannot neglect to give ye Honor
of this Nation that there is not any thing more valuable to me, than to
have an opportunity to doe ye Honor & Service
this desire of mine the Honor of your Excellency will be pleased
to observe at the last registration we had here with the Indians when
we desired the Irishmen & Englishmen to report what they translated
the Sachems Speeches to ye Honor the Indians were very glad
that ye at the same time cannot conceale the troubles that
they fear the French are the Nay had discoursed seperately in a
private with them yet they expected and look for great matters
from our people. This makes me that strongly to the
Most mighty that the only meanes of the Indian Nations
and peace & Honor & true love & inviolable State we great may
be justly expected from them is a Battalion that is not only
sufficient for ye in that Nation but likewise of the Support of the re-
mant having been Soldiers Since the warr made Choice for their
Place Service. Can there any more Convenient the Government
Some Call it Castle & Fort, or else to be Side up & Nor
Excellency we most humbly to Say that we have here
no more visibly clear remote from all Enemies Invasions any side
from the Sea but of the Northwest in that respect wch I may
more not to Impute to their Cowardice but to our Knowledge
that not to meet on Sea in that Matter but to retire & draw Sir
& Fire from Land we much Com ye Honor wonder expect ye
Cannot Speak without Remorse my Service & ye Honor continuance
to the Gentlemen yt are with me I should be Regardfull to their
Pains & Cannot for all to be grateful & Dutyfull to their
Pains & Cannot for all to be grateful & Dutyfull to their
with the Circumstances of the place, are now Sensible I am of ye Honors
favors with my Gratitude & due

May it please ye Honor ye Honors Most obliged and
Most faithful Obt
Humble Servant

1694.

laws as to catechism of children, and as to the holding and jurisdiction of Courts, as to the fees of Naval officers, to compel the marking of the bounds of every man's land, and to amend the Act as to runaway servants. Agreed to postpone the Provisional Court.

Sept. 26. Proposals sent to the House to amend the laws as to gauge of casks, and as to bastards, to empower Vestries and County Courts to make by-laws, and to amend the Militia Act. Order for a return to be made of the arms taken at Mattapany. At the request of the Burgesses Mr. Plater, the Receiver General, was ordered to attend them. The opinion of the Attorneys as to the judicial power of the Governors and Council read.

Sept. 28. The jurisdiction and constitution of Courts considered. Mr. Llewellin summoned and questioned as to the records of Sir E. Andros's proceedings. Two members appointed to join the Burgesses' Committee for inspection of the laws. Orders as to the arming and exercising of the Militia. Order for the distribution of ammunition among the several counties, there being no public magazine.

Sept. 29. Order for settlement of one or more ferries on the Potomac river. The petition of George Mason, under sentence for murder of John Payne, sent to the Assembly. Stephen Blatchford sworn Clerk Assistant of Council. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp.* 262-271.]

Sept. 25. New York. **1,340.** Governor Fletcher to Sir John Trenchard. New York has the frontier of all those Colonies towards the main. There is a small garrison town called Albany and a wooden fort erected for purposes of trade. The way between Albany and Canada is wilderness—thickets, swamps, mountains and marshes, so that there is no marching with horse, artillery or dragoons. The Five Nations number about 1,300 fighting men. Though always our friends they are much wasted by the war and too sensible of the weakness of this province when they find the neighbouring Colonies give us no assistance. Without losing their affection for the English they have struck up a treaty with the French for themselves, wherein I am obliged to acquiesce for want of force. This beggarly war has cost the revenue £40,000 in the defence of the frontiers, and the tenth man on continual duty. This drives all our youth and loose people into the neighbouring provinces. In spite of the Royal orders the other Colonies refuse to assist us, so we who are next to the danger lie exposed to the burden. If the French gain over the Five Nations, Virginia and Maryland will be in danger of being laid waste, for these Indians are their only barrier. The reinforcements ordered by the King will enable me to bridle these Indians, if their pay and subsistence be duly returned. Men's labour here and everything else gives a great rate; and there is little shift to be made on the frontier, where most of the families are deserted or destroyed. I have sent home a copy of my treaty with the Indians. Our last consignment of guns I have disposed in the forts and garrisons of New York and Albany. *Signed.* Ben Fletcher. 2½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 579. *No.* 40.]

Sept. 25. Barbados. **1,341.** Governor Russell to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Since my last of 30th August we have been much troubled with the privateer called the Snow, which has, we fear, taken another vessel

[illegible] Warrant [illegible]
[illegible] for one quarters Sallary
Chief Justice [illegible] Attorney
Attorney Gen[er]ll [illegible] Albany
of the Council under Seal of New
Order to Clerk of Albany upon Direction for
Indians coming to Albany not to hinder to

At a Council held at Fort William Henry the 10th of
Octobr 1694
Present His Excellency Eben Fletcher Esq
Capt Weldridge
Mr Bayard } Esqrs Timothy Cruse } Esqrs
William Smith William Merritt

His Excellency acquainted the Council that the three Indians come to
Albany Sinck Countrey were come to speak with him & that
he had called them together to the End that if they were inclined
the Sachims should speak saying Brethren you & your Ancestors
have in former times & Treaties always held us as one body & Our
Nation into this Province then found down a small Log
His Excellency replied that he was ready to hear
Our Father and Brother to say & Declare to this Government any

[illegible]

7:99

[illegible] grist upon this liberty of
shall have powder and shott for ye
And I expect that once every year You com
an acknowledgment of yr obedience to the Crown
of England at this ffort I will order some powder and shot
to be given you how to begin your trading /

At a Counsil held at ffort William Henry the
11th of Octo 1694

Present Jno Ffletcher Esq

Capt Courtlandt
Nath. Bayard
Gabriell Minvielle
Fridery Brooke
} Esqrs

William Nicoll
John Lawrence
} Esqrs

Ordered a warrant issue for payment of seventeen pounds
nine shillings & pence to Coll Nath Bayard thereof the
sum of ten pound seven shillings to make to repair the
fortifications at the ffort the remainder out the revenue
being for stores and other incidents in the ffort /

At a Counsil held at ffort William Henry the
13th of October 1694 /

Present Jno Ffletcher Esq

Fred Phillipse
Capt Courtlandt
Nath. Bayard
} Esqrs

Fridery Brooke
William Nicoll
} Esqrs

Ordered a warrant issue for payment of eight pounds
fourteen shillings to Mr Peter Bonnow the rem[ainder]
of his [illegible]

Ordered Coll Courtlandt Coll Nath Bayard & Fridery
Brooke Esqrs do examine the accompt of Coll Courtlandt
for the Pilot & Chaunge come from Virginia.

At a Counsil held at ffort William Henry the 15th
day of October 1694 /

Present

Mr de frontenac et de Champigny du 5e 9bre 1695

04

ARCHIVES COLONIALES

Monseigneur

L'entreprise que les anglois ont fait aux Isles et a
l'Acadie l'année dernière et les forces qu'ils en ont porté
dans ces deux endroits les a sans doute detournés du dessein
qu'ils avoient formé sur ce pays, Nous avons lieu de
croire que quand ils voudront faire quelques efforts
ils se mettront en état de venir former un second siege
de Quebec et attaquer en même temps la teste de la Colonie
en joignant a eux les sauvages Iroquois, ce qui nous
donne occasion de vous faire considerer Monseigneur

MARINE ET COLONIES ARCHIVES COLONIALES

qu'avec le peu de forces que nous avons, les troupes
diminuant toujours, nous aurions beaucoup de peine
a supporter cette situation generalle et que nous serions
dans l'obligation de conserver seulement les trois
principaux postes qui sont Quebec, Montreal et les
Trois Rivieres et d'abandonner toutes les costes, ou les
Ennemis en prenant le temps des Semences, ou des
recoltes feroient tous les ravages qu'ils desireroient, s'il
venoit seulement un corps considerable contre Nous
d'Anglois et d'Iroquois par le haut de la colonie, ce
seroit tout ce que nous pourions faire en rassemblant
toutes nos forces de nous opposer ouvertement a Eux

La guerre

Nous avons eu sujet d'esperer d'avoir la paix avec l'Iroquois
parce qu'ils estoient venus faire plusieurs propositions
depuis 1701 qui pouvoient faire croire qu'ils en avoient
le dessein, mais dans la derniere descente que quelques
uns de leur nation ont fait a Montreal au mois de
Septembre dernier, ils ont parlé d'une maniere a faire
soupçonner qu'on ne devoit pas tout a fait s'assurer sur
ce que les deputez de chaque nation avoient dit dans
les propositions qu'ils estoient venu faire auparavant
de comprendre dans la paix leurs Sauvages
Alliez, joint que nous avons apris que les deputez des
Iroquois estoient actuellement a la nouvelle Angleterre
avec le gouverneur de Manath et le commandant

d'Orange ce qui nous permet de faire presumer que les
Anglois ne nous suffriront jamais que ces Sauvages se detachassent
d'eux et ainsy que nous devons nous attendre aussytost
a la continuation de la guerre qui a tant paru qu'ils semblaient
ne proposer que par apparence; ces raisons obligerent le Sieur
de Frontenac de recevoir seulement le collier que ces deputez
Iroquois et de Sonnontouans luy avoient presenté en
luy ramenant treize de ces prisonniers Francois qu'ils
avoient parmy lesquels estoit un officier de distinction, et
de ne pas accepter les autres quoyqu'ils protestassent ne les
presenter que pour l'assurer de nouveau que les autres
nations estoient toujours dans le dessein de faire la paix
et de la venir conclure suivant la parolle qu'ils luy en avoient
donnée sitost qu'ils seroient de retour de l'assemblée ou le
gouverneur de Manath les avoit invitez de se trouver, ce qui
l'engagea encore davantage a leur dire qu'ils revinssent a
luy representer ces colliers lorsque les trois autres nations
viendroient luy rendre reponse [illegible] du conseil d'Orange
est que ces deputez ne voulurent s'expliquer assez
nettement sur la demande qu'il leur fut fait de comprendre
dans la paix tous ces Alliez, c'est pourquoy led.t S.r de
Frontenac declara aux chefs de ces nations qui estoient
lors descendus a Montreal qu'ils pouvoient continuer
a faire la guerre plus fortement que par le passé
jusqu'a ce qu'il sçeut leur derniere resolution, dont il

leur feroit par les assurant que de son costé il feroit aussy la même chose.

la guerre

3

Il nous sera envoyé Monseigneur des memoires de ce qui s'est passé dans les conferences que les envoyez des Iroquois qui en ont avec nous, ou nous remarquerez qu'ils ont fait tout ce qui estoit necessaire pour faire croire qu'ils estoient fatiguez de la guerre et qu'ils desiroient ardamment la paix et sans nous eloigner de la teste que nous avions de la conclure avec eux, nous en avons neanmoins toujours trouvé d'une maniere a leur persuader que nous voulions seulement la leur accorder sans leur donner aucune marque que nous la recherchions.

la guerre

4

Les demarches des Iroquois n'ont servy qu'a nous faire quelque temps les mouvemens et les entreprises que led. S.r de Frontenac a accoutumé de faire contre eux; Il a bien equipé cinq parties de guerre l'hyver dernier dont quelque unes ont esté jusqu'aux environs de leurs villages qui ont tué et fait prisonnieres de leurs gens, mais Sauvages alliez de leur costé en ont fait aussy qui les ont incommodé en les contraignant de se tenir chez eux sans oser s'ecarter et tous ces mouvemens n'ont eu

arretez qúa la sollicitation des Iroquois en demandant
la paix. que nous connoissons bien ne pouuoir
esperer si ces dernieres negotiations la manquent
qu'apres les y auoir forcez par vne sorte guerre a laq.lle
il faudra necessairement se preparer.

5

la guerre Nous auons fait faire des batteaux neufs et
quantité de raquettes et souliers sauuages et nous
nous sommes munis des autres choses necessaires
pour faire contre eux l'hyuer et le printemps
prochain les entreprises que led.s.r de Frontenac
jugera estre les plus auantageuses au bien du seruice
et nous pouuons assurer sa M.té que nous n'oublierons
rien pour terminer cette guerre auantageusement.

6

Le S.r de Frontenac ayant pris la resolution d'enuoyer
guerre au fort frontenac pour le retablir, toutes les choses
necessaires pour l'execution de ce projet estoient
preparés et les troupes et les habitans montez a
Montreal prest a partir, lorsque nous auons appris
a l'arriué du Soly et de la Salamandre que sa M.té
vouloit que le S.r d'Iberville prit cent. ou 120. canadiens
pour aller prendre les postes que les Anglois occupent

dans la baye du nord, ce qui engagea led.s.r de frontenac
de se desister de son dessein en le remettant a vn autre
temps pour faciliter celuy de sa M.te sur le nord, et il
permit audit s.r dyberville de prendre les meilleures
canadiens quil pouvoit trouver de bonne volonté
dans le nombre de ceux quil auoit assemblez

7

Le s.r de frontenac ne sçait pas si on a envoyé des
memoires justes comment sa M.te a pu regarder lén-
du chateau de Quebec comme vne chose inutille, puisq
estoit le premier ouvrage qui se devoit faire, non seulem
pour enfermer dans cette enceinte le magazin des poud
qui estoit hors de lancienne, et par consequent expos
a toutes les insultes que le moindre sauvage Ennemy
ou les Anglois prisonniers qui estoient dispersez dans
la ville y auroient voulu faire, mais encore pour
mettre en seurté la personne du gouverneur et celles
des plus considerables du pays qui n'auoient point de
retraitte dans vne ville qui estoit alors toute ouverte
et sans aucune fortification, que lors quon commença
cet ouvrage on n'auoit point de dessein de faire tout la fa
les fortifications de lenceinte de la ville, comme les auis
quon a eu depuis des dessins des Anglois contre Quebe
y ont obligé, que cette depense se prenoit sur les 20000
destinés pour les fortifications sans les vouloir outre
et dans la pensée de continuer dannée en année les au

ouvrages les plus necessaires, dont les Srs de Frontenac
croient devoir estre le juge. Et sa Mate est tres humblement
Suplié de considerer que quand elle envoya ses ordres
pour n'y point travailler par les vaisseaux qui arriverent
le 20 juillet l'année derniere, la dte Enceinte estoit presque
achevée, puisquelle fut en sa perfection au mois d'aoust

8

Nous nous Sommes contentez de faire travailler aux
aux ouvrages des fortifications les plus necessaires
et la depense, qui a este faite pour cela sur les fonds de
la presente année, ne monte qua [illegible] 6.m n'ayant fait
que achever la grande redoute sur [illegible] haut, fait remplir
de terre cet ouvrage et le cavalier [illegible] reparer la
grande plate forme de la basse ville de Quebec, les palissades
de la même ville et de celle de Montreal et d'autres moindres
de peu de consequence pour l'entretien seulement des ouvrages
faites

9

Nous avons fait achever les terreplains de l'enceinte
de Quebec a quoy nous employerons les habitans
l'année prochaine, Nous avons fait couper et voiturer
des pieux pour faire une nouvelle clôture tout le long
de la riviere de la ville de Montreal qui sera levée et placée
en partie aux depens des habitans et pris des mesures
pour faire construire un nouveau corps de garde dans
la même ville, destinant celuy qui y est pour servir de
magazin des vivres et de boulangerie en y faisant quelques

pour augmentation; la depense du nouveau corps de garde sera de tres peu de consequence et l'autera 300[l.] de loyer que l'on paye tous les ans pour les lieux qui seront de magazin des pouvres.

10

Quoyque les habitans soient employez et contribuent comme nous vous dit dire aux ouvrages que nous projettons de faire faire, il sera neanmoins necessaire que Sa Ma[te] ait la bonté comme nous l'en suplions tres humblement d'ordonner des fonds semblables a ceux qu'elle voulut bien accorder l'année derniere qui sont de 130000[l.] tant pour les fortifications estant necessaire de faire un effort pour les achever et principallement l'enceinte de Quebec dont les terreplains ne sont eleuez qu'a moitié de la hauteur qu'ils doivent estre sans comprendre le parapet, que pour la guerre qu'il faudra peut estre faire l'année prochaine plus rigoureusement que par le passé[t] pour faire deux presens a nos Sauuages Alliez afin de les y engager sans oublier ceux de l'Acadie qui ont rendu de bons services cette année en portant la guerre jusqu'aux portes de Baston et desolant les campagnes, ce qui nous a obligé de les gratifier par des presens et d'accueillir favorablement ceux qui sont venus a Quebec et a Montreal nous en rendre compte; les relations

fortifications

† Rendu par[t] jusques a la marque dans la page de l'autre part

fe

la

que nous leur envoyons Monseigneur vous en
apprendrons tout le detail, mais nous croyons necessaire
de vous marquer icy la consequence dont il est de
s'opposer aux sauvages non seulement par la continuation
des presens que sa Mté a bien voulu leur accorder, mais
aussy de chercher les moyens de leur faire porter dans
leurs quartiers des marchandises et munitions pour
traitter leurs pelleteries, afin qu'ils ayent avec nous leurs
besoins et leur ostent entierement les occasions d'entretenir
quelque relation avec l'anglois, dont la veüe principalle
est de les unir a eux pour nuire aux nostres par les maux qu'ils
leur causent, et si les Anglois [illegible] je joins a faire
la paix avec eux, nous devons esperer qu'ils s'efforceront
a les y contraindre, ou bien a porter leur ressentiment sur
la colonie la plus propre en droit pour porter a ces sauvages
en droiture de France ce qu'ils ont besoin est. L'entrepost ou
il se font l'habillement les vaisseaux pouvant y aller facilement
et nous croyons même que les Srs de Bonneaventure irait
cette année avec la flutte la Victoire Jumant ce que
vous nous mandiez.

Il

Comme les entreprises qui ont esté faites cette année
n'ont pas esté aussy considerables que les dernieres
soit pour les fortifications, soit pour la guerre, n'y même
pour les presens faits aux sauvages, nous esperons
que les 100000ll qu'on donnez par sa Mté pour ces depenses

ords pour
guerre

prise du St Joseph

suffisent cette année quoyquil ait esté perdu pour trois
ou six M.ll effets de la Ma.te envoyez pour comptant sur la
flutte le St. Joseph qui a esté prise dans le fleuve St.
Laurens a 80. lieües de Quebec par un brigantin Anglois
qui a croisé avec un autre pendant la plus grande
partie de l'esté. Ils ont pris aussy un petit vaisseau
Equipé par un de nos marchands pour commencer
la peche; la flute la Charente et la fregatte marchande
l'industrie les ont aussy pris, mais comme elles ont de
l'apparence, ils n'ont osé les aborder; la prise de la flute
le St. Joseph est estimée pres de cent mil livres; Il est
tres important de ne pas exposer les vaisseaux qui
viendront l'année prochaine au meme risque
car indubitablement les Anglois y viendront avec de
bâtimens plus forts et les meilleures voiles que
l'on pourroit prendre, seroit de donner un rendez vous
a tous les vaisseaux qui viendroient de France, afin
que les premiers qui arriveront attendent les autres
dans quelque baye a l'entrée de ce fleuve avec ordre de ne
se point separer plus deça de Tadoussac, autrement il y a
beaucoup a craindre: pour la plus grande partie et
d'envoyer une fregatte a l'avance qui nettoyeroit la
riviere de ces corsaires, laquelle auroit ordre d'hyverner
avec 80 hommes seulement de matelots et officiers
mariniers en relesme auxquels on joindroit dez le
printemps suivant le reste d'officiers et Equipage

un rendez vous aux Mres dans un bonne de la riviere

Nota

commande une fregatte

qui seroit necessaire pour l'envoyer des la fonte des
glaces croiser dans l'entrée du golfe et assûrer non
seulement les vaisseaux qui viendroient de france,
mais encore les bâtimens des publicains de ce pays
qui voudroient entreprendre des pesches dans le bas de
la dte riviere, la depense en seroit bien mediocre et
d'une grande utilité et les prises qu'elle pouroit faire
en croisant apres l'arrivée de nos vaisseaux sur les
costes de l'acadie pouroit bien tout dedommager

12

Vous nous mandez Mr le Comte que vous serez
du pour la guerre
aux depenses de cette année le revenu du fond
fait pour les soldats l'année derniere 1692 qui est
provenu du fret de quelques pelleteries et bordages
embarquez sur les vaisseaux de sa Mté, et par la
depesche du Roy du 28 mars 1693. vous nous marquez
de faire servir les mêmes revenans bons des traites
aux depenses de la d.e année 1693. ce qui a été executé
par le Sr de Champigny ayant fait servir aux mêmes
depenses le provenu du d.t fret et celuy de la vente des
prises du vaisseau la Marie, sara et de la cargaison
d'un petit bricantin Anglois (le dixiel d'entre pour
monsieur l'Amiral) nous croyons que vous aprouverez
ce qu'il a fait en cela s'estant vu forcé dans l'execution
de ces ordres en ce qui concerne le revenant bon des

bonnes et considerez au surplus qu'il estoit plus
necessaire d'acquitter d'autant les grosses depenses
qui excedent les fondes de l'année derniere que
d'employer les d.t parties aux depenses de l'année
courante ; les fondes ordonnez suffizante pour les
payer.

13

Nous supplions très humblement Sa Mat.té d'avoir
la bonté d'accorder des fondes l'année prochaine
pour le remplacement des pertes faites a la mer
les années dernieres et pour acquitter les depenses
excedentes qui restent encore deües de l'année 1693,
dont Mr. de Lubert est en avance de la plus grande
partie, Nous ne sçavons aucun moyen pour
prendre cela sur les habitans de la Colonie auxquels
on ne peut demander que quelques contributions aux
ouvrages, les uns en argent et les autres par leur
travail comme nous avons fait cy devant, si nous
n'avions nous vous demanderions aussy Monseigneur
le remplacement de la perte que le Roy a fait sur le
S.t Joseph en estant incommodez.

14

fond: S'il vous a paru que les ouvriers ayent beaucoup
travaillé depuis le mois de 9.bre 1692 jusqu'en

may 1693. ce peut estre que par rapport aux depenses qui ont esté payées pendant le même temps qui sans doute estoient deües pour des ouvrages faits auparavant lhyver et depuis le commencement davril, puisquil est connu quil ya tres bonne partie de lhyver ou aucun ouvrier ne peut travailler acause du grand froid, et ceux que travaillent a laterre et a la maçonne ne sauroient faire pendant 6. ou 7. mois que lhyver dure comme nous avons eu lhonneur de vous le mander; et quoyquil vous paroisse quils gagnent beaucoup nous les faisons neanmoins payer en travaillant pour le Roy, ne lorsquils sont employez pour le particulier, afin que vous puissiez encore diminuer dans la suite plus tost par rapport a la diminution du prix des vivres que pour dautres raisons avant connoissance quils ne font que semblant.

15

fonds

Nous nous faites la grace Monseigneur de nous mander que sa Ma.té trouve bon que nous fassions servir aux depenses de la presente année le restant qui se trouvera sur les troupes, mais nous ne croyons pas quil y en ait aucun puisque par mégarde a cause que nous pensons, je nay fait fond cette année que pour 20 lieutenants reformez au lieu de 23. qui sont entretenus

Et pour 17 Enseignes au lieu de 19, Ce nombre d'officiers
a toujours esté complet lors[qu]'il s[ieu]r de Frontenac ayant
commis aux employez ne sçachant ausquels qu'ils
l'ont esté suivant la permission qui luy en a esté
donnée par Sa Maj[es]té reiterée par la depesche de
l'année derniere par laquelle elle revoquoit, suivant
les remonstrances qui luy en avoient esté faites, les
ordres qu'elle luy avoit donné l'année precedente
de ne plus remplacer les officiers reformez capitaines
et lieutenants qui viendroient a vacquer, ainsy nous
n'avons pû nous dispenser de faire payer le nombre
entier comme on faisoit auparavant, sur quoy nous
vous supplions de donner les ordres necessaires
afin qu'on ne face aucune difficulté au Trezorier
lors de la reddition de ses comptes.

16

Fonds

Nous nous sommes trouvez embarassez au sujet
du payement fait en ce pays a quelques lieutenants
et enseignes placez par le s[ieu]r de Frontenac a des
employez inconnus, Sa Maj[es]té en ayant envoyé pour
les mêmes employez qui ont esté payez en France de
leurs appointemens, Ce que led[it] s[ieu]r de Frontenac ne
pouvoit pas prevoir et ce qui a causé des doubles

payements que nous vous supplions de permettre, pour
le peu de temps qu'il en reste a courir, de faire passer sur
les revenans bons des troupes et des nouveaux subsistans par
sur le fonds des depenses extraordinaires, jusqu'a
ce qu'ils soient reduits au nombre ordinaire et entretenu
jusqu'icy par [illegible] qui sera dans peu les lieutenans
reformez estant tous placez et n'y ayant presentement
presentement que deux Enseignes de surnumeraires
au delà du nombre des 19. qui ne seront pas longtemps
a trouver leurs places par celles qui pourront vacquer.

17

Vous nous marquez qu'en nous envoyés des munitions
et vermeilles sans diminution de nos fonds, cependant
nous ne voyons uniquement que le canon qui nous
est fait compte; parties des marchandises que nous
avons receues se trouvent si surchargés de prix et de
si mechante qualité, qu'il y en aura qui, bien loins
de donner du profit par la vente, ne produiront pas
seulement le prix de leur achapt, le S.r de Champigny
a fait des remarques sur le tout, dont il vous informe
l'Enseigne par son Etat qu'il vous en envoye avec
sa lettre particuliere, ce qui nous engage a vous supli-
der avoir la bonté d'employer des personnes entendues

a faire ces sortes d'achapts, autrement il nous
seroit autant avantageux d'avoir de l'argent comptant
excepté ce qui est necessaire pour les magazins et
pour les presens a faire aux Sauvages qui consomment
une bonne partie de ces Envois, lesquels sont encore
composez d'une quantité considerable de lard, dont
le prix est retenu sur la solde du Soldat sans aucune
augmentation de ce qu'il coûte en France, Nous vous
suplions Monseigneur d'ordonner qu'il nous soit encore
envoyé l'année prochaine 120 milliers de lard pour les
troupes avec les marchandises contenües dans le
memoire qui vous en a envoyé par le Sr de Champigny
et de recommander, s'il vous plaist, que le lard soit de
bonne qualité et point degraissé comme en celuy
qui nous a été envoyé, Il seroit aussi possible de
retirer toute la taxation sur la paye du soldat s'il
augmentoit du prix qu'il nous en coûte cette année

Les vaisseaux qui nous vinrent cette année n'ayant
des vivres que jusqu'a Quebec, ils en ont pris icy ce qu'ils
avoient besoin de farine pour le retour, l'Industrie s'en
est chargée en partie pour porter aux Isles et nous a
permis au Contrebarrain de charger des bleds pour

Ayx du Roy

17

france, afin de luy porter ce petit secours dans la disette
ou nous auions apris quelle estoit et dengager ce vaisseau
a attendre jusqua present, ce quil naurois pu faire ayant
este destiné pour faire la peseke sur le banc au retour
de Quebec; la recolte paroissoit encore plus abondante
que celle de lannée derniere, mais les pluyes continuelles
lont beaucoup endommagée, cependant nous auons des
grains suffisamment: la principalle raison que nous
auons eu de permettre ce transport de grains et de
farines a este la crainte de voir trop diminuer le prix
des grains et de desoliter par la les habitans de faire
de grandes semences au lieu quils y vont estre puissam.t
engagez voyant quils en trouuent le debit et la consommation

19

Sa Ma.te ayant eu la bonté [illegible] payables
en quatre années pour le retablissement du château de
Quebec, dont elle a bien voulu faire payer 3000.lt en 1692
et autant en 1693 lorsque nous auions voulu faire
travailler; nous auons reconnu que toutes les poutres et
tous les bois en estoient pourris et les murailles en si
mauuais estat quil nestoit pas possible de les reparer
ensorte que nous auons cru quil estoit plus a propos
de faire commencer un nouueau bâtiment suivant

Officiers

même fondemens et de n'en faire qu'une partie jusqua
concurrence de 12000lt pour s'y pouvoir loger. Ayant
l'esperance que nous avons eue que sa Mate accorderoit
les 6000lt restants nous a engagé a faire travailler
des la fonte des glaces et j'ai trouvé bien avancé lors
de l'arrivé des Vaisseaux par lesquels nous avons appris
que sa Mate avoit discontinué cette année de donner
les trois mil livres comme les deux dernieres et j'y
avoit alors de dépense faite pour led. ouvrage
sur les fonder que nous esperons recevoir cette
année et la suivante 10318lt 18s. Et ayant considéré
l'importance d'achever ce qui estoit commencé tant de
Batimens qui nest quéminon les deux tiers de tous
pour en Eviter la ruine, Nous avons resolu de rendre
six congez des 25 que sa Mate accorde aux habitans
de ce pays moyennant 4500lt monnoye de France qui
ont servy et servent actuellement a la continuation
de cet ouvrage, Il sera necessaire Monseigneur
davoir pour lachever avec les 4500lt provenus des
congez le fond de 6000lt restant des 12000lt que sa
Mate a bien voulu promettre et sur led. 6000lt
il sera pris les 4318lt 18s. Ayant dont letat sera

envoyé par led.t S.r de Champigny.

20

Fonds Nous vous renfermons dans l'ordre que Sa Ma.té nous donne pour les despences extraordinaires a faire l'année prochaine en vous reglant a proportion des fonds de l'année courante, quoyque nous esperions que ceux qu'elle aura la bonté de faire tenir de 130000.lt avant l'gard aux entreprises qui seront pareillement necessaires pour du plus grand bien ainsy que nous l'avons expliqué marqué, Nous la suplions de considerer qu'il est d'une plus importante que jamais de cimenter par des presens l'Union que ces sauvages Alliez tant des pays d'en haut que de l'Acadie ont avec Nous, ainsy nous esperons qu'elle la continüera et augmentera même les graces qu'elle leur a fait par le passé, puisque de leur part ils font tout ce qu'on peut attendre d'eux.

21

& Le S.r de Champigny a jugé necessaire de faire tirer par le commis du tres.r de la Marine des lettres de change pour la somme de 100000.lt pour le payement des troupes et des depenses extraordinaires a faire l'année prochaine jusqu'a l'arrivée des vaisseaux. Nous donnerons toute l'aplication qui sera necessaire pour le menagement de l'oeconomie en nous tenant renfermez et autant qu'il se pourra des recettes que S.a Ma.té nous donne par sa depesche

Entrant plus

Sr de St Be Champigny a distingué dans le projet que
a dressé l'année dernière des dépenses à faire celluy
cy doit connoître de beaucoup pour les connoître en ce pays
et separement pour celles qui se font a l'Acadie ce sont
pour sauver connoître les vns et les autres separement
ainsy qu'on a coutume de les faire.

Lacadie

22

faire tous les achevements des sauvages a la suite des forts

Nous obtinsmes des apresent a l'ordre que sa Mté nous
donne de cesser le payement aux sauvages chrestiens
de dix escus blancs pour chacun sauvage Iroquois
et de 20. Escus pour chaque prisonnier et de moitié
pour les femmes, si nous n'apprehendions que par ce
Eloignement de la part deux sauvages alliez a aller
par petis partis souvent volontaires couvre les chemins
et jusques chez eux, ce qui non seulement nous fait
apprendre ce qui s'y passe, mais encore les retient dans
l'ardeur qu'ils ont de venir nous y recommander le long
des habitations de la Colonie, joint que cette reconnoissance
ne se donne point quand il y a de gros partis de
francois et sauvages meslez ensemble, ainsy cette
reconnoissance considerable et la marque la plus
certaine que l'on en peut donner, c'est que depuis que
l'on a commencé a payer cette gratification il n'en a
couté au Roy que 6326lv 16s, au surplus il seroit

a desirer que toutes les cheneluves des Iroquoise nos Ennemis fussent payées a ce prix, moyennant vingt-ou douze mil Ecus leur destruction seroit assurée, Aussy nous vous supplions Monseigneur d'avoir egard a ces raisons et de nous pardonner si nous nexecutons pas encore entierement ce que sa Majté desire sur cela, nous croyant obligez par le zele que nous avons pour son Service de vous rendre de cette maniere, jusqu'a ce qu'elle nous ordonne autre chose apres avoir veu nos raisons qu'elle le fera incessamment cependant nous chercherons des pretexte pour en payer le moins qui nous sera possible.

23

Nous ne soufrirons point que les peuples portent leurs denrées et leurs marchandises a des prix excessifs et hors de raison, la disette passée avoit donné lieu a cette augmentation qui est arrivée l'année derniere et presentement qu'il y a des grains suffisamment cela doit reduit a son prix si modique qu'il a été necessaire de laisser sortir du sucre pour empescher que la quantité n'en fut a donner lieu a une trop grande diminution de prix, les habitans ne tirent a le degager de leur travail par le peu de profit et d'utilité qu'ils y trouveroient, les marchandises quoyqu'a tres cher en France le que

les droits en soient tres considerable diminuant tellement
de prix cette année, excepté les boissons dont j'y a peu
que nous devons croire qu'ils n'y sont aucun profit re-
vela les productions de l'abondance, j'est a desirer qu'elle
subsiste icy et qu'elles se retablissent en France pour ces
graines ou nous avons avancé qu'elles estoient fort chere

24

depence

La depense pour l'entretien d'un missionnaire au fort
de Chambly, sera prise dorenavant sur les 8000ll que sa
Mat.té accorde pour les cures et nous reduisant autant
que faire se pourra celle des Interpretes en langues sauvages
dont les S.rs de Frontenac et de Callieres se servent dans
les occasions ou ils ont besoin; nous nous servirons
des soldats pour tous les ouvrages auxquels ils sont
propres, même pour les courses et expeditions autant
qu'ils en seront capables ayant deja commencé a les
employer a faire les decouvertes et d'autres voyages
que nous avons fait faire, afin de faire en cela comme
dans tout le reste de même mieux pour menager les
fonds de sa Mat.té, estant bien juste lorsqu'elle a la
bonté de nous secourir puissamment dans les temps
qu'elle a des expeditions importantes a faire que nous
epargnions aucun soins pour la satisfaire.

soldats

25

Nous sommes tres persuadez que les capitaines des

compagnies lorsqu'elle donnent la liberté a leurs soldats
de travailler pour les habitans, peuvent aussi en tirer
de leur procurer quelque benefice en retenant leur solde; dont
neanmoins nous ne recevons aucunes plaintes des soldats
parcequ'ils y trouvent aussy leur compte estant nourris et
bien payez par l'habitant, C'est sur ce point que M.r Talon
avoit fait aux capitaines tous cas de conscience et deffendu
a tous les confesseurs de son diocese de leur donner l'absolution
mais meme le S.r de Tracy nous a dit avoir esté refusé
d'estre escouté en confession par l'abbé de Laval; Il y a
apparence qu'après ce que Mons.r Talon leur avoit fait la desfence
il cessera cette conduite suivant ce qu'il luy ordonne. Et
de nôtre costé nous ne manquerons pas de prendre garde
a ne pas abandonner les soldats a la cupidité des officiers
si elle estoit excessive et les obliger de le faire en cela la
justice qui leur est deüe.

26

Habitans

Il ne se trouvera point que le S.r de Tracy ait
jamais fait des detachemens d'habitans au lieu de ser-
vice des soldats des troupes que quand il a veu que
les soldats n'estoient pas capables de faire ce que des
habitans pouvoient executer et quand il en a mené
jusqu'au nombre de deux cens avec luy a Montreal
ce n'a pas esté pour l'accompagner simplement, mais

peus ayder aux habitans de la Chine et des Environs de
Montreal qui sont exposez aux insultes des Iroquois
a fayt plus diligemment leurs semences et leurs recoltes
pendant que les troupes estoient dispersés dans les postes
necessaires pour s'opposer aux Ennemis sans ces precautions
les vns et les autres ne se seroient pas faites aux temps de
tranquilité qui y a eu les deux dernieres années et les
depenses sur cela ont esté tres mediocres puisqu'il n'en
a coûté au Roy que des vivres pour leur voyage

27

Nous ne sçaurions nous dispenser de vous avouer que l'avis qui vous a esté donné sur les
garnisons de Montreal et des Trois Rivieres avoient
du fondement, mais nous avons averty les Srs de
Callieres et de Ramezay d'estre a l'avenir plus exacts
et ils nous ont promis que vous n'en recevriez dans la suite
aucune plainte, a l'egard de la garnizon du Chasteau
de Quebec le Sr de Champigny qui en a fait la reveue
depuis peu de jours peut vous en assurer Monseigneur
qu'elle en complette

garnisons de Montreal et des 3 rivieres

28

Nous tiendrons la main a ce que les officiers ne vexent
bien que les soldats soient a leurs compagnies et
en tout autrement le Sr de Frontenac y mettra ordre
et le Sr de Champigny n'en fera payer aucun qui
ne se trouve aux revues, cela est tellement de

soldat

consequence pour le bien du Service, que nous nôbmerons rien pour remedier a cet abus.

Soldats

29

A l'égard des soldats audessous de 16 ans que vous avez veu employez dans les revuës, le nombre en estoit fort petit et nous ne voyons cela ju'sensiblement finir estant prest d'atteindre cet age.

Soldats refugiez

30

C'est un puissant motif pour engager les officiers de fortune soit de France soit [illegible] de faire leur devoir que de promettre d'avancer ceux qui se distingueront par leurs services ce que nous avons pris soin de leur declarer, afin de les animer a contenter Sa Mté. sur ce point, c'est du bien du Service et de l'avantage de la colonie de donner aux officiers que le moins de congez qu'il sera possible pour passer en France, puisque nous avons besoin de tous pour la garde et pour la conservation du pays. M.r de Frisasy desirois passer pour representer leurs services a Sa Mté. estant employez icy depuis treize ans, et y ayant dans toutes les occasions donné des marques de leur fidelité, l'on leur avons promis de leur rendre cette justice auprès de cour et de tous Supplier de procurer quelque pension du Roy, au Marquis et une sur un benefice au chevalier, nous paroissant raisonnable que l'on ait quelque egard a leur naissance et a la perte qu'ils ont fait de plus de trente de rente en Isle pour s'estre jettez dans le party du Roy

le ne possedant daultres biens que ceque leurs compagnies leur produit, le S.r de Ramezay gouverneur des Trois Riuieres et le S.r de Subercase major des troupes estant bons officiers ils esperent que Sa Mat.e aura la bonté de leur continuer leurs gratifications, Le dernier pretend quon luy en a supprimé vne cette année dont il jouissoit les precedentes.

31.

Sur les dissensions entre le S.r de frontenac et de champigny

Sa Maj.té na pû connoitre sy elle ne les fois la difference des sentimens qui sest trouvé entre le S.r de frontenac et le S.r de Champigny dans cequi concernoit son service par la diuersité des ordonnances quils rendirent lannée derniere et on na pû Monseigneur vous rapporter raisonnablement que ce fust leffet dvne vraye division interieure estant tres vray quils nont jamais eu cette alienation lvn pour lautre, puisque cette difference de sentimens ne les a jamais eloignez de se voir ny de sentretenir sur toutes choses auec toute la liberté et la confiance quil est a desirer entre deux personnes qui doivent concourir également a remplir leurs deuoirs et a satisfaire Sa Mat.té, Nous vous auoüerons quil est dangereux de couter ceux qui cherchent a porter la division, nous nous en sommes a veu plusieurs fois et des mauuais intentions quils auoient en agissant de cette maniere; souuent au lieu de les escouter nous les auons donné des marques du mescontentement

que nous auions de leau conduite, ce qui fait que nous
esperons par la les obliger a la changer, Et presentement nous
pouuons vous assurer que nôtre Comique Scene est de
faire sauoir ce que sa Ma.te souhaitte de nous, dont
nous esperons quelle sera satisfaite, le S.r de frontenac pour
y adjouter en son particulier quil ne luy sera pas difficile
de trauailler et faire trauailler par les autres le dit S.r de Champigny
auec la decence qui est deue a [illegible] puisquil la toujours
fait et quil est dans les dispositions de continuer.

32

Le S.r de Champigny est fort content de ne faire aucune
depence depence non marchez que suiuant les ordres du S.r de frontenac
et je ne sçay quoy luy marquer la destination et lemploy quil
veut faire des fonds du Roy pour en venir lexecution;
il y a vn certain detail de depense pour vne infinité de choses
de peu de consequence et indispensables dans lequel ledit
S.r de frontenac a laissé agir ledit S.r de Champigny
dans la pensée quil a toujours fait de son mieux, Il sera
neanmoins circonspect a ne rien entreprendre sans la participation
du S.r de frontenac et dun et lautre concourront autant
quil sera possible a ce que Sa Ma.te soit contente de ce quelle
demande deux sur cela.

33

Il nous auoit escrit Monsr lEuesque de Quebec de
remedier aux Entreprises que quelques missionnaires

ons pu faire a l'acadie en choses qui nestoient point de leur fait, sans doute que leur zele a este un peu trop etendu et je juge tres important quelle change leur conduite ladessus supposé que ce que lon nous en a rapporté soit veritable.

34

Sa Mat.té nous reitere si instamment ses intentions par sa derniere depesche a l'egard des congez que lon accorde tous les ans pour aller trailler aux payes, des Sauvages que nous pouvons l'assurer que chacun de nôtre costé satisfera ponctuellement a ce qu'elle desire, et que nous allons travailler a faire revenir de ces payes eloignez le nombre de françois qui y est audela de ce qui y doit estre necessairement pour faire valloir les vingt cinq congez et garder les postes, afin de suivre les intentions que Sa Mat.té a de preferer la culture des terres et des Etablissemens solides dans la Colonie pour son accroissement et son plus grand bien.

congés

35

Nous avons rendu compte a Sa Mat.té les années dernieres de la reünion qui a été faite en villages de tous les habitans qui sestoient estendus et habituez tout le long des costes audessus des trois Rivieres sans quoy il n'y en auroit eu aucun en seureté contre les incursions des Ennemis et si la même precaution

reunion des habitans en villages

ni pas esté prise pour ceux qui sont au dessous cest
que nous avons remarqué le peu dapparence quil y avoit
que les Ennemis y fussent venus, Il sera aisé de faire
ces reünions partout lorsquils seront Etendus dans la
profondeur, mais n'estant que le long de la riviere, Et
chacun ayant son champ derriere et aux costez de la
maison on ne sçauroit les obliger a se reünir, quen mesme
temps on ne les contraigne a les abandonner Et on leur
osteroit par la toute la facilité quils ont de travailler aux
leurs habitations, mais comme les terres desertées ne se
peuvent plus Etendre quen profondeur, ce qui se fait par
l'accroissement des familles, on verra par la suite les
peuples s'habituer dans ces terres et lorsque les bois en seront
dehors il sera facile d'establir des villages au milieu de
chaque Seigneurie au lieu que presentement, si on faisoit
cette reünion, il seroit presqu'impossible aux habitans
de cultiver leurs habitations a moins quils ne prissent la
resolution d'aller et venir sur la riviere a cause des
ruisseaux et des eaux qui sont tout le long qui empeschent
entierement l'usage des chaveyes

36

Il sera difficile de reduire les officiers qui sont detachez pour aller commander a Michilimakina et dans les
autres postes Eloignez a ne pouvoir que la malle de leurs

a montenoc en marchandises pour auoir dans ces lieux les vi-
vres et autres choses qui leur sont necessaires, le service
etant d'ailleurs tres rude et tres desagreable, mais il est
neccessaire aussy de borner la permission que l'on donne
audela et si quelqu'un en abusoit l'en chastier de sorte
que les autres n'oza peut plus tomber dans la même faute

57

commerce Nous auons regardé comme vn grand bien l'abondance
vn du Castor qu'il y a eu l'année derniere, puisque c'est vne
augmentation de commerce qui donne lieu a vne
consommation considerable de marchandises, Nous
croyons que cette pelleterie n'est a charge a la ferme
que parceque on ne peut pas la transporter chez les Etrangers
puisque Mrs les fermiers generaux se sont plaints il y a
quelques années a leurs Agents du peu qu'il y en auoit, mais
comme il faut se regler en toutes choses selon les occurences
et que Sa Mate ne souhaitte pas qu'il y en ait pitement
ny une si grande quantité nous ne serons faire aucune
sollicitation aux Sauuages pour les Engager a faire cette
chasse, quoyque nous connoissions cette année, qu'il y en
a que la moitié de la derniere, que cela detruit considerablement
le commerce, les marchands n'ayant presque que ce
moyen pour faire leurs retours seurement en prenant
des Lettres de change qui sont données pour la valeur

; Sa Mayj.te nous fait l'honneur de nous marquer qu'elle
veut bien leur permettre d'en faire passer directement de
Quebec en hollande en prenant les seuretez suffisantes
pour les vaisseaux en ils seront chargez ; Nous leur avons
donné cet avis, mais aucun ne s'est encore presenté pour
l'entreprendre Et cela ne se peut faire autrement que comme
des vaisseaux qui ayent pris leurs mesures avant leur depart
de france, ainsy il est plus a propos de les faire Sçavoir sur les
lieux de mer qu'icy ; Il est bien de consequence que les commis
etablis pour recevoir les castors a Quebec se renferment dans
ce qui a été reglé sur la qualité et le prix et qu'ils evitent
de faire tous les ans des difficultez aux habitans qui sont
obligez d'en faire de même aux Sauvages, lesquels par la
suite pourroient prendre la resolution a cause de la trop grande
diminution, de les transporter aux Anglois et par la priver
la ferme de son droit du quart et l'entretien des liaisons
avec nos Ennemis tres nuisibles a la Colonie et l'exposer
même a la perte totalle revenant a se detacher de nous en
cette de leur interest trouvant deux autres fois plus
d'avantage a traitter avec eux qu'avec nous

33

Nous avons commencé a rendre compte que Sa Mat.te nous a donné
de faire entrer en partage sur les congez les 1.er de cet avantage
Et les autres qui ont fait des avances pour la construction

des forts dans des pays Eloignez, le Sr de Frontenac leuen-
a accordé dix. Iuo les 23 que a decimre la presente
annee Et jl continüera a endonner lannee Suiuante jusqu
concurrence de deux deub et par ce moyen ces Auances se-
trouueront remboursees

Depuis que la Alla le 37 desire que la pretention des Sr de la
fforest Et de Tilly se decide par la teneur des lettres
quils ont obtenues Et de ce qui sest pratiqué du temps
de Mr de la Salle, nous croyons presentement que nous
auons eu connoissance desd lettres quil ne doit plus auoir
aucune difficulté puisquelles portent expressement quels
jouiront du fort St Louis aux mêmes droits quauoit le
Sr de la Salle au fort de Frontenac qui luy donnoient le
pouuoir de faire la traitte dans toute lEstendüe de ce
apartenances a lexclusion detout autre Et ce quil a mis
en pratique au fort de St Louis des Illinois tant quil a
resu

40

Ce quil va a prendre garde et quils se contiennent
dans les bornes de leurs concessions, afin quelles ne
soyent prejudiciables point a celuy du public et quils rem-
plissent toutes les obligations, ou jls sont engagez en maintenant
ce poste et les Illinois dans lobeissance de la Alla le Et en
guerre contre les Iroquois et autres nations Ennemis, En quoy
jusquicy jl nous a para quils ont satisfait puisque
quelque chose quon aye pû dire a la Alla le au contraire

elle verra par le certificat que nous envoyons signé
du P. Jesuiste qui est missionnaire parmy eux qu'il y a
eu 4. ou 500. personnes tuez cette année par cette seule nation
et qu'ainsy ils n'ont pas esté sans mouvemt comme on
l'a avancé ce que le detachement de soldats et d'officiers
que le S.r de Frontenac y a envoyé y a pas esté inutille

Nous croyons qu'il est important d'entretenir des
detachemens dans les postes le plus eloignez
peut mieux contenir les sauvages qui sont et estoient
aux Anglois la grande cause qui ont dû aller essayant
toujours de s'estendre pour avoir le commerce de la pelleterie
le principal juges que la traite a fait la garde et
conservation de ces postes est d'empescher que nos sauvages
alliez n'ayent aucunes pratiques avec les Anglois, car comme
nous venons de dire s'ils avoient une fois commencé
l'attrait du bon marché les porteroit a se declarer pour eux
et sans doute de nos amis qu'ils sont deviendroient nos
Ennemis qui seroit le plus grand mal qui pouvoit arriver
en ce pays; les sauvages hivernent toujours quelques
part en campagne qui harcellent et incommodent nos
Ennemis pendant que ces garnisons que le S.r de Frontenac
a mis dans les postes que nous occupons veillent a la garde
de nos familles qui sont dans les villages auprez de ces

poser, le S.r de Louiany qui a commandé a Michelimaqui
depuis 4 ans et plus a été relevé par le S.r de la Motte-adille
que le S.r de Frontenac y a envoyé cette année, Nous pouvons
rendre toutes sortes de témoignages a sa Mat.té de la bonne
conduite du S.r de Louiany qui est un fort bon officier, et
passe en France pour des affaires de famille qui luy sont
de conséquence et il peut a Monseigneur vous rendre un
compte fidelle de tout ce qui s'est passé chez les nations

42

Nous avons respectivement travaillé a voir ce qui estoit
le plus convenable pour l'usage de l'eau de vie dans les
pays Etrangers, afin que ceux qui y sont en ayent pour
leurs besoins ainsy que la Mat.té nous fait l'honneur de
nous commander et en même temps qu'ils ne puissent se
servir de la liberté qu'ils pourroient avoir d'en porter
autant qu'ils souhaitteroient pour en transporter dans
la profondeur des bois aupravant des sauvages qui y sont
en chasse suivant les intentions et ordonnances de sa Mat.té
pour empescher cet abus et les suites qu'il peut y avoir par
l'yvrognerie qui a causé souvent le dépouillement des
sauvages par la surprise de quelques français en se servant
de cette occasion pour avoir toutes leurs pelletries pour
un peu de boisson, nous n'avons rien trouvé de mieux
que de recevoir l'écu de vie a chacun homme sur le pied

dre pas par moi de auec dessense de den trouuer autre
chose qúá son voyage, ecqui leur ostera les moyens den
abuser et de contribuer a lyurongnerie des sauuages
ecque le S.r de Frontenac a toujours bien particulierem.t
recommandé dempescher a tous les commandantz quil
a enuoyé dans ces postes comme le S.r de Louuigny vous
le pourra temoigner, et setant trouué a ce dernier voyage
un francois qui en auoit vse. pris audela de ce qui auoit
este reglé, ils luy ont este confisquez par les ordres du S.r
de Champigny.

43

Le S.r de Frontenac est si eloigné de fauoriser lyurongnerie
Police et si Curieux des desordres quelle cause quayant apprehendé
quelle ne donnast lieu a quelques demeslez et batteries entre les
deputez Iroquois qui se trouuoient a Montreal et les Hurons
quils croyoient descendus et que sous ce pretexte ilz ne
prissent occasion de satisfaire la haine et animosité qui
est entre eux, il jugea a propos de faire defense den vendre
et den donner aux sauuages pendant quelques jours et
jusqúá ecque tous les conseils et conferences qui se deuoient
tenir sur les propositions de paix fussent terminez et que les
uns et les autres se retournassent en leur pays.

Le village des Sauuages Iroquois chrestiens dela Montagne

pres Montreal ayant este brûlé auec l'enceinte du fort et tout l'Eglise, ils ont perdu equipe auoient, nous en estre obligez les voyant ainsy depoüillez de tout donner quelques effets du magazin du Roy et tout ce que pouuoit leur estre pressante besoine.

44

Nous esperons que le S.r d'Iberville reüssira dans son entreprise sur la Baye du Nord ayant tout ce qui luy est necessaire pour cela. Il est party de Quebec auec les S.rs de Chiguy ses freres qui commande la Salamandre des le neufiéme aoust dans l'esperance d'aller prendre le fort de Nelson a la fin de septembre; les Interessez de Canada en la compagnie qui auoit este formée pour le commerce de cette Baye nous ont toujours paru disposez a faire ce qui conuenoit pour soutenir leur entreprise, il n'y peut rien de leur faute dans le malheur qui leur est arriué de perdre les postes qu'ils y occupoient et les biens qu'ils y auoient, puisque dans le même temps que les canadiens qui les gardoient ont abandonné craignant de n'être pas secourus de viures, dont ils auoient besoin, il y auoit un nauire de la compagnie qui estoit party de Quebec pour leur en porter, lequel en y arriuant trouua les Anglois en possession, et pour n'auoir dauantage

Baye d'Hudson

par ces Interessez de Canada leur attachement a cette affaire, ils ont esté bien aises de trouver le S.r d'Iberville disposé a les interesser avec luy, ce qui a esté fait et ils se proposent de soustenir par la suite cette Entreprise le mieux qui leur sera possible, et que [illegible] besoin des Secours de sa Mat.é pendant le temps de la guerre ils nous la supplient avec eux de leur estre favorable en cela.

Mess.rs les Interessez de Sainte dans la d.e compagnie peuvent estre assurez de nos assistances envers et contre tous qui les voudront troubler dans leur procuration a l'effet pour retirer les effets qui leur sont dus dans les lieux appartenant aux Anglois, ce qui a esté executé de cette année. Et sur la demande qu'ils font de ce qui leur appartient dans ce qui reste des effets de la dite compagnie en nos mains, les Interessez de Quebec font satisfait de l'année derniere et sont prets de donner tous les Eclaircissements qui leur seront demandez au sujet de cette affaire, ne nous ayant jamais rien paru qu'ils ayent refusé lorsqu'il a esté requis de faire ce qu'ils estoient obligez.

Nous leur dirons Monseigneur a l'occasion de ce que vous nous mandez au sujet de l'Etendue de concessions qui ont esté accordées en ce pays, que ceux qui les reçoivent pour commencer des Establissemens ont besoin d'une Etendue assez

grande peau y Etablie par la suite une quantité
d'habitans suffisante pour composer une seigneurie,
ce qui a été accomply dans la plus grande partie des terres
accordées en fief dans l'estendue de la Colonie, au dessus de
laquelle nous ne jugeons pas à propos de rien accorder aucunes
nouvelles pour donner lieu d'occuper les fauxbourgs
celles qui sont dans le centre du payés et ceux qui ont
plus d'Estendue qu'il ne sert à souhaitter, cela provient
de ce qu'il ne se rencontre que peu de terres propres à culti-
ver le reste Etant inhabitable à cause des Eaux ou des
rochers à quoy j'ai raisonnable dessein d'avoir égard.

47

Les Etablissements dans le fleuve St Laurens pour
la pesche pour la pesche auroient eu un succez considerable cette
année sans les deux brigantins Anglois qui ont fait des
descentes en plusieurs endroits et pillé ce qui s'est trouvé
forcé ceux qui y estoient d'abandonner, cependant il y en
a eu qui ont tenu bon et qui ont fait une pesche assez
avantageuse.

48

Les Sr. Franquelin hydrographe n'est pas repassé en ce
pays comme Sa Mté nous a fait l'honneur de nous ce-
mander, nous n'avons eu aucune connoissance de
memoire qu'il nous a presenté, lequel apparemment

observations pour la navigation

concerne ce qui est a faire pour la navigation dans ce
fleuve; j'en ai personne plus capable de faire les
observations que ceux qui commandent les vaisseaux
qui viennent en ce pays-ci; le S.r de Champigny a ajouté
que le S.r d'Iberville s'y estoit beaucoup attaché, ses journaux
seront bien utiles pour perfectionner les cartes qui en ont
été faites avant; on prit soin de lire tous les numéros de
bords, si Sa Mté trouvoit avec la bonté de faire la dépense
qui est necessaire, on pourroit trouver icy quelqu'un assez
habile pour en avoir une connoissance parfaite en s'y
employant tout à fait & cela seroit plus utile que
tout ce qui s'est fait jusqu'à present, il faut cependant
de nôtre côté faire possible pour faire livrer par le S.r Juillet
et les autres qui navigent dans ce fleuve toutes les connoiss.ces
qu'ils pourront nous donner.

49

Le S.r de Champigny a l'examiné suivant l'ordre de la Mté
ce que l'on sait que la prétention d'une Veuve Pontoise nommée
Marie Hedet, elle avoit un fils nommé Pierre marchand
en ce pays qui est mort marié et sans enfans ayant
quelques biens, dont sa veuve comme donatrice mutuelle
joüit par usufruit, l'inventaire a été fait en bonne forme
mais avant le decedé de la veuve, Marie Hedet ne doit
rien prétendre à moins qu'elle ne s'accommode avec ceux

qui a epouzé la veuve de son filz, Cequélle pourra sauve
en france ou je passe cette année

50

A Bellaurre du Roy le Conseil sest perdu dun manuais
tempz nuit le 7.e jour a 80. lieües de Quebec, Il ny en est
sauvé que quelques Matelotz, le premier pilotte Et
lescriuain qui ont hyverné sur les lieux, Nous y auions
envoyé le printempz vne barque et vn brigantin commandez
par le S.r de Baubassin lieutenant qui sest tres bien acquité
de la commission, et a fait au dela de cequon pouuoit espé
rer, les furieux coupz de vent quil a eu a lessuyer, la diligen
a este fort grande et je nauez a rapporter cequil apu rechin
du debriz de ce vaisseau qui est assez considerable comme
vous le verrez par le memoire que le S.r de Champigny
vous en Envoye auec la lettre particuliere et lenquette
quil a fait au sujet de ce naufrage.

51

Le S.r de Mons ancien officier de Carignan a que
Sa Ma.te auoit la bonté daccorder 150.lb de gratification
est mort cette année laissant vne veuve et vne
famille nombreuse dans vne extreme pauvreté, les
services quil a rendu et ceux que 4. de ses enfans rendent
journellement dans les occasions qui se presentent
daller aux Ennemis nous ont porté a en faire faire

le payement a ladte Comme et nous Supplions bien
humblement Sa Mate de vouloir accorder la continuation
pour Jacques sa pauvre famille comme on a fait a
plusieurs autres Commes, son fils aisné sut tué jeune
deux ans dans Cuparay contre les Iroquois.

Pce 42

Il nous auroit examiné ecquil y auroit a faire de mieux
pour le bien de la Colonie a l'egard du cause de ces Especes
en fonds de nous auroit été necessaire de qu'rien changer
ordonné pendant sur le pied de la derniere declaration
du [illegible] pour beaucoup de particuliers a risquer
ecquils en voulurent auroit sur les deux Vaisseaux qui sont
joy, auxquels il y pouroit arriver le même accident qu'au
Carreol qui s'est perdu dans cette riviere, d'ailleurs comme
il en constant qu'il ne reviendra point d'argent de france ameme
que le Roy n'en envoye, le peu de commerce que l'on fait
en ce pays ne seroit entierement ruiné s'il n'y restoit aucune
monnoye.

39

Le Sr de Vaudreuil auquel Sa Mate a accordé congé de
passer en france a cause de la mort de son frere aisné
a toujours servy en ce pays avec tant de Zele, d'attachement
et de distinction qu'il a lieu d'esperer que Sa Mate joignant
ces dernieres services a ceux qu'il luy a rendus si long-
temps dans cette armée, voudra bien le faire capitaine

de vaisseau en le renoyant en ce payé y continuer le
commandement qu'il y a sur toutes lees troupes

54

Le S.r Dubois Berthelot de Beaucourt capitaine
reformé et qui est lieutenant de vaisseau demanderait
une lieutenance et nous pouvons a Heurer. Sa Mté qui
en sera tres digne par sa Naissance, par sa valleur et
son experience dans la Marine, ou il a servy plusieurs
campagnes avant qu'il vint en ce payé, Il y a si long-
temps qu'il y est que j'en ay pû me dispenser de luy permet-
de passer en france pour vaquer aux affaires de ses hoir
qu'il dit y avoir.

a S.r Dubois Berthelot de Beaucourt

55

Le S.r Gaillard que vous avez envoyé Monseigneur
depuis deux ans pour faire jouer les fonctions de commis-
d'artillerie demanderoit que vous voulussiez luy en faire
expedier une commission.

a S.r Gaillard

56

Le S.r le Gardeur Tilly lieutenant d'un detachement de
la marine gentilhomme de la plus ancienne famille
de ce payé frere du S.r de S.t-Michel lieutenant de port
de Rochefort qui a deux freres servans actuellement
sur les vaisseaux de Sa Mté et trois autres dans les
troupes du detachement de la Marine, dont l'un est allé
a l'expedition du Nord, estant chargé d'une grosse
famille et sans bien. ayant comme l'aisné la

a S.r le gardeur Tilly

survivance de la charge de cons.r du S.r de Tilly son pere
actuellement vivant; demande que la Sno Toulst.
accep.e les S.rs de la Chesnaye en sa place pour la survivan
qu'il a du S.r de Tilly son pere, parceque cela luy donneroit
lieu d'accommoder ses affaires avec led.t S.r de la Chesnaye
auquel il doit la somme de trois mil livres et celle de
Tilly son pere, celle de trois mil cinq cens livres, et
suivant ce que S. M.té auroit agreable d'accepter cette
proposition et de pourvoir de cette charge led.t S.r de la
Chesnaye, il luy remettroit toutes les d.tes debtes et luy en
donneroit quittance, et qu'il auroit proposé aux S.rs de
Fromage et de Champigny qui tous en ecrivirent
conjointement l'un pour l'autre connoissant le S.r de la Chesnaye
pour un tres honneste homme qui a du merite et de la
capacité ayant eu depuis quarante ans avec les premieres
employes de ce pays et même été pendant plusieurs
années l'un des fermiers de son domaine qui seroit bien
aise de laisser a sa posterité nombreuse cette marque
d'honneur apres elle, dont S. M.té la voulu en luy
accordant depuis peu des lettres de noblesse.

Le S.r Riverin qui auroit obtenu cette survivance de
conseiller au conseil souverain a tellement reconnu cette
verité qu'il vous en escript Monseigneur et vous

Lettre B
du S.r Tilly

marque qu'il se desiste de ce qui auoit esté accordé en sa faueur.

Le S.r Demuy capitaine d'vn detachement de la Marine en ce payes qui a eu l'honneur de seruir le Roy dans ses armées depuis vingt trois ans et en la même qualité dans le regiment de Normandie est vn homme d'esprit de merite et des plus braues officiers que nous ayons et qui s'est distingué depuis dix ans qu'il est en ce payes dans toutes les occasions qui s'est trouué et particulierement com premier capitaine commandant sous le S.r de Valleon a la deffaite des Anglois et sauuages Agniez au combat du vnziesme aoust 1691, demande a sa Ma.té vne lieutenance de vaisseau en consideration de ses seruices

Col.l demuy

Nous n'auions rien a adjouter a cette lettre si nous ne joignions la nôtre pour vous donner Monseigneur de nouuelles assurances du profond respect et de la soumission entiere auec laquelle nous sommes.

Monseigneur

Vos tres humbles tres obeissans et tres obligez seruiteurs

Fronsenac Champigny

39

En France

Depuis nôtre lettre escrite nous auons appris, Monseigneur, qu'il estoit arriué a Montreal vne affaire qui y a fait assez de bruit par des mouuements et Mandemt que Mr L'Euesque y a fait publier contre les Peres Recollets et dans lesquelles Mr de Callieres gouverneur de cette ville s'est trouué si offencé qu'il a creu deuoir faire apporter vne affiche qui peust desabuser le peuple des mauuaises impressions que Mr L'Euesque paroissoit vouloir donner aux peuples de sa conduite, et de presenter vne requeste au conseil pour en demander justice.

40

Comme les parties interessées ne nous pardemande en faire voir toutes les pieces ne les a joindrons point a cette depesche et nous nous contenterons de vous dire que cette affaire pouuant auoir de grandes suites, c'est important que sa Mat.te y donne ordre.

41.

Contient trois requêtes

Nous ne vous parlons point aussy Monseigneur de la derniere deputation que les Iroquois nous ont faite et dont Carcha Onnjouse estoit le chef qui n'est arriué icy que depuis quatre jours, parceque vous vous en verrez tout le detail qu'on a fait adjouter a la relation. O.ff. BC

A Quebec ce 5.e nouembre 1694.

ARCHIVES

M[gr]s de Frontenac and de Champigny 5 November 1694

Monseigneur

1

The expedition that the English made to the Isles and to Raisance last year, and the forces that they brought in these two places, without a doubt diverted them from the design that they formed on this country. We have reason to believe that when they wish to make several efforts, they will put themselves in the state of coming to form a second siege on Quebec and attack at the same time the rest of the colony, in joining with the Iroquois Indians. This has given us occasion to bring to your attention, Monseigneur, the few forces that we have, (the troops are always diminishing), that we would find it difficult to tolerate this general invasion and that we would be under the obligation to save only the three principal posts, Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers and abandon all the coasts, where our enemies in waiting for the planing or the harvest will do all the ravages that they desire. If only a considerable force of English and Iroquois comes against us from the Upper Country, this would be all that we can do, in gathering together all our forces to overtly oppose ourselves to them.

2

We have reason to despair of obtaining a peace with the Iroquois because they have come to make several propositions for a year that could lead one to believe that they have the design, but in the last descent that several of their nation made to Montreal last September they spoke in a manner that gave suspicion that one must not be all assured of what the deputies of each nation spoke in the propositions that they came to make (apparently to include in the peace all our Indian allies). We have learned that the deputies of the Iroquois were actually at New England with the Governor of Manath and the commander of Ft. Orange which makes us able to presume that the English will never allow these Indians to detach themselves from them and also that we must be prepared as well for a continuation of the war rather than a peace that they seem to propose only in appearance; these reasons would oblige the Sieur de Frontenac to only receive wampum that the Cayuga and Seneca deputies presented to him in returning to him thirteen French prisoners whom they had, among whom was an officer of distinction, and of not accepting the others because they profess only to present them as another assurance that the other nations were always in the plan to make peace and to conclude from the speech that they would give him it as soon as they returned from the assembly where the Governor of Manath invited them to meet him. That which induced Frontenac once again to tell them to come again to present these wampum belts to him when the other three nations come to give him an answer upon their return from the council is that these deputies were not willing to speak as properly on the demand that he gave them to include in the peace all these Allies - it is because of this that the said S[r] de Frontenac declared to the chiefs of these nations who came down to Montreal that they could continue to make war more stongly than in the past until he knows their latest resolution, by which he made them leave assuring them that on his part he would also do the same thing.

3

I will send you, Monseigneur, the memoirs of what passed in the conference that the envoys of the Iroquois had with us, where you will notice that they did all that was necessary to make one believe that they were tired of the war and that they ardently desired peace; and, without departing from the plan that

we have of concluding it with them, we have nevertheless always to persuade them that we wish only to accord it to them, without giving them any mark that we seek it.

The conduct of the Iroquois would only interrupt certain times the movements and the expeditions that Sr de Frontenac is accustomed to make against them. Five parties for war were equipped last winter, of which several ones were up to the neighborhood of their villages, who killed and made prisoners of their people. Our Indian allies on their part do this also, incapacitating them by constraining them from returning home without daring to escape and all these movements were stopped only at the solicitation of the Iroquois in demanding peace that we know well can be hoped for if these latest negotiations fail only after forcing them to it by a strong war for which it will be necessary to prepare.

The following is a summary of each of the additional points covered in the document:

5. Frontenac's expedition will be undertaken next spring. Everything is being done to end war advantageously.

6. Message arrived that His Majesty sets expedition of d'Iberville against the English forts in North Bay on a higher priority than Frontenac's expedition. Frontenac will thus delay until some other time. He has aided d'Iberville by supplying the best Canadians that he could, from among those he had assembled for his expedition.

7. Frontenac questions how His Majesty could regard the castle Quebec as a useless fortification. The fortification is deemed essential.

8. The most necessary fortifications will be improved.

9. Plans have been made to complete the foundation of the fortification of Quebec for which habitans will be employed next year. Plans have also been made to build a new fortification along the river at Montreal and to establish a new corps de garde there. The expense of the new corps will be little and will make it no longer necessary to pay 300 tt rent per year for the places that served as storehouses for food.

10. Request funds for construction; for presents for Indian allies; and for goods to be carried to Acadia for trade with Indian allies.

11. Hope that funds provided will suffice. One ship bringing supplies has been lost and a fishing boat was attacked by English vessels. Care should be taken that vessels are not exposed to risks.

12. Expenses for a party sent from France were exceeded in 1693. Request is made that payment be taken out of current budget.

13. Request that funds granted this year will cover losses at sea for last year and excessive expenses from 1693.

14. Imbalance in expenses is due to long, cold winter.

15. Request that order be given so that officers can get pay.

16. Several lieutenants and ensigns are receiving double pay. They were paid in New France and in France.

17. Everything has reportedly been sent. Yet canon has not been accounted for and supplies come at exorbitant prices and of bad quality. Request good quality supplies.

18. Vessels take goods only up to Quebec because of rapids. Allow grain to be brought in so that prices won't fall too low.

19. Repairs of the castle at Quebec have been started, but it has been decided that it is not possible to do the repairs. Therefore, new battlement will be built on old foundations.

20. Extraordinary expenses. Presents to Indian allies more important now than ever.

21. Money to be drawn from the treasury of War for payment of troops. Request to treat expenses for Canada and Acadia separately.

22. Information received that bounties are to be stopped. Request that they be continued.

23. Augmentation of prices. Price in grains diminishing.

24. Funds for missionary, curé and interpreter at Fort de Chambly. Soldiers are employed for all the work that is proper in an effort to keep expenses down.

25. It appears that captains of companies, when they give liberty to soldiers to work for the habitans, take a percentage of the wage. The Bishop has prohibited confessors from given absolution to officers. It seems that the Bishop, upon receiving a letter from the King, may stop this conduct of his. Meanwhile, Governor and Intendant will protect soldiers and see that officers do not take advantage of them.

26. Frontenac has used habitans (militia) in place of troops only when troops are not able to do what is necessary. Two hundred were brought to Montreal to aid the militia of Lachine and the area around Montreal, exposed to Iroquois attacks, to plant and harvest while the troops were in the forts to oppose the enemies.

27. In response to complaints about the garrisons at Montreal and Three Rivers, the commanders, Calliere and de Ramezay, have promised to be more exact in the future and to give nothing about which to complain.

28. Payment for soldiers will go out to no one who is not found in the reviews. This will prevent officers from receiving payment for soldiers formerly in the service. This is of such consequence that nothing will be omitted to remedy this abuse.

29. With respect to soldiers under 16 years of age, whom you have seen employed in the reviews, the number is small and we consider it insensible to dismiss those near to attaining that age.

30. Necessary to pay officers no less than they can get in France because of the need for a guard for the protection of the country. Request recognition of services for certain officers, in particular.

31. His Majesty knows of only one time when there was a difference in sentiment between Champigny and Frontenac. Both have attempted to work together equally to fulfill their duties and satisfy His Majesty. Be assured that it is dangerous to listen to those who foster the division. Champigny and Frontenac often express discontent over the conduct of the troublemakers, instead of listening to them. Champigny and Frontenac promise to do with unity what His Majesty wishes.

32. Champigny is content to cover any expense ordered by Frontenac and the said Frontenac leaves certain details of expenses to Champigny, confidant that he will always do his best.

33. Champigny and Frontenac have advised the Bishop of Quebec to take steps to remedy the misplaced zeal of certain Acadian missionaries in things that are not of their concern.

34. Trade in the country of the Ottawas will be carried on when a number of French can be induced to return there to guard the posts and to cultivate the earth and to establish solid settlements in the colony.

35. Reunion of habitans in the towns below Three Rivers is beneficial during incursions of the enemies. There are difficulties, however. If they unite in towns, they may not exloit their habitat as well.

36. Difficult to get a commander for Michilimakinac and other posts far removed. Conditions at these posts are rude. Yet it is necessary to give permission for what can be done, and if abuses are made, one must be chastised so that others do not develop the same faults.

37. Regulation of beaver trade is necessary.

38. Accounts for money advanced in wages for the construction of remote posts will be made according to orders received from His Majesty.

39. De la Forest and de Tonty are to have exclusive control of trade at Fort St. Louis, as LaSalle does at Fort Frontenac.

40. Care should be taken that they remain in the bounds of their concessions, that their commerce does not prejudice that of the public and that they fulfill all their obligations where they are obliged to maintain this post and the Illinois in obedience. And a report from a Jesuit missionary among them [the Illinois] testifies that they killed or took prisoner 4 or 500 persons in war against the Iroquois and that they are not without movement as an advance, a feature that does not prove unusefull to the detachments of soldiers and officers that Sr de Frontenac sent there.

41. It is important to keep detachments on outlying posts to protect the Indians who are there and to prevent the English from engaging in the fur trade. Recommendation of de Louvigny, commander at Michilimackinac on voyage to France.

42. Liquor in outlying posts. Control by allowing one "pot" per month. Additional liquor is to be convisgated.

43. Frontenac is far removed from favoring the inebriation. He is an enemy to the disorders that it couses - it being apprehended that it [intoxication] gave place to several debauches and quarrels between the Iroquois deputies who came to Montreal and the Ottawa who came down there, and that under this pretext they took occasion to satisfy the hate and animosity between them. It was judged proper to prohibit the selling of liquor and the giving of it to the Indians for several days. At this point, the councils and conferences to be held on propositions of peace were ended and the Indians returned to their country.

The village, fortification and church of the Christian Indians of Lake of Two Mountains near Montreal was burned. Champigny and Frontenac feel obliged, seeing them so destitute, to give them several things from the King's stores and a sum for their most pressing needs.

44. It is hoped that d'Iberville will retake the fort at North Bay from the English. It is important that the Canadians there obtain provisions through the trading company.

45. Members of the trading company must be assured of assistance to those who are charged with obtaining provisions in Quebec drawn on goods they bring from the country of the Ottawas.

46. In answer to inquires about the amount of concessions accorded for beginning settlements in the Upper Country, it is necessary to establish a number of habitans sufficient to form a seigneurie, which is accomplished for the most part from land accorded by fief in the Upper Country, below which Champigny and Frontenac do not judge it well to accord any new ones [seigneuries] and make valuable all those that are in the center of the country so that those which are further away will not be desirable. This is caused by the fact that there is only little arable land, because of water and rocks.

47. The fishing establishments in the St. Lawrence River would have been successful this year without the two English brigands that descended in several places and pillaged, forcing them to be abandonned. However, there was one of them which held good, and which made advantageous catches.

48. S[r] Franquelin's map has not passed through this country, as His Majesty has said it would. Champigny and Frontenac have no knowledge of the memoir that he presented to the Minister of Marine, which apparently concerns that which is to be done for navigation on this river. There is no one more capable of making the observations than those who command the vessels that come into this country. Champigny knows that d'Iberville is much too busy, although his journals will be very useful in perfecting the maps that have been made of it, taking care to draw all the points of the compass. If His Majesty has the good will to spare the expense, one can find here someone with enough ability and knowledge of it to employ all summer, and this will be more useful than all that has been done so far. Champigny and Frontenac will, however, on their part do all that is possible to draw from the experiences of Joliet and others who have navigated this river all the knowledge that they can give.

49. Following His Majesty's orders, Champigny has examined the claim of the wife of Pontoire, Marie Hedet. She had a son, named de Rivieres, a merchant in this country, who died married and without children. Having

several possessions, his widow, as mutual benefactor, enjoyed possession of them. The inventory was made in good form, but before the death of the widow. Marie Hedet ought not to claim anything legally, unless she cannot make some agreement with the man who married the widow of her son, that which she has gone to do in France, where he lives this year.

50. The King's ship, the Corossol,was lost in bad weather on the seven islands about 80 leagues from Quebec. Only certain Matelots, the first pilot,and the Escrivain who was drunk on the place were saved. Champigny an Frontenac had sent there this spring a boat and a brigand commanded by Sr de Baubassin, Lieutenant, who acquitted well his commission and did what he could hope in the furious gust of wind which he had to endure. His diligence was very great and he carried to Champigny and Frontenac that which he could retrieve from the debris of the vessel, which is considerable, as you can see by the memoir that Champigny sends you on it.

51. Sr de Moras, officer of Carignan, to whom His Majesty had the good will to grant 150^{tt} of gratification is dead this year, leaving a widow and a large family in extreme poverty. The services that he rendered,and those that four of his children render often on the occasions when they present themselves to go against the Enemies, led Champigny and Frontenac to give the payment to the said widow and request that His Majesty will continue to grant succour to this poor family, as is done to several other widows, her eldest son was killed two years ago in a party against the Iroquois.

52. Champigny and Frontenac have examined that which might be done better regarding the flow of the species in Canada and believe that it is necessary to change nothing, for fear that a reduction of it might seriously effect the economy of the colony.

53. Vaudreuil wishes to be made captain of the vessel in which he will return to New France to continue the command that he had of all the troops.

54. Dubois Berthclot de Beaucours requests a lieutenancy.

55. Gaillard requests a commission.

56. Gardeur Tilly requests that the court accept Chesnaye in his place as council to the council souvrain, in place of a debt. Chesnaye is highly recommended.

57. Sr Riverain who obtained the succession of the councillor to the council souverain realizes the truth of this, so much that he wrote to you, Monseigneur and you note that he desists from that which was accorded in his favor.

58. Demuy request a lieutenancy.

59. Mr. L'Evesque (the bishop) has abused the Recollects in public, so much so that Mr. de Calliers has demanded justice from the council.

60. As the interested parties will not fail to make you see of it all the issues, Champigny and Frontenac will not join them in this dispatch, and Champigny and Frontenac will be content to tell you that this affair, having great consequences, it is important that His Majesty gives an order on it.

61. We have not spoken to you also, Monseigneur, of the last deputation that the Iroquois made us and of which Tareha Onneyoust was the chief who only arrived here four days ago, because you will see all the detail on it that one has made to add to the relation.

FF BC

5 November 1694. Quebec.

A List of Goods Proper to be presented to the five Nations of Mohaques Onejdes Onnondages Cayouges & Jenekes &c. & River Indians at Albany

24 Pcs of Duffils Cloath which cost in England about 9 ℔ a Piece Coll to be laid on the 25th March last & Brought Duffils per Jolly for ditto

24 Pcs of Ordinary Duffils

24 Pcs of Ordinary Duffils

24 Pcs of Striped red Duffils

24 Pcs of Strouds Buckled

24 Pcs of Ordinary red Stockings

6 Pcs of Fine Scarlet Broad Cloth

6 Pieces of Striped Blankets

2 Pieces of Fine Duffils

2 Pieces of Duffil

6 Pieces of Fine Scarlet Cloth & Mantle

6 Pieces of Fine Scarlet Cloth

2 Pieces of Fine Scarlet Cloth

1 Piece of Brass Laced Caps

1 Parcell of Tobacco Pipes

1 Vermillion

50 Brass Kettles of two Gallons & four pr Inda Pc their Scalping Knife to Carry in their Belt to go a hunting or Towar if the Nation Continues at Warr shall be added

50 Guns as the Indians Trade from me the Barrell of 4½ foot long which use to cast at Amsterdam about 8 Guilders the Piece with all that belongs to it use to cost there twelve Guilders the Locks are Better made at New York & Albany at 4s a piece

2000 Flints 1000 of Good Flints

10 Barrells of Powder

Which is Humbly Submitted to your Excellencies Most Obedient Servt

J. Schuyler

New York 10th November 1711

And Sam Jonkeer

39

P. S. Just now there is arrived here six of the proselites from their hunting they tell me that there is two squaes and two boys of their castles that were carryed away prisoners to Canada have made their escâpe and are come to Schenectady in 17 days, they confirm the same news Joseph brough heither and they are making all preparacôns to rebuild Caderacqui no vessells this year arrived at Quebecque.

A true Copy. (signed) David Jamison Cl. Concilii

Endorsed, Copy of Intelligence come from Albany the 24th May 1695.
Recêd 1st Augt 1695. from Côll Fletcher.
B: A:
P: 51:

Presents recommended to be given to the Five Nations, &c.

[New-York Entries, III. 301.]

A List of goods proper to be presented to the five Nations of Mohaques Onedes Onnondages Cayouges & Senekes within the River Indians at Albany.

24. Coats of blew Cloath which cost in England about 9£ a peece, the said Coats to be laced with St Martins lace and brass buttons find'g setforth.
24. Hats of abt 4£ a pce in England laced about.
24. Shirts of Ordinary Linnen.
24. Striped Neckecloaths.
24. Pair of Shoes and Buckles.
24. Pair of Ordinary red Stockings.
6. Half peices of red Stroud water Cloath.
6. Peices of Striped Blanketts.
10. Peeces of blew } Duffells
2. Peeces of red }
20. Dozen of woolen hose red, blew, yellow, White.
500. Ells of white osenb: for Shirts
2. Grose of Knives black hafted sharpe points
1. Grose of brass Tobacco boxes
1. Barrell of Pipes
6. Pound of Vermillion
50. Brass Kettles of two, three, & four pound a pce thin beaten and light to Carry when they go a hunting, or to war if the Continue, there should be added.
50. Guns as the Traders have from Leige the Barrell of 4½ foot long which used to cost at Amsterdam about 8 Stivers the foot, and the lock with all that belongs to it use to cost there twelve stivers, the stocks are better made at New York or Albany a p 4s a peece.
2000 lbs of Lead and 1000 of good flints.
10. Barrells of Powder.

Which is humbly submitted unto yr Excellcy

New York 10th of November 1694.

By your Excêll: most Obedt Servant
St V. Cortlandt.

At the Cômittee of Trade and Plantations At the Councill Chamber at Whitehall the 4th of June 1695.

Minute of the Committee upon Col: Fletcher's Letter for prests to be made to the 5 Indn Nations.

Upon reading a letter to the Committee from Collonel Fletcher Governour in Cheif of New York dated the 19th of November last Representing, that he is in hopes to preserve the five Nations of Indians from Starting to the French, and that a present from the King would confirm them in their allegiance to his Majesty and therefore humbly proposing that severall coats and other things mentioned in a list transmitted by Collonell Fletcher to the value of two hundred pounds would be sent to them from his Majesty, Their Lordships agree to move their Excellencys the Lords Justices in Councill that Orders may be given for the Payment of the said Coats and other materialls meńconed in the said List hereunto Annexed to be sent to Collonel Fletcher for presents to the Indians accordingly.

Proceedings of the Lords of Trade concerning Mr. Livingston's Petition, &c.

[Journal, VIII. 100-104.]

At the Cômittee of Trade and Plantations at the Council Chamber at Whitehall Wensday the 28th of August 1695.

PRESENT—Earl of Monmouth
Earl of Montague
Mr Secy Trumubll
Mr Chancellr of ye Exchequr
Mr Smith.

New York. The Petition and Case of Robert Livingston of Albany in New York referr'd to the Committee by their Excellencies order in Council of the 22d of this month read, Praying to be reimbursed the severall Sums he has expended for the good of the Government of New York and the Petr being called in and heard he alledges that the money raised by Act of Assembly for the payment of the Petitioner and other Creditors of the Publick has not been applyed to that use by reason of the great Exigencies of the Government for the defence of the Frontiers, that unless Orders shall be given here in England for the Petrs satisfaction he has no hopes of relief in New York by reason of Coll: Fletcher's proceedings there, for the proof whereof he produces divers witnesses before the Committee.

And Philip French of New York Gentlemn being sworn says that having heard it discourst at New York before the election of the Assembly about May last that Coll: Fletcher said he would pistoll any man that should chuse Peter De la Noy to serve for that place, the Deponent went to dine with Coll: Fletcher with intent to know the truth of such Report and having spoke of it there in Coll: Fletcher's presence, he the said Coll: Fletcher did not deny but rather owned that he had said so, Whereupon the Deponent asking why he put up De la Noy, he answered that he did not, and the Deponent saying that Coll: De Peyster had reported it so Coll: Fletcher said De la Noy and De Peyster were both Rascalls.

That at the time of the said Election for New York, the Deponent heard there was a great deal of trouble in the town about it, and on the day of election he saw many Soldiers and

to the peace & and last effectly
they have prohibited our trade with
them for timber superfluous things
are erecting a fine forte. att-
tempts will bring upon ye same heer
with the mischiefe it brings home
ruine the trade, and bring the cattle
to poverty Philadelphia, By that
meanes of trade without penalty, for
confirmed toward the trade of worke
for Brooke the Collector gives you
an account of a ship sayd heer
to have come from these parts with
provision into a French port, the
late peace cease, I have of ye mis-
fort for the King, I think it is the
right of that nature, the owners and
Commanders resolved to remove it into
England one part whereof we sold
them here in an order of the
Councell and ye Publique seales of
the several places transmitted
with two sets of Copies of these
two letters in all haste

I humbly Begg the Continuance of your favor his Lord for any man to Act for me more in this parte of the world without your reflections I shall only desire you but to see that I may Be heard and shall easily produce vouchers that I have not acted singly But with the Concurrence and Advice of the Council in all things

I have Been more then Longer from your more weighty affairs but Hope your Lord shall always See for

Your most faithfull humble and obedient Servant

Ben Fletcher

Yorke
Nov. 19th
94

New York
19 Nov: 1694
From Capt Fletcher

Rec 30 May 95

Copy

Cont 19 9ber

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You will receive with this What has occurred since my last by the way of Virginia

The five Indian Nations refuse a peace with the French upon the terms Urged by Count Frontenac of making War with the English they seem very desirous and constant to us & the Companies ware here. It a Tongue of Copper lately Come could be procured as coming from the King they would be steady I have sent over a list of such things as would oblige them, and not cost much and beg your favour in it

We can procure no men from the adjacent Colonies Except 21 from East Jersey Which they seem to be Weary of and Last assembly have prohibited our Trade with them for Lyd slaughter and are Ready a free Port at Amboy, Which must in short time ruin our Trade And Army & Customs be Nothing Philadelphia by the same means does very Sickly We send the Trade of New York

The Collector sends you the Acct of the Ships stayed here for Carrying Provision to a French Port the Case seems Clear, the Inverness Resolve to remove it into England &c, all Lawyers in Boston will attend you at home an indefatigable Solicitor

Humbly beg the Continuance of your favor, if I have Serv any one to Act as a Gen here without reflection, I shall endeavour in such case that I may be heard, And shall procure Letters that I have not acted but with advice of the Council in all things

I dare Hold you no longer from your more Worthy
affairs but Letting your hand shall always be

N York
Nov: 19: 45

Your Most Faithfull Humble &
Obed[t] Serv[t]
B. Fletcher

Aldgate 19 Nov 94

Copy from Col Bleiches
to Col Blashwagh

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can do with us. But I hope the promised reinforcements will arrive in time to prevent their intention. But the French are expeditious, so if our troops be delayed they may be beforehand with us and too hard for us. Letters intercepted in our prizes say that the French set fire to all Jamaica except Port Royal in their last descent, by which, though it be not true, they will encourage further attempts on us. At present they have few ships at Hispaniola. The three King's ships there have lost all three of their captains and six hundred of their crews through sickness, and are gone for France. The privateers are disgusted over the division of the spoil, for Mons du Cas proved the greatest privateer of them all, taking all the negroes captured from us for himself. The Island is healthy and things in a fairly good state. *Signed.* Wm. Beeston. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 54. *pp.* 11, 12.]

Nov. 18. Jamaica. **1,517.** Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Beeston to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I send several returns of revenue and of the naval office, and muster rolls. The country is healthy so far as inhabitants go, but the West Indies have been fatal to newcomers for four years past. My proclamation has had a good effect at Curaçoa. 135 seamen have returned already and as many more will follow them, especially now that they know me to be as good as my promise, which they only doubted owing to their own fear and guilt. The Assembly met on the appointed day, and I was in hopes intended to go cheerfully in raising the money for paying the expenses of our defence; but contrary to my expectation they think that they have now got the government in their power, and will not raise money without a bargain that I shall adjourn the Grand Court at the end of this month and return to martial instead of civil law. All this is set on foot to keep six or eight of them, who are debtors, from paying their creditors, and they have virtually told me as much by a writing delivered to me in Council by the Speaker with the whole House at his back. I am extremely concerned what to do for the poor people who have earned their money and for the merchants and others who have advanced their goods; else I should have made the dispute with them very short, though I believe I shall have to dissolve them, for having thus begun they will stand on their terms, and I cannot allow the King's honour to be thus imposed upon. They are now adjourned for a few days owing to the departure of the fleet, but when they meet I shall deal with them according to the temper in which I find them. I told you that I had recommended the justices and vestries in every parish to make provisions for entertaining the soldiers, for their better health on their arrival, but the Assembly assuming all power to themselves (because they know the money is wanting) now dispute it, as contrary to statute law, and I am now under great uncertainty what to do with them when they do arrive. I have sent the Hampshire to Carthagena and Porto Bello, to bring back prisoners and money that is owing to our merchants. *Signed.* Wm. Beeston. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 54. *pp.* 8-10.]

Nov. 19. New York. **1,518.** Governor Fletcher to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I send the Minutes of Council, Acts of Assembly and inventory of stores of war. I shall husband the last named to the best of my

MICAL
COLLECTION

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ability, but I beg you to remember that this is a time of war, and that I am compelled to supply not only the companies of Grenadiers on the English establishment but all the Militia on the frontiers or that march to meet any insult from the enemy. An Indian lately returned from Canada (whose information I enclose) tells me that the New England Indians were with Count Frontenac at Montreal, boasting their mighty acts, throwing scalps at his feet, and reproaching the other Indians for not providing the like proof of their valour against the people of Albany. The Count caressed them with presents and fine words, and immediately gave 150 of them orders to march against New England, whereof I gave notice to Sir William Phips. He also assured them that he will march against me; but when he means to do this I think he will keep it secret. Our Indians having carried back to Canada eight French prisoners, Count Frontenac released eight English subjects, two of them from New England, whose examination I enclose. I had already given orders to the people of Ulster to repair their fortifications, send out scouts and keep themselves in a state of defence, and have sent them notice of the enemy's design to urge their diligence. Albany is in better circumstances than ever before. I have had it stockaded and added twenty great guns to it. There are 200 men in garrison besides Major Ingoldsby's company of Grenadiers, and I have furnished them with ammunition so far as the King's stores allow me. I know that 500 men is the least number that can be expected to adjust the several posts, but the Colony being much pressed, and our neighbours giving no assistance, it is impossible for me to get that number. I am trying to send up 100 men more, but find great difficulty in it. Some of Leisler's party are got into the Assembly, who at that time paid the men 18*d.* a day and levied it on the country, but now will allow but 8*d.* a day, or 4*d.* less than last year, which dispirits the men, so that they prefer to desert rather than to serve. Eightpence here is not fivepence farthing, and provisions and clothes are thrice as dear as in England.

I laid before the Assembly the ruinous condition of the fort and of the soldiers lodgements; but they would take no notice. I sent them the King's letter for rebuilding the chapel and desired them to make provision for mounting the guns sent out by the King. They voted £450, New York money, for the chapel, and £150 for the guns, not payable this twelvemonth. I shall do my best with it, and have appointed two of the Council to superintend the work. I hope to keep the Indians from joining the French. A present from the King, and the appearance of the companies, which I am daily expecting, will rivet them to us. I have asked Mr. Heathcote to give you a note of the most acceptable presents, not to cost above £200. The Sachems are so far influenced by my last treaty that they have not gone to Canada, and have left off corresponding with Count Frontenac. On a recent alarm that the French were on march against Albany, 300 of the uppermost natives came down to the Mohawks' Castles to our assistance, and remained there till the alarm was proved false. None of the Colonies have sent us any assistance except the Jerseys, but they have now made war upon us in point of trade by an Act prohibiting the export of timber

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to New York, whereby they will draw the shipping thither and establish a free port and will sink our trade. They pay no duty to the King, and all will flock to it. We already feel the injury of Pennsylvania, where they trade at large under no regulation, but this being nearer will utterly ruin the revenue of this province. Pennsylvania, Newcastle and the Jerseys were once part of this government, and now they command it. My commissions for Pennsylvania and Connecticut cannot meet the malady, whereas if all were united into one government, all would be subject to the same laws and duties. Pray enable me to pay the subsistence of the foot-companies, and send me annually a supply of stores. *Signed.* Ben. Fletcher. 4 *pp. Endorsed,* Recd. 1 June, '95. Read, 4, 12 and 14 June. *Annexed,*

1,518. I. Major Ingoldsby to Governor Fletcher. Albany, 18 October, 1694. By the enclosed intelligence the Governor of Canada threatens hard, though I am of opinion that he never intends to attack this place unless he hears how ill a condition we are in. I have mounted all the guns, made up the stone mount, and built a magazine under it. Pray send me up some powder and partridge shot, with anything else that you think we ought to have, and then we shall try to give the French a welcome if they come. There has been a fire which has destroyed a quantity of wheat. *Copy.* ½ *p.*

1,518. II. Information from Senectady. A squaw returned from captivity in Canada reports that some Cayonges lately came to the Governor with prisoners, which they restored, and said that they came to reject the kettle of war. The Governor replied that he had put the axe into the hand of all his people. The Praying Indians, however, did not wish to take up the hatchet, asking that if they did they might kill Governor Fletcher, and so bring the war to an end. The Governor answered that he could do that in the winter. It was also said that he meant to attack the Onandagas this winter. *Copy.* ½ *p. Endorsed,* Recd. 31 May, 1695.

1,518. III. Information of two prisoners, belonging to New England, and lately released from Canada. After telling the story of their release the prisoners said that Count Frontenac had been mustering all his forces and treating with all his Indian allies during the summer. We heard (they continued) that he had sent out spies to the Esopus Country, who reported that the people were not vigilant and lived scattered. It was said that there is a design to attack the Maquas and Esopus, this winter, their snow-shoes being all in readiness. Envoys of the Five Nations arrived at Montreal to treat about peace, which was denied them unless they would fight against the English, which they utterly refused. Nevertheless they were sent on to Quebec and splendidly entertained. Three ships of war came to Quebec this summer, of which two went against the English factory in the North West passage; and we heard that parties had been sent out towards New England

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with large encouragement to destroy all they could. The fortifications of Quebec mount 140 guns, but not above 300 of the inhabitants can bear arms. There are still 63 prisoners, men, women and children, in Canada. *Dated.* 10 November, 1694. *Copy.* 2 *pp. Endorsed,* Recd. 31 May, 1695.

1,518. iv. Account of stores of war in the province of New York. 19 November, 1694. 3 *large pp. Endorsed as the preceding.*

1,518. v., vi. Two copies of an Act of New Jersey, prohibiting the export of timber except to England and the West Indies. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *Nos.* 90, 90 I.-VI.; *and (without enclosures),* 48. *pp.* 196-200.]

Nov. 19. New York. **1,519.** Governor Fletcher to Lords of the Admiralty. H.M.S. Richmond is of little value in convoying our navigation more than in the months of May, June and July. It is difficult to lie on the coast during the rest of the year owing to ice and north-west winds. Our trade to the West Indies has much declined, and our merchants are falling back on trade to Newfoundland. If the Richmond might convoy the ships thither she could be back in time to protect this coast and may do some execution on the enemy. My commission from Their Majesties empowers me to erect Courts of Admiralty and appoint officers pursuant to my commission from you; but this latter forbids me to appoint a Judge, Registrar and Marshal, who are the principal officers of the Court. Nothing yet has been done here to bring forward such matters, but sometimes a small affair may fall in the way, and as it is worth no man's while to go to the charge of suing out a commission for these places, nothing can be done warrantably. I am told that my predecessors have held Admiralty Courts in despite of these restraints, but as I cannot think this right, I beg you to appoint a Judge, Registrar and Marshal. *Copy.* 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 91.]

Nov. 19. **1,520.** Governor Fletcher to Sir John Trenchard. Since my last Count Frontenac has returned to Quebec and, I hear, has ordered an attack on the Mohocks and the town of Kingston, sixty miles south of Albany. I have prevailed with the Indians so far that none of the Sachems are returned to Canada. They are at a stand what to do, and if the presents which I have desired be sent over to me, they will rivet them in their allegiance. The Indians sent 300 men to help us on a recent alarm of a French attack. Pennsylvania, Connecticut and the Jerseys are an obstruction to Their Majesties' service, being divided in method of Government, interest and affection. It is very unreasonable that the burden of this war should fall wholly on New York, but it cannot be remedied until the provinces are governed by one Assembly and one law. *Signed.* Ben. Fletcher. 1¼ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 579. *No.* 41.]

Nov. 20. **1,521.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Captain Hide's memorial read, and also Mr. Wallis's, and decision taken.

Memorial of the Barbados Agents read, and decision deferred.

Orders for an advance of pay to the Apothecaries for Jamaica, for the appointment of an Assistant Commissary, for payment for the

1693.
March 8. **178.** Governor Fletcher to Earl of Nottingham. As I closed my last I was summoned to Albany, owing to an invasion of the French. I have sent you home accounts of it. This Colony cannot support itself without help from the neighbouring Colonies, some of which do not own the Crown, but set up a Government which is grievous to many subjects. Connecticut is a sort of republic, and all the better sort of people are much dissatisfied and wish to be united to New York. During my absence the Council wrote to our neighbours for help. Connecticut sent no answer at all, Pennsylvania sent us good wishes, East Jersey £248, with a promise to make it up to £400. From the rest I have not heard. The Governor of New England is a machine moved by every fanatical finger, the contempt of wise men and the sport of fools. I beg for arms and accoutrements for 120 men. We can always beat the French if we can get money to pay and victual our men, but we are very poor, and the fur trade is quite lost by this war. *A great deal of what is written in the letter of same date to William Blathwayt is repeated in this letter. Signed.* Ben. Fletcher. *Holograph.* 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* R. July 18, '93.

Duplicate of the foregoing. [*America and West Indies.* 579. *Nos.* 31, 32.]

March 8.
New York. **179.** Governor Fletcher to [William Blathwayt]. I was called from my last letter by the news of a French attack on the outskirts of this province, of which I send you a narrative. Our neighbours to right and left sit at their ease, and govern by their own fancies. Connecticut, full of people, keeps up a Commonwealth ; those in power oppress the better sort who dissent from them, but will not send a man nor a sixpence to our relief. From that Colony I could march up men dry-foot to repel our enemies ; from hence we have a voyage of fifty leagues to Albany. In my absence the Council writ to all the neighbouring Colonies for men or money. The Republic of Connecticut quarrel at the superscription of the letter for wanting their proper title. Pennsylvania says that it can send us nothing but good wishes. East Jersey has sent us £248 and promises to make it £400. The remoter Colonies I have not yet heard from. We have quite lost our fur trade. We pay 10 *per cent.* for money borrowed to carry on the war and I see no prospect of paying the principal. The fort is dropping down for want of repair; and so are the buildings, especially the Chapel. Nothing but an addition of Connecticut and some other Colonies can support us, by paying small duties to the Crown. The Navigation Acts are wholly violated by these outliers. I beg for arms for two troops of dragoons, which would be of great use on the frontiers. Two companies more of foot, whereof one for Major Peter Schuyler, who has behaved himself well and understands the Indian language and mode of fighting, would encourage these dispirited people. Though the French were beaten they are not satisfied that one of them should have got off ; and had our Indians been true to us it was next to impossible that one of them should have escaped. I send this to Boston in hopes of a passage, if Sir W. Phips do not intercept it. *Signed.* Ben Fletcher. 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 3 June, 1693. *Abstracted in Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *pp.* 46, 47. *Annexed,*

1693:

179. I. Major Richard Ingoldsby to Governor Fletcher. Albany, 11 February, 1693. 10 at night. I gave you an account of the advance of the enemy to the Maqua Castles. They are there still, and I fear that they may compel our Indians to a peace. We have no account in what condition they are, though we have scouts out. Ten Christians and 40 Maquas have gone out to watch them, and the Indians are impatient since the Christians do not join them in an attack, which I thought inadvisable while they held so strong a position; but as soon as they move and we can have any Indians we think to send 300 of the Fusiliers and inhabitants in pursuit. I have all the provisions ready, which shall be sent to Senectady to-morrow. I have called in all the farmers and reinforced Senectady with 50 men. In all we have 600 men. I hear that the French despair of returning by ice, so are in no hurry to move. Can you send me some men? I expect 50 from Esopus to-morrow. I have sent Schuyler to Senectady with orders to send out scouts and pacify the Indians. I dare not tell them of the delay in sending men forward as we have always led them to believe that we are stronger than we are. The frontier is just manned for defence, and men cannot be spared so far off. I have given orders not to engage the enemy except at great advantage, for their design is desperate and they are short of provisions. *Copy.* 2 *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 19 July, 1693.

179. II. Another copy of the preceding.

179. III. Journal of Governor Fletcher's expedition *Feb.* 12, *Sunday.* About 10 or 11 o'clock at night an express from Lieutenant-Colonel Beeckman brought advice from Albany of 550 French and Indians being within twenty miles of Senectady on the 8th inst. an hour before daylight, ready to fall upon the two first castles of our Mohawks. The City militia was ordered to be drawn out next morning. *Feb.* 13. Orders for Colonels van Cortlandt and Willett to detail 150 men from their regiments to embark at the ferry. The Governor inspected the city regiment and called for volunteers, whereupon they unanimously threw up their hats, crying "One and all." 150 of the fittest were selected with three captains and their subalterns. Orders were sent to collect all the horses in Ulster County to carry the troops from Kingston to Albany by land, in case the river were not open. *Feb.* 14. Express from Major Ingoldsby arrived at daybreak, reporting the capture of the two Mohawk castles. Eight sloops with ammunition and stores were at once ordered to be ready to sail, and at 4 p.m. the Governor, with the detachment of the City Regiment and several volunteers, embarked and set sail. *Feb.* 17. The Governor arrived at Albany with five of the sloops about 9 o'clock; the rest arrived towards evening, having been delayed by ice. Captain Schuyler was ordered to march with 50 men at once to Senectady, and at 11 o'clock the Governor started with 16 horse,

1693.

leaving Colonel Bayard with orders to send the other detachments forward as they arrived. At 3 p.m. Major Ingoldsby met the Governor about eight miles from Senectady, and 5 p.m. they arrived at Senectady, and at 9 p.m. Captain Schuyler marched in with his men (twenty miles) and found quarters and food ready for them. *Feb.* 18. The men were ready to cross the river at daybreak but were delayed till afternoon by a violent storm. Indian women carrying provisions were sent with them. At noon Major Merritt with the rest of the City detachment marched into Senectady. *Feb.* 19, *Sunday.* At daybreak the rest of the forces that were fit to march tried to cross the river, but were prevented by the ice, until at 10 a.m. the ice set for a time and they crossed on foot; but in two hours the river was open again. More stores were sent with this party. *Feb.* 20. The rest of the City detachment marched, their numbers being made up to 42 by men from the garrison of Senectady. They took with them thirteen horses laden with stores. At 2 p.m. Captain Stillwell arrived with 50 men of the King's County Militia at Senectady, and were halted till next morning, when three horses with stores were ordered to be ready for them. *Feb.* 21. The horses had been carried over the river and the men were about to cross, when a message came from Major Schuyler that he was returning. Since the Governor's arrival 208 effective men, with large quantities of stores and transport, had joined him. *Feb.* 22. The Governor returned from Albany with Major Schuyler and many of the troops that had abandoned pursuit of the enemy, reaching Senectady at 3 p.m. Major Schuyler and other officers were ordered to draw up an account of their action in the woods. At 4 p.m. arrived Colonel Willett with 120 men from Queen's County, who with the other detachments were ordered home next morning. At night the Governor sent to all the Indians who were returned from the fight to meet him next morning at Albany. *Feb.* 23. Proclamation for all outlying farmers to draw themselves into neighbourhood for their better protection. *Feb.* 24. The Governor received an address of thanks and congratulation from the Corporation of Albany. *Feb.* 25. The Governor met the Indians, made his speech and received their reply. *Feb.* 26. Four of the Sachems came to the Governor with further propositions, which he did not at once answer to their satisfaction. *Feb.* 27. After issuing a proclamation prohibiting the sale of rum to the Indians, we embarked for New York. *Copy*, attested 7 March, 1692-3. 4 *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 19 July, 1693.

179. iv. Another copy of the preceding.

179. v. Journal of Peter Schuyler's operations against the French and Indians. *Feb.* 8, *Wednesday.* About 2 p.m. we had the news of the capture of the Mohawk castles, and soon after, through an escaped prisoner who

1693.

came to Senectady, we heard that the French numbered 350 Christians and 200 Indians. Major Ingoldsby at once called in the farmers belonging to two companies of militia, and that night Lieutenant John Schuyler with 55 horse marched to Senectady. *Feb.* 9. An express came from Senectady begging that Major Schuyler or Major Wessels would come and pacify the Indians. Major Schuyler went that evening at his own request, and immediately on his arrival sent out scouts to spy out the forts and the enemy's motions; but they returned at midnight after going twelve miles, saying that they could not cross the river. *Feb.* 10. John Schuyler and another officer went to view the forts and brought news that the French were in both of them. *Feb.* 11. 10 Christians and 40 Indians sent out to lie near and watch the enemy. They made a small fort to retreat into and so spied what the enemy did. *Feb.* 12. The scouts brought news of firing at the Mohawks' forts, which was supposed to be that of the Tionondoge Indians against the French. The news was sent to Albany and Major Ingoldsby at once detached 200 men, who arrived at Senectady about 2 p.m. The scouts brought in further news that the French were still there and had cut off the third Mohawk castle, called Tionondoge, and that none of the upper Indians were come down. Major Schuyler sent to Albany for orders to march. *Feb.* 13. No answer coming to his letter, Major Schuyler sent a second message, but being pressed by the Indians, who threatened to desert us, was forced to march the men across the river without orders, which arrived at 4 p.m. At this very time the scouts reported that the French had burnt the Mohawk castles and marched away. We marched twelve miles that evening, being 273 Christians. At 10 p.m. a scout reported that 600 of our uppermost Indians were coming down. The messenger was sent on to Major Ingoldsby with a request for stores and ammunition to be sent after us. *Feb.* 14. Decamped about 2 a.m., reached our scouts' fort at 6 a.m., and heard that the enemy was not above eight miles from us. Scouts were sent forward, who reported that they had marched. News came in that 300 of our upper Indians were within twenty miles of us. Orders were sent to hasten them. Sent three Indians forward to discover the enemy, decamped at 4 p.m. and marched to the place where the enemy had lain the night before. *Feb.* 15. Two of our Indian scouts came in and reported the enemy within ten miles. At noon our Indians came up, about 290 men and boys armed and unarmed. At 4 p.m. marched and traversed ten miles. Consultation was held that night and spies sent forward. *Feb.* 16. Marched early and after going ten miles found where the enemy had lain two nights before. An Indian came from the enemy who had been sent to debauch our Indians. Message sent to Major Ingoldsby that the enemy had built a fort and meant to fight us, asking for

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provisions, ammunition and men. Marched on and met a wounded Indian; and two miles further on learning that the enemy were from 600 to 700 men and within three miles, pushed on to find a convenient camping ground and fortified it. Scouts, Christian and Indian, were out all night, who reported in the morning that we were within a mile of the fort. *Feb.* 17. Decamped, and fetched a compass, with scouts before us, for fear of an ambuscade. At 8 a.m. came in sight of the fort when our scouts came in and shewed us where the enemy lay. We were making ready to engage when the enemy seeing us gave three huzzas, which we answered with as many and as loud as they, and made the woods ring. Our Indians went to work to fell trees and fortify, but the enemy sallying out immediately, we engaged them and drove them back to their fort. The Indians again fell to work, the Christians helping them, when the French again sallied out with all their strength, crying out "They run and we'll cut them all off and get their provisions." We received them briskly and beat them back into their fort with loss of several men. Again we fell to work to build our fort, and a third time the enemy were beaten back into their fort with considerable loss. Sent an express to Major Ingoldsby praying him to hasten our recruits with food and ammunition, for most of our men had not had any provisions in two days time (*sic*). Scouts were sent out all night and we lay in our fort. It was extreme bad, cold, snowy weather. *Feb.* 18. The scouts reported the enemy still in their fort. At 9 a.m. an Indian deserter brought news that the French were packing their baggage. Major Schuyler ordered the men out to cut them off, but at the same time received news that they were fled; so he gave order to pursue them till our men and stores came up, but the men wanting provisions refused to march. The officers with 60 Christians and some Indians pursued the enemy to a small fortification, but having no troops to engage them left 40 men and 100 Indians to watch them, expecting our stores next morning. *Feb.* 19. Our stores came in and 80 men with them. The victuals were distributed and those first served were ordered away after the enemy with five biscuits a man. At 4 p.m. our van came up near the enemy's rear, and we desired the Indians to join us in an attack while we sent word to our people to march up with all haste. But the Indians halted and could not be persuaded to go on. After an hour most of our men came up, and we went on hoping to catch the enemy before they crossed the river, but there being a slake of ice in one part of the river they were over before we came up. Camped on the bank that night. *Feb.* 20. Major Schuyler resolved to cross the river, but many of the men being weary, their shoes worn out and provisions scarce, we could make no further pursuit. But what

1693.

discouraged us most was the unwillingness of the Indians to pursue or attack. We lost four privates and four Indians killed, two officers, twelve men and Indians wounded. Escaped prisoners reported the enemy's loss to be thirty-three but we found but twenty-seven, among whom were their commandant and three other officers, and twenty-six wounded. We rescued between forty and fifty prisoners, and we hear that the enemy carry thirteen wounded with them. *Copy.* 7 *pp. Endorsed as the preceding.*

179. VI. Another copy of the preceding.

179. VII. Speech of Governor Fletcher to the Indians at Albany, 25 February, 1693. You know that I came here in October to put the frontier in a posture of defence. I come now for your relief and have lost no time. I brought 150 men with me; I sent you 200 men and stores from Senectady which with those that joined you before under Major Schuyler would, I hoped, have cut the enemy off; and I had 200 more men coming. I never thought that the Maquas would be so supine as to let the French enter their castles without resistance. In future you must keep strict watch. I hope that my coming shews how ready the King, my master, is to use his arms in your defence. I have borne command under him and seen the French fly from him; and last summer we gained a great victory at sea. Having come in haste I bring no presents with me, but I hope to visit you in summer and renew the old covenant-chain. I have ordered provisions to be given to the Mohawks; and you must shew that you still possess your old courage and reputation speedily. There is some false brother among us who betrays our plans. Bread and beer is ready for you, and you must drink to the King and Queen.

The Five Nations to Governor Fletcher.' 'Swift Arrow" (for so we have named you for coming so swiftly to us), the disaster to the Mohawks is due only to their not hearkening to your advice. We thank you for your care for them. You ask us to attack the enemy, but you have lost blood as well as we, and should join us. It is our custom first to bewail our dead. While we attack Canada by land, we expect to hear that you will attack it by sea. We are short of arms and ammunition, while the French Indians are bountifully supplied. We rejoice to hear of the King's victories, and we wish you would tell him how easy it would be to destroy Canada. Pray send a smith to live with us.

The Governor replied that if they would keep good watch he doubted not that he could deal with the Governor of Canada; and granted their request as to the smith.

Proposals made by four of the Chief Sachems to Governor Fletcher on 26 February, 1693. One of our men while drunk yesterday killed an Indian deserted from the French. Pray prohibit the sale of rum while the war lasts. We did

1693.

not thank you as we wished yesterday, and desire to do so now. We will enquire as to the French prisoners, whom we suspect may betray us. We have had two bouts about the priest Millet with the Oneidas and shall have a third. Pray come when the bark is loose upon the trees, for we have a design in hand. We apologise for the young man who killed four horses; it was ill done.

The Governor answered that he regretted that they should fight one another when an enemy was in the field, that he would do his best for their security, that he would prohibit the sale of rum, and that he hoped they would be vigilant. 9½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 19 July, 1693.

179. VIII. Another copy of the preceding.

179. IX. Address of the Mayor and Corporation of Albany to Governor Fletcher. Thanking him warmly for his unparalleled swiftness in coming with troops to their help; and asking him to order a place for convention of the remnants of the Mohawks, and to direct the outlying farmers to fortify themselves in companies together. *Copy.* 2 *pp. Endorsed as the preceding.*

179. X. Another copy of the preceding. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 7, 7 I-X.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 48. *pp.* 19-20.]

May it pleas
Yr Honr

New Yorke 1694. Xbr 7. 3d.

I esteate full Acknowledgt the Receit of yr hrs. kind letter of the 19th of apr 1694. Wherein Yr Honr has been pleased to accquaint me with the two fittes of Yr Salary hee for Granting the Acceptance of his Majesties Armie in this province for which I esteeme my selfe. I shall ever be obliged unto Yr Honr. Mr Brooke the Receiver Generall is now transmitting unto Yr Honr his Acct from the 25th of Xbr 1693. to the 25th of March 1694, and from that time to the 24th of June last, Wch I hope shortly and find the same very exact they have been examined in Counsell, and approved of and signed by the Excellency the Copyes of the orders & the Receits thereupon the Payment made by Mr Brooke, are now also sent unto Yr Honr. I have examined the same with the originalls. as p certificat under my hand doth Appear. Mr Brooke Heather would have an Order, one by the Councell for Mr Richard Mortion for what the money was paid, & not to be at the Charge of transcribing the whole order relating

and to Pathwayt

The Bearer hereoff Mr. Robert Livingston is now Going over to England about his affaires, he has for many Yeares past been concerned in all the treatys with the 5 nations and other Indians att Albany. And can give Yr Honor a full and Exact account off their Condition he has alwayes been very Servisable to the Government and on all occasion Lent his money freely: so that the Goverm.t Stile is in his debt above £1000. he is right Glad of Yr Honor to give Yr Hon.r a true account off affaires there his Excell.cy has been att Albany in the months off August Last which he was pleased to take Mr Graham & my selfe with him, and found the Indians much inclined to make peace with the French. But after his Excellency had spoke with them, they have broke off and deceived the French, his Excellency now transmits all the transactions off that Expedition, over to Engl.d so that I shall not trouble Yr Hon.r with so much writing, But Refer to his Excell.cy Letters and the account which Mr Robert Livingston will give unto

Yr. Honrs. whom I most Humbly Recomend
Unto Your Honors favorable Countenance
Begging yr Honors excuse for my Rudeness
and take Leave to Subscribe, that I am

Yr. Honors

Most obliged and obedient Servt.

E. V. Cortlandt

Mr Yerd

3 Dec: 1693

Stronell Cellars

Rec 5 Aug 93

He enables rek wrote pus for
the allowance of 2 Casks of
of Rundlet Sallery —
2 St the head of Fishery
mention to attend & report
at wch time whether the other
need be Inquired into
at Cornwall Leonard

bot

Abstract of the Despatches from Canada. 1695.

CANADA.

Memoir submitted to My Lord of the contents of the Canada despatches of 1695; of the requisitions for the support of the War, and of the disbursements to be made &c. in the present state of affairs in that country in regard to the Iroquois, the Upper Nations and the English.

The perpetual deputations of the Iroquois to Mr de Frontenac on the subject of peace which he believed they sincerely desired, kept every thing between the French and them somewhat in suspense and left him in a state of incertitude until the month of October 1694. These negotiations have been continued until the commencement of April 1695, by a final embassy from the Iroquois who, a few days afterwards, recommenced with more crueity than ever.

These divers parties who came against the Colony have killed a number of persons, and inhumanly massacred and burnt those of whatever age or sex that fell into their hands.

The Iroquois under the direction of the English of New-York, and under favor of those negotiations, which had been preceded by some damages they had received from the war the French had been waging against them, had hunted and raised some provisions wherewith to procure ammunitions and arms; and unknown to and without the participation of the French, were at the same time taking advantage among the Upper Nations, our allies, of the prospect of the peace which was negotiating between the Iroquois and Count de Fontenac. The effect of this was, that the Nations tired of carrying on the war alone, whilst they beheld the French treating of peace with the Iroquois, were apprehensive that it would be concluded and that they would eventually, be left to carry on hostilities alone. Previous to the departure of the vessels, just returned from Quebec, Mr de la Mothe Cadillac, the Commandant at Michilimakinac had sent an express to give notice that the Hurons were in treaty with the Iroquois; that the Outtawas were shaken for the same reason; that two other Nations called the Foxes and Mascoutens, mustering 1200 warriors that had never opposed the French, were, also, designing to join the Iroquois, and to go and settle near them to protect themselves from the Sioux, (another Nation, at a greater distance from the French trade,) who had declared, and made war on them last year, so that no hope could remain of averting this storm from the union of all those Nations of the Continent except by some considerable enterprise against the Iroquois in order to retain the Upper Indians, whose obedience can be expected to be preserved only so long as the French will be the strongest, and those Indians will continue under the impression that we can prevent their destruction by the Iroquois. Wherefore, all efforts must be directed to this point, and to the retrenching as much as possible the expense in the Upper Country, in order to diminish, at the same time, the beaver trade of the French among the more distant nations among whom they have spread themselves.

Mr de Frontenac appears disposed to wage a vigorous war against them, but he deemed it expedient to wait the previous reëstablishment of Cataracouy, wherein he has employed last summer a detachment of 700 men, who returned to Montreal on the 14th of August, after its restoration and after leaving 48 soldiers there. This has cost 12000ll.

M. de Champigny writes, that the reëstablishment of that post was contrary to his opinion; he says, 'tis in opposition to that of the entire Colony, and that the detachment being only

one day's journey from Montreal on the arrival there of the despatches transmitted by *l'Envieux*, forbidding Mr de Frontenac to organize this expedition, he had solicited its recall in vain.

The joint letter of Messrs de Frontenac and de Champigny mentions the difference of their opinions in that regard.

M. de Frontenac regarded the restoration of this Fort as a means to facilitate his expeditions against the Iroquois, and to aid and communicate with the Indian allies.

In the existing condition of affairs in Canada, it appears expedient to send thither reinforcements with the greatest promptitude possible, so that they may arrive in time to profit by the favorable season.

Extraordinary expenses attendant on sending a reinforcement of not less than 600 men to be incorporated into the 28 companies, with their subsistence.

For the Extraordinaries of war including 12.000 for revictualling Fort Frontenac,		96.525
For Indian Presents,		20.000
For payment of the crew of the ship *la Bouffonne*, for 12 months commencing last September,	13,269.12.4.	
For 36.175 rations for the said year @ 125 per day,	21,465	
For caulking during winter in order to have this vessel ready for Spring,	10.000	
		44.754.12.4

There is an estimate of what is required for the furniture and rigging of *La Bouffonne* to be sent in 1696.

Mr de Champigny has authorized the drawing of the bills of exchange for 200,000 on account of the funds of 1696, for building the Castle of Quebec, exclusive of the fortifications.

He has sent the Estimate of the provisions, effects, and merchandises to be sent on account of the funds, for which immediate provision must be made.

A statement of munitions of War.

Other demands.

Abstract of Despatches from Canada with Notes of the Minister thereon.

25 February 1696.

The Negotiations of peace from the Iroquois to Count de Frontenac continued until the beginning of April of last year, after which these savages recommenced hostilities with more cruelty than ever; so that they inhumanly killed and roasted persons of all ages and sexes that fell into their hands.

That Nation, which had suffered great injury from the war the French had waged against it previous to these negotiations, was in want of every thing, and the result showed that it proposed terms only to obtain time to provide supplies. It pushed its cunning further; it took advantage of the honorable attention paid to its propositions, to create among our Indian

& exhort them upon every occasion to act with unanimity against the common Enemy the French —

Albany the 16th day of August 1694.

Persons present as yesterday —

Dekanissor a Sachem of the Onondagos rose & up & addrss[d] himself to the Gov[r] said he was the principal Agent employed to go to Canada to treat of Peace & he would now give a faithful Account of what Passed there —

He recited in Distinct Articles his Proposals to the Gov[r] of Canada most of them in Substance as hath been already mentioned — the 9th Article runs thus. "Onionda (a name they give the Gov[r] of Canada) We will admit of no Settlement at Cadaraqui, You have had your Fire there Twice w[ch] we have Quenched, and therefore will not consent to any rebuilding there, We clear the River that we may have a Clear Passage thro it & come freely to Onondaga." (P. 22.) Dekanissor then related what the Gov[r] of Canada Answered to his Propositions — That he began with saying he could not make Peace with the Gov[r] of New York, upon w[ch] Dekanissor Said it would not then do, & this point was debated between them for three Days, when the Gov[r] of Canada promised he would not make war upon the Gov[r] of New York this Summer. The Gov[r] of Canada insisted upon 2 Hostages, Dekannissor would not give them, but Two Indians agreeing to Stay that Point was settled. Then the Gov[r] of Canada made Answer.

I accept of the Peace as you have offered. He then delivered a Belt of Wampum to Dekanissor for the Gov[r] of New York to send Deputies to treat with who he said should have safe Conduct. This Belt Dekannissor now threw down before Gov[r] Fletcher to take up, w[ch] the Gov[r] rejected & said if the Gov[r] of Canada had anything to say to him he might send Messengers. —

Albany the 17. Aug[t] 1694. —

Sadekawahtie Sachem of the Onondages related to the Gov[r] the particulars of the Peace w[ch] the 5 Nations had concluded with the Dowangeshaws & the Deonondas —[1]

[1] The same as the Waganhaes and Dionondadies. — Ed.

Albany 20 Augt 1694 —

There is a long Conference recorded (with many erasements & very imperfect) between Govr Fletcher & the 5 Nations in the presence of Govr Hamilton of the Jerseys, Commiss^{rs} from N. Eng^{d} & Conneticut.

It chiefly turn'd upon their Negotiations of Peace at Canada. the Govr left them to proceed therein, but told them to beware of the French for they would find 'em a perfidious People. The Govr told them he finds the Govr of Canada intends to rebuild Cadarqui, & demands of them what they say to that matter. they Answer, that they have (p. 23) already told the Govr of Canada that he shall not rebuild Cadarqui, and when they discourse him again they will tell him plainly they will not admit it. The Govr tells them if they suffer the French to build that Fort or any other on this side the Lake it will bring them & their Posterity into perpetual Slavery. —

Albany 28 Augt 1695.

Ten principal Sachems of the Mohawks were sent from the upper Nations with Intelligence, that the French who had deluded the 5 Nations with Negotiations for Peace, had now unmasked themselves & were come with a large Body & were rebuilding the Fort at Cadaraqui. And they desire the assistance of all the Colonies with Cannon to dislodge them.[1]

To wch no Answer from the Commissioners is recorded. But the 18 Sepr 1695. Govr Fletcher met the 5 Nations at Albany & Spoke to them to the following purpose.

As to the Govr of Canada's taking possession of Cadaraqui Fort, he was much surprized at it, having forewarned them to keep Scouts upon the River to prevent any such Attempt. says further, "I must tell you since I have had the honour to serve the Great King of England my Master in this Province, all your misfortunes have been occasioned by your own Drunken, supine, Negligent & Carcless humours."

That it is now too late in the year to get together & march a proper Body of men Amunition &c. in order to disposess the

[1] Here the author had a reference to a footnote, but none was inserted. — Ed.

French of Cadaraqui, but directs them to post Parties on the Carrying Places to cut off any supply the French may send of Men or Provisions to Cadaraqui by wch means they may force them to desert the Place.

the next day the 5 Nations Answered the Govr That they acknowledged he had warned them to keep out Scouts to watch the Enemies Motions towards Cadaraqui. that accordingly in the Spring they sent out 100 Men to lay upon the River Cadaraqui,[1] who met with a Party of Wagenhaws engaged them & took 'em all Prisoners & burnt them [2] in the meantime came the Govr of Canada & took possession of Cadaraqui.

(P. 24.) Between the aforesaid Meeting of Deputeys from the 5 Nations with Govr Fletcher the 18 Sepr 1695 — And the following Meeting of the 5 Nations with The Earl of Belmont, I find no Indian Transactions Recorded. —

Albany 20 July 1698 —

The Earl of Belmont met the 5 Nations, who felicitated him on his & His Ladys safe Arrival tois this Gov^t^ after a tedious & Dangerous Voyage, & expressed their Concern at his Lordships Indisposition. His Lordship thanked them & asked them, if they had any Grievances or Comptlaints wch he could redress, or do anything for their Good, to let him know. They Answered they would Speak after his Lordship had spoke to Them.

My Lord said he would speak to them to morrow if his Health would permit him. —

The 21. is a Title of a Speech made by the Earl of Belmont to the 5 Nations, but nothing more of it recorded.

It is only recorded that the 5 Nations thanked his Lordship for his Speech wch they repeated & said they would answer thereupon when his Lordship was able to hear them —

At this time 3 Praying Indians from Canada were at Albany to whom the Earl of Belmont directed a Speech to be made by Col

[1] The Saint Lawrence. — Ed.

[2] These Sachems gave also an Account that the upper Nations that is the Sennekas Onondagas &c. had taken 19 Prisoners of Wagenhaws & burnt 9. how this came to pass after so Solemn a Peace recorded to be concluded with said Nation the 3^d^ Feb^ry^ 1689/90 I cannot learn from the Records.

Peter Schuyler & others. They accordingly welcomed them to their native Country[1] invited them to return & live amongst their Bretheren & promised them Houses & every other Necessary & gave them some Presents.

The Indians replied that on their return to Canada they would accquaint their Sachems with their Reception & the Invitation given them. —

Albany 22 July 1698 —[2]

(P. 25.) Albany 22^{d} July 1698. —

Speeches of the 5 Nations to His Excellency Richard Earl of Bellemont Govr &^{c} —

a Mohawk Sachem said — That they had several Affairs wch concerned them all in General to lay before his Lordship, that also they must accquaint him with an Affair wch concerned the Mohawk Nation in particular — that it related to their Land about wch a certain Writing had been drawn up, which they desired might be annulled & burnt & that they might remain Masters of their own Land.

An Onondago Sachem then rose up & said — That they had been accquainted that a Peace was made between the Great King of England & the French King, by wch they had regulated themselves & sat still, but since the Peace had been made known to them, they had lost 94 People by the Indians in Alliance with the French — he repeats the rise & progress of the Covenant Chain as is usual to very new Govr & repeated in former Speeches, They renew it with His Lordship & hope he will keep the Chain bright & that the Tree of Welfare, that is Peace & Unanimity between them & all his Majes^{ties} Subjects in these parts may flourish & subsist under his Lordships Administration.

They complain Goods are so dear at Albany that the Indians go to Canada where they buy Cheaper, that they ought rather to be at such a Price as to draw the Indians from Canada hither. —

[1] The Praying Indians are Deserters from the 5 Nations particularly the Mohawks to the French.

[2] Dr Coldens Extracts from the Indian Records or History of the 5 Nations Ends here.

9. That we have Reason to beleeve ye Jesuit milet hes Reed Particular Instructions from ye govr. of Canida Concerning ye manngeing of this Peace Since ye Sd. Jesuit doth So Passionatly Expresse himself a great frinde to ye English Even to be Sacrificed for their Service.

That these & ye like maladyes wh this Poor Province now groans undr may be Effectually cured we doubt not in ye least but yr Excel in yr great wisdom will Contrive Such Proper methods as will accomplish ye Same, & with all Submission & humility doe offer as our advise ye following

Albany 27:august 1695

May it Please yr. Excell

According your Excell order of ye 17th. this Instant wee sent Emediatly Gerrt. Luykasse & Itawacam one of our River Indians to acquaint the Sachims of ye five Nations that your Excell was to meet them here in albany the 10th. of Sepr. next Ensueing. but upon there arriveall in the Mohoggs Countrey meets some of the Mohoggs that had been up messengers to oneyde to Enquire about the news they had heard Concerning the governr. of Canida s goeing to Cadarachqui who brings the news that there hes been five french Indians upon ye Road between oneyde & onnondage

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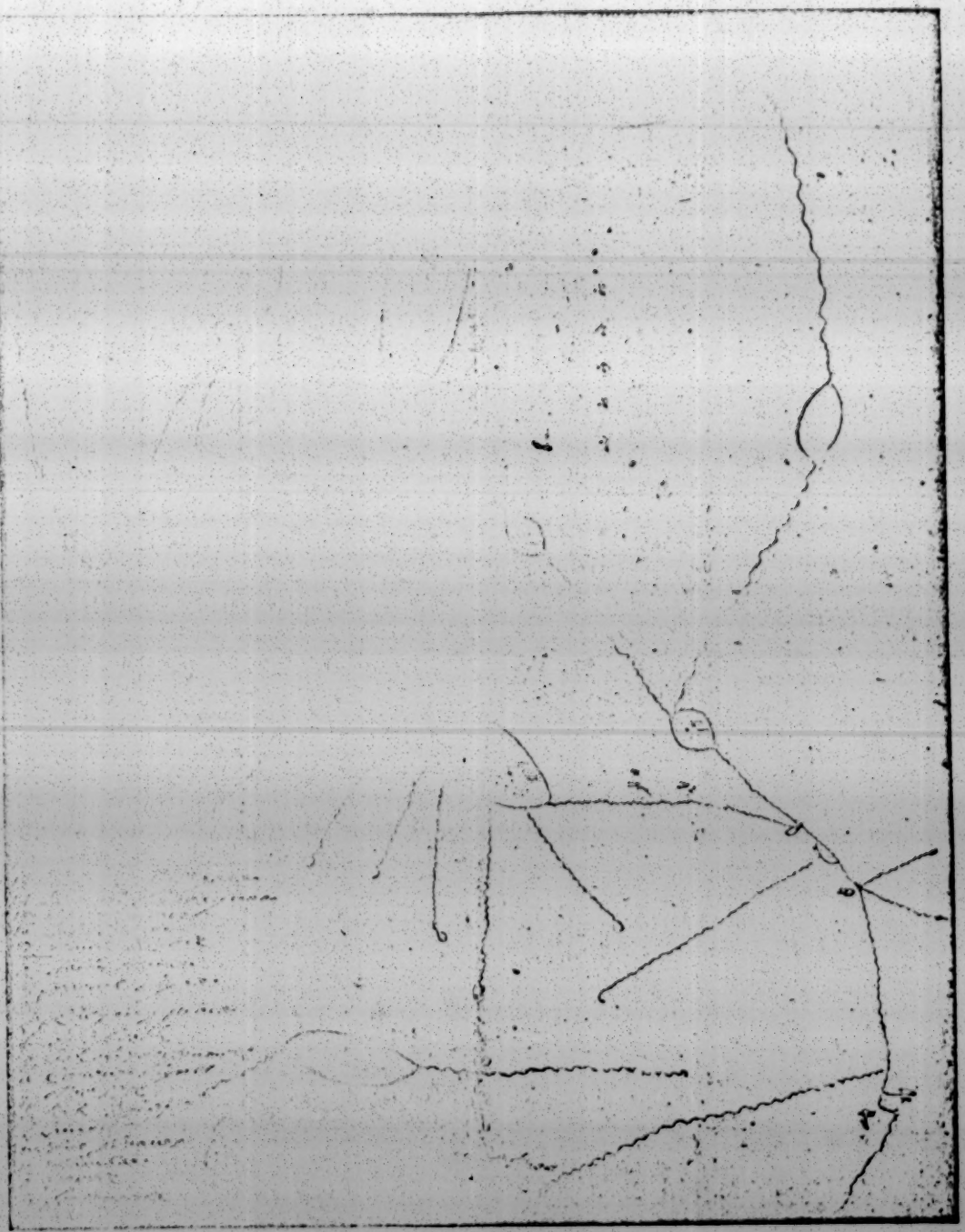
[Legend for the 1697 map]
albu 2 m[arch] 1696/7
Drafft of this Countrey

1. Albany
2. Sconectody [Schenectady]
3. 4. 5. } Maqs. Castells [Mohawk Castles]
6. Anoyedess [Oneidas]
7. Anondagos Laek [Lake Oneida]
8. Anendagos [Onondagas]
9. Soscihanes River [Susquehanna]
10. Cayougos
11. 12. } Senecass
13. the ffalls of Gagrae [Niagara]
14. Leake of Caderaquee [Lake Ontario]
15. Caderaquee [Fort Frontenac]
16. Laek Alettae [Fort LaGallette]
17. Montt Royall [Montreal]

a. Halfe Moone
b. c. d. e. } sarach Togae [Saratoga] Carying place
f. wodd Creek
g. Leak of sacrementt [Lake Saint Sacrement—Lake George]
h. Croune Poyntt
j. otter Kill
k. Rock Rogie
l. Lamott [Fort La Motte]
m. Sint Teares [Fort St. Theresa]
n. Shamlee [Chambly]
o. Sorell
p. Troreveare [Three Rivers]
q. Quebeck
r. Reliance
s. The Hed of Connecticutt River.



"Draft of this Country 1696/1697."

Courtesy Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

who meet with three of our Sinnekes. [s]quaes kild one & took two Prisoner a litle after Comes three onnondages fyndes this Squae & followed the french Indians there tracts & overtook them & fyred at one anoyr. & lost one of there men & ye oyr two made there Escape to oneyde whereupon the oneydes persued the french Indians again took one Prisoner one wounded & anoyr. they kild. by the Examination of the Prisoner the oneydes understood the french had Cadarachqui in Possession & yt Severall Partyes was Sent out from thence to allarm ye Countrey whereupon the Indians avised Gerrt Luykase not to goe forward because it was very Dangerous upon the Road & yt his Excell could not Expect the Sachims to come doune being they had Receivd a Belt of wampum from onnondage & sent gerrt Luykas with a guarde of there young men back to albany & told him that they would follow the next day with the message from onnondage who we Expect Every hour upon ther arrivcall we shall give yr Excell a full account thereof. ye 22th of this Instant was there a Party of french Indians at the flatts who took a Indian girle of ye River Indians.[1]

albu: ye 13 of aug 1697

To Col. Beekman

Since my arrival here I fynde by all Circumstances yt ye french of Canida have a deSign to Invade us; ye Scouts yt went out on munday are Returnd with great Consternation haveing Seen many traks of ye Enemy wh they Positively Conclude to be there Skouts, & durst not proceed further; we have Sent out 20 men Scouts today, and have Sent for all ye farmers in, & are putting our Selfs in as good a Posture as we Can with yt Smal handfull of People we have; I therefore desyre yt for ye better Strenthening & defending this part of his majes. Province to Send us ye assistance of one hundred men or fourscore at least for ye present without wh we will not be able to maintain this post, as it ought & I shall not faile to acquaint yu from time to time what advise I shall Receive of ye Enemies approach, I know it is very inconvenient for yr People at this juncture but of Two Evils ye Least must be Chose, if this Place should be lost ye Consequence would be much

[1] An unsigned draft with this note on the reverse side: "aug 1695 Majr. abeels Letter to his Excell B: fletcher Capt genl."

Lettre du P. Jean de Lamberville à un Père Missionnaire de Chine.

Paris, ce 23 Jan: 1695.

Mon Révérend Père

P. X[d].

Je me trouve icy depuis 3 ans sans vous y retrouver, et le souvenir d'y avoir esté autrefois honoré de l'honneur de vostre amitié me confond de me voir en lieu de seureté, tandis que vous vous exposés pour J. C. aux dangers de la vie, et que vous souffres beaucoup par la privation volontaire des commodités et des petites consolations que vous aviés en Europe, dont ceux qui y sont revenus jouissent. Nous avons appris la persécution que vous souffrés que l'envie vous a suscitée, on le voit, et peut estre que Rome vous sera favorable. Le R[d] Père Général, comme vous l'apprendrés du R. P. Tachard et des autres missionnaires qui retournent aux Indes, vous informeront de tout. Je prie nostre Seigneur qu'il vous soutienne en un païs où vous travaillés avantageusement a sa gloire, et par le moyen des sciences vous ouvrés avec beaucoup de mérite le chemin à l'Evangile. Les Hollandois ont raporté que le fils de l'Empereur porte une croix d'or au cou, et qu'il se fait instruire dans nostre religion pour l'embrasser, fiat, fiat.

Depuis que j'ay eu le bien de vous voir, il y a eu de grands changemens en nostre nouvelle france.

Letter by Father Jean de Lamberville to a Missionary Father o China.

PARIS, this 23rd of January, 1695.

MY REVEREND FATHER,

Pax Christi.

I have now been here for 3 years, and have no longer found you here,[32] and the remembrance of having once been honored by your friendship confounds me at seeing myself in a place of safety, while you are for Jesus Christ's sake exposing yourself to the risk of life, and while you are suffering much through the voluntary privation of the conveniences and little comforts that you have in Europe, which those who have returned hither are enjoying. We have learned of the persecution that you are suffering, which envy has incited against you; it is known, and probably Rome will be favorable to you. The Reverend Father General, as you will learn from Reverend Father Tachard and other missionaries who are returning to the Indies, will inform you of all. I entreat our Lord that he will sustain you in a country where you are working advantageously to his glory, and that by means of the sciences you may with much merit open the way to the Gospel. The Dutch have reported that the son of the Emperor wears a golden cross around his neck, and that he is receiving instruction in our religion, in order to embrace it. *Fiat, fiat.*

Since I had the pleasure of seeing you, there have

Après bien des années de paix avec les Iroquois, qui commençaient à se faire chrétiens, on a voulu la guerre, quoyqu'ils offrissent de satisfaire, s'ils avoient tort. On a fait semblant de vouloir la continuation de la paix, et on est venu pour les surprendre; en vain, ils se sont trouvés prests; et comme j'estois encore parmy eux avec mon frère, tous les autres missionnaires s'estant retirés en ayant eu ordre des supérieurs, on trouva bon que je restasse encore en leur pays, s'ils le vouloient bien. Ils l'agréèrent et Dieu voulut bien se servir de moy pour arrester l'armée de ces Barbares, qui estoient disposés à attaquer la nostre, qui estoit sans vivres, avancée dans leur païs et réduite en si mauvais estat par les fièvres et la dyssenterie, qu'elle ressembloit à un hospital plustost qu'à un camp, au lieu où elle estoit passée. La paix se renouvella, et l'on protesta que celuy qui la romproit le 1er attireroit sur luy l'indignation de Dieu. En 1686 un nouveau gouverneur plein des idées de la guerre telle qu'elle se fait en Europe entreprit de ruiner et annéantir, s'il pouvoit, les Iroquois, pour y faire fleurir, disoit-il, le christianisme et la colonie dans le païs. Il m'escrit de le venir trouver pour s'aboucher avec moy sur les afaires de ces gens-là. Je le fus trouver à Kebec, où après bien des éclaircissemens, il me dit que les Iroquois ne luy donneroient pas les étrivières comme ils avoient fait à ses prédécesseurs, qu'il sçavoit la guerre, et le moyen de les réduire à leur devoir, que le Roy luy donneroit des hommes et tous les secours nécessaires pour venir à bout de ses desseins. Je luy répondis que je voïois bien que des gens intéressés le portoient à des extrémités, qui leurs seroient

been great changes in our new france. After many years of peace with the Iroquois, who were beginning to become christians, some people desired war, although the Iroquois offered to give satisfaction, if they were wrong. There was a pretense of desiring to continue the peace, and then the french came to surprise them. In vain; the savages were found to be ready; and, as I was still among them with my brother,—all the other missionaries having withdrawn, upon receiving orders to that effect from the superiors,—it was considered best that I should remain in their country, if they consented to it. They approved this, and God was pleased to employ me to stop the army of these Barbarians, who were disposed to attack ours,—which was without provisions, far within their country, and reduced to such a bad condition through fevers and dysentery that the place to which it had proceeded was more like a hospital than a camp. The peace was renewed, and it was protested that the 1st one that broke it would draw upon himself the wrath of God. In 1686, a new governor, full of ideas of such war as is carried on in Europe, undertook to ruin and annihilate, if he could, the Iroquois,—to make, said he, christianity and colonization flourish in the country. He wrote to me to visit him, that he might confer with me about the affairs of those people. I met him at Kebec, where, after many explanations, he told me that the Iroquois would not beat him as they had his predecessors; that he knew how to make war, and how to reduce them to their duty; that the King would give him men, and all the help necessary to succeed in his designs. I replied that I saw clearly that interested people were influencing him to

préjudiciables et à la colonie française, et mesme à la Religion. Le gouverneur faisant semblant de se rendre à mes raisons, me députa vers les Iroquois pour les inviter tous, en la personne de leurs chefs à se trouver le printemps au rendés vous qu'il marqua pour y parler de la continuation de la paix et des moyens de la bien maintenir avec eux, et eux avec luy. On me dit d'engager la foy et la parole qu'on leur donnoit de leur seureté et liberté de venir à ce rendés vous et de là de retourner chès eux. J'exécute mes ordres. J'assemblay 40 des principaux chefs de toutes les bourgades Iroquoises. Je leur donne la parole du gouverneur. Je leur proteste qu'estant chrétien et choisy par le Roy pour estre son lieutenant général en ce païs-là, il falloit qu'ils crûssent qu'il estoit un homme incapable de manquer à sa parole ni de tromper contre le droit des gens. Sur quoy ils acquiescèrent à mes instances. Ils furent au rendès vous, ou l'on les trompa, on les mit aux fers et dans les prisons. On leur pilla quantité de pelletries qu'ils avoient aportées pour marquer aux français par leur commerce qu'ils se fioient à eux. On les transporta en france. On les mit à Aix où ils sont morts de misère à la réserve de 13, qu'on leur ramena à cause que leurs compatriotes alloient venger cette perfidie qui fut suivie d'une 2de qui vous estonneroit si je vous la racontois, et où le P. Millet, ancien missre en Canada et de nostre Province eust bien des sujets de tristesse. Il fut luy mesme ensuitte pris par les Iroquois, prest à estre bruslé à petit feu après avoir oüi cent reproches qu'ils luy firent que c'estoit en vain qu'il les avoit instruits de nos mystères, que nous estions des perfides etc. Un

extreme measures, which would be prejudicial to them and to the french colony, and even to Religion. The governor, pretending to yield to my arguments, deputed me to go to the Iroquois and invite them all, in the persons of their chiefs, to be present in the spring at the rendezvous that he designated, to talk there about the continuation of the peace, and the means of properly maintaining it with them, and they with him. I was told to pledge his faith and word that they would be given safety and liberty to come to this rendezvous, and to return thence to their people. I execute my orders; I assemble 40 of the principal chiefs, from all the Iroquois villages. I give them the word of the governor. I protest to them that, as he is a christian, and chosen by the King to be his lieutenant-general in this country, they ought to believe that he was a man incapable of breaking his word, or of violating the law of nations. Upon that, they yielded to my urgency. They were at the rendezvous, where they were deceived; they were put in irons and in prisons. They were plundered of a quantity of peltries, which they had brought in order to show the french by this traffic that they had confidence in them. They were carried away to france. They were taken to Aix, where they died from destitution,—except 13, who were brought back because their compatriots were going to avenge this perfidy. This was followed by a 2nd instance of treachery, which would astonish you if I were to relate it, and in which Father Millet—a former missionary in Canada, and from our Province—certainly had reason for grief. He himself was afterward captured by the Iroquois, and was about to be burned at a slow fire,

homme et une femme, l'un et l'autre affectionnés au christianisme et X^ens firent des presens et intriguèrent si bien qu'ils sauvèrent la vie audit P. Millet qu'ils adoptèrent pour leur père decédé il y avoit longtemps; et de leur logis ils ont fait une chapelle, où le P. fait ses fonctions de miss^re de sorte qu'au milieu de ces ennemis barbares il entretient le culte de Dieu, et y a converti beaucoup d'Iroquois. Après avoir esté 5 ans chez eux, assistant à la mort des prisonniers français que l'on brusloit, et faisant donner la vie à d'autres, il a esté ramené à Kebec, [au] capitaine de la nouvelle france avec 15 captifs français. On a alors tanté en vain de faire la paix avec les Iroquois, dont ceux qui sont les plus intéressés dans la trahison qu'on leur a faite contre la seureté promise; et à cause que j'amenois le reste des députés, on alla par une autre route insulter et saccager leurs Bourgades. Ils ont rompu tous les projets de paix, particulièrement à cause des instances qui leur ont esté faites par les Anglais voysins de la nouvelle france de continuer avec eux la guerre contre nous; c'est ce qui fait demander encore des troupes au Roy. La guerre fut commencée un an auparavant celle que nous ont déclarée les anglois, et ça esté pour cette raison qu'on auroit bien voulu avoir la paix avec les Iroquois en ce païs-là, où les françois et les Iroquois s'entrebrulent lorsqu'ils sont pris vifs.

Pour ce qui me regarde me trouvant encore chez les Iroquois, lorsqu'on commença d'arrester leurs députés, les anglois qui n'estoient pas encore nos Ennemis en 1686, informés par des françois qui s'estoient retirés de Kebec pour demeurer parmy eux, des préparatifs qu'on fesoit contre les Iroquois

after having heard a hundred reproaches that they heaped upon him,—that it was in vain that he had instructed them in our mysteries; that we were traitors; etc. A man and woman, both strongly attached to christianity and to Christians, made presents and intrigued so well that they saved this Father Millet's life. They adopted him in place of their father, who had died a long time before; and of their dwelling they made a chapel, where the Father performed his functions of missionary—with the result that in the midst of these hostile barbarians he maintained the worship of God, and there converted many Iroquois. After having spent 5 years among them,—being present at the death of the french prisoners whom they burned, and persuading them to grant life to others, he was brought back to Kebec, to the captain of new france, with 15 french captives. Efforts were then made, but in vain, to make peace with the Iroquois by those who had been most interested in the treacherous act committed in violation of the safety promised them; and, while I was bringing the rest of the deputies, the french went by another route to attack and plunder their Villages. The Iroquois broke off all plans for peace, especially on account of the solicitations made to them by their English neighbors in new france to continue with them the war against us; it was that which caused still more troops to be requested from the King. The war was begun a year before that which the english declared against us; and it was for this reason that the french would have been glad to have peace with the Iroquois in that country, where the french and the Iroquois burn each other when taken alive.

qui sont voysins de la nouvelle angleterre, me donnèrent avis de ce qui se tramoit, et que l'on se servoit de moy pour tromper les Iroquois; et qu'ainsi ne pouvant plus exercer doresnavant mon employ de miss^re^ chez eux, c'estoit inutile d'y rester, de me retirer en la nouvelle York dont le Gouverneur pour le roy Jacques (qui est maintenant en france) estoit catholique et avoit deux Jésuites anglois auprès de luy. Mais ne pouvant me persuader qu'on eust manqué de parole, je me résolus de refuser cette offre, et de persuader aux Iroquois de suivre avec moy leurs députés, qu'ils ne sçavoient pas encore avoir esté arrestés. Je renvoye donc les cavaliers anglais et le cheval qu'ils m'avoient envoyé pour m'ammener et me mettre en seureté contre la colère des Iroquois. Comme 8 des plus notables Iroquois estoient en chemin avec moy pour aller au susdit rendés vous, où leurs camarades estoient déjà arrestés à leur insu, quelques uns échapés des mains des françois vinrent aporter la nouvelle de ce qui se passoit, avant quoy j'avois receu (mais trop tard) des lettres d'avis de me retirer de païs des Iroquois par quelque moyen que ce fut, à cause qu'on les alloit attaquer. Les chefs des Iroquois avec qui j'estois en chemin ayant fait environ 8 lieues avec moy, me dirent qu'estant informé, comme ils venoient de l'estre qu'on avoit violé le droit des gens à leur égard j'eusse à me retirer chez les françois, ne voulant pas que pour m'estre fié à eux, et resté dans leur païs, on leur peut reprocher que j'y estois péri, et que je devois estre enveloppé dans le malheur de cette nouvelle guerre, ce ne seroit pas entre leurs mains que je devois estre massacré, y estant de bonne

As for me, finding myself among the Iroquois when the french began to arrest their deputies, the english, who were not yet our Enemies in 1686,— informed by the french who had gone from Kebec to live among them, of the preparations that were being made against the Iroquois, who are neighbors of new england,—warned me of what was being plotted. They told me that some one was making use of me to betray the Iroquois; that, since I could no longer continue thenceforth my occupation of missionary among them, it was useless to remain there; and that I should take refuge in new York, of which the Governor for king James (who is now in france) was a catholic, and had two english Jesuits with him.[33] But, not being able to persuade myself that certain persons had broken their word, I resolved to refuse this offer, and to induce the Iroquois to follow with me their deputies, of whose arrest they did not yet know. I sent back, therefore, the english troopers and the horse that they had sent to take me away, and to place me in security against the wrath of the Iroquois. While 8 of the most notable Iroquois were with me on the way to the aforesaid rendezvous,—where, unknown to them, their comrades had already been arrested,—some who had escaped from the hands of the french came to bring the news of what had taken place; before this happened, I had received (but too late) letters warning me to make my retreat from the country of the Iroquois by any available means, because an attack was to be made thereon. The chiefs of the Iroquois, with whom I was on the way, had gone about 8 leagues with me; they told me that, as they had just been informed that the law of nations had been

foy, mais que s'ils me tuoient ce seroit parmy les françois, à qui ils alloient faire voir leur ressentiment. Je me séparai ainsi d'eux, et fort triste de tout ce qui se pâssoit, et allai à ce funeste rendés vous, où je trouve deux cent Iroquois, tant hommes que femmes faits prisonniers, lorsqu'ils pensoient devoir estre bien receus. Ils se recrièrent contre le procédé et quelques uns qui avoient esté en france nommoient souvent le Roy comme reclamant la justice et sa protection. Après quoy l'on fut porter la désolation dans une contrée de leur païs, dont mille fusilliers Iroquois estoient lors absents sur la bonne foy que l'on leur avoit donnée. Je ne pus obtenir que l'on relachast de ces misérables que 7 ou 8 personnes qui nous avoient rendu de bons services dans l'occasion. Quelque temps après je me trouvai avec dix soldats sur un lac de cent lieues de long, dans une petite barque qui fut attaquée par 800 Iroquois qui estoient dans leurs canots. Nous nous défendismes assés bien pendant 3 quart d'heure, mais ils nous alloient accabler de leur nombre lorsque le ciel fut favorable à nos vœux, et nous envoya du vent qui nous déroba à leur furie, lorsqu'ils croyoient tenir leur proye, et venger sur nous la mort de leurs camarades. Je fus ensuite par obéissance obligé de rester dans cet infortuné rendés vous avec 140 soldats, dont j'estois l'aumonier. Dieu me conserva dans 2 sorties sans estre blessé proche de nos françois étendus morts à mes pieds, quelques uns desquels reçurent l'absolution. Enfin les Iroquois nous ayant si fort resserrés que nous ne pouvions plus avoir ny bois ny eau ni rafraichissement, le mal de terre se mit parmy la garnison qui en enleva environ cent. En

violated in regard to them, I must take refuge among the french. For they did not desire that, since I had trusted myself to them and remained in their country, any one should reproach them with my having perished there; and, if I were to be involved in the misfortune of this new war, it should not be in their hands that I were slain, when I was there in good faith; but, if they killed me, it would be among the french, against whom they were going to show their resentment. I therefore parted from them, very sad at all that was taking place, and went to this fatal rendezvous — where I found two hundred Iroquois, both men and women, who had been made prisoners when they thought that they would be kindly received. They clamored against this proceeding; and some who had been in france often named the King, as if claiming justice and his protection. After that, desolation was carried into a region of their country from which a thousand Iroquois armed men were then absent, upon the good faith that had been given them. I could not procure the release of these wretched people, except of 7 or 8 who had rendered us friendly services when they had opportunity. Some time afterward, I was with ten soldiers upon a lake a hundred leagues long, in a little bark, which was attacked by 800 Iroquois, who were in their canoes. We defended ourselves very well for 3 quarters of an hour; but they were about to overwhelm us with their numbers, when heaven was favorable to our prayers and sent us a wind, which swept us away from their fury when they thought to grasp their prey, and to avenge upon us the death of their comrades. I was afterward obliged, through obedience, to remain in this

les assistant à la mort je gagnai leur mal et estant prest de mourir comme les autres, un officier de nos troupes estant survenu sur les neiges avec 30 hommes dont 15 estoient des Iroquois, amis et chrestiens, pour voir à la dérobée l'estat où nous estions; aprez 80 lieues de marche sur les glaces et les neiges chargés de leurs vivres, hardes, et armes, ils nous trouvèrent en très mauvais estat et de peur de rester eux mesmes dans ce fort, où le mauvais air leurs fit sentir d'abord les 1ers commencemens de cette estrange maladie, ils résolurent de partir aussi tost et de faire toute la diligence possible pour ne pas estre enveloppés ou rencontrés par les ennemis. Cet officier qui estoit mon amy ayant sceu du chirurgien que je n'avois plus qu'un ou 2 Jours à vivre si l'on ne me tiroit de ce poste, entreprit de m'enlever à demy mort, refusant de faire la mesme grâce à quelques autres, mesmes officiers, qui moururent ensuite, mais qui estoient moins prests de la mort que moy, alléguant la longueur du voyage, l'incommodité de la saison, la nécessité de porter leurs armes et vivres et leur couverture, et la nécessité de faire grande diligence, à cause des ennemis qui les suivoient à la piste. Il entreprenoit de faire pour moy ce qu'il ne feroit pas pour un autre. L'ayant prié de me laisser mourir, et de vouloir substituer en ma place un officier malade, il le refusa absolument. Estant donc devenu désormais inutile par l'estat où je me trouvais, le reste de la garnison receut l'absolution générale, tandis qu'on me portoit sous les bras, puis m'ayant lié sur un traineau, où 2 gros chiens estoient attelés on se mit en chemin passant sur un lac glacé. La glace s'estant cassée je

ill-fated rendezvous with 140 soldiers, whose chaplain I was.[34] God preserved me in 2 sorties without being wounded, while near by our frenchmen lay dead at my feet, some of whom had received absolution. Finally, the Iroquois having so closed us in that we could get neither wood, water, nor fresh food, the scurvy broke out among the garrison, and carried off about a hundred men. In assisting them at death, I caught their disease. When I, like the others, was near dying, an officer of our troops, unexpectedly came over the snow, with 30 men,—15 of whom were Iroquois, friends and christians,—to learn privately in what condition we were; for this they had marched 80 leagues over the snow and ice laden with their food, clothing, and arms. They found us in a very bad condition; and, for fear of remaining themselves in this fort,—where the unwholesome air made them feel, from the 1st, the beginning of this singular malady,—they resolved to depart immediately, and to make all possible haste, that they might not be surrounded or encountered by the enemy. This officer, who was my friend, having learned from the surgeon that I had only one or 2 Days to live if they did not get me away from this post, undertook to remove me who was half dead. He refused to accord the same favor to some others, even officers,—who afterward died, but who were less ready for death than I was,—alleging the length of the journey, and the inclemency of the season; the necessity of carrying their arms, provisions, and blankets; and the necessity for making great haste on account of the enemy, who were following in their track. He undertook to do for me what he would not do for another. Having

fus en cet estat plongé dans l'eau tout empacquetté sur ce traineau, les chiens qui y estoient attachés me soutinrent de dessus la glace, où ils tenoient bon avec leurs ongles. Il fallut bien de façons pour me tirer de ce péril, à cause que la glace qui m'environnoit estoit rompue de tous costés. Enfin comme l'on me tiroit de l'eau la corde cassa et je courus risque d'estre noyé. Estant retiré de l'eau et remis sur la glace, les chiens estant trop fatigués, quelques Canadiens françois et des soldats qui estoient avec nous, prirent la peine de me traisner, tantost sur la glace, et tantost sur les neiges, les uns apres les autres sans discontinuer leur marche, à cause que les Iroquois poursuivoient à la piste, et qu'on vouloit garder l'avantage qu'on avoit sur eux, de peur qu'ils nous atteignissent. Il fallut donc, tout mouillé que j'estois attendre jusqu'a 9 heures du soir à me réchauffer à la faveur de la nuit, partir de nostre giste de grand matin, et se remettre sur la glace pour cacher nos pistes aux ennemis qui ne manquoient pas à nous suivre, mais de fort loin, à cause de la diligence dont on usait pendant le voyage qui dura 7 jours et demy, et lorsque je fus rendu à Montréal qui est le poste avancé, à la teste des habitations françaises, l'on me porta promptement à l'hospital, où l'on me mit sur une paillasse au coin du feu, où je restai 4 heures toujours prest à rendre l'âme. Par les soins des officiers qui se trouvèrent là et de quelques personnes charitables l'on me tira des portes de la mort. Dez le matin suivant, M^rs^ les prestres du séminaire de Saint-Sulpice, qui sont en ce lieu, me retirèrent chez eux. J'ay esté deux ans et demy, à me remettre un peu de cet estrange mal du scorbut.

entreated him to let me die, and to consent to substitute in my place a sick officer, he absolutely refused. Accordingly, as I had become useless from that time, on account of the condition in which I was, the rest of the garrison received general absolution, while they supported me by the arms; then, having bound me upon a sledge, to which 2 great dogs were harnessed, they set out, passing over a frozen lake. The ice broke, and, carefully bundled upon this sledge, I was in this condition plunged into the water. The dogs which were attached to it kept me above the ice, to which they held fast with their claws. To rescue me from this peril needed great carefulness, because the ice which surrounded me was broken on all sides. Finally, when they were drawing me out of the water, the rope broke, and I ran the risk of being drowned. Being withdrawn from the water and again placed upon the ice, the dogs were too much fatigued; and some french Canadians and soldiers who were with us took the trouble to drag me, now over the ice, now over the snow, by turns,—without discontinuing their march, because the Iroquois were following in their track; and because they wished to keep the advantage that they had over them, for fear that they might attack us. It was necessary, then, all wet as I was, to wait until 9 o'clock in the evening to warm myself under cover of night; and to leave our halting-place early in the morning, and again betake ourselves to the ice, to conceal our footsteps from the enemy. The foe continued to follow us, but at a great distance, on account of the haste that we made during the journey, which lasted 7 days and a half. When I arrived at Montréal,—which is the frontier post, at

Comme j'avois gagné ce mal au service des soldats, les gens du roy me défrayèrent pendant tout ce temps, et payèrent ma dépense à ces Mrs qui m'avoient si obligement enlevé chez eux, ce fut en fevrier 1688 que cecy se passa.

Les Iroquois, cependant, dès la fin de 1687, avoient insulté nostre colonie en divers endroits par le meurtre et la captivité de plusieurs françois, dont ils avoient tué les bestiaux et bruslé les maisons et les granges avec ceux qui s'y trouvèrent; et comme ils approchoient de Montréal avec leur armée l'on prist la résolution de se servir de moy pour conjurer l'orage, et pour leur faire quelques propositions, qui fussent capables de les arrester, et par la de gagner du temps, jusqu'à ce que le Roy envoyast du secours qui peut résister à ces Barbares, et soustenir en mesme temps la guerre contre les Anglais, qui nous déclarèrent la guerre un an après que l'on fut brouillé avec les Iroquois. Je fus porté au devant de ces ennemis, accompagné d'un officier de mes amis pour qui les chefs des Iroquois avoient de la considération. Nostre negociation fut favorisée du ciel et nous amenasmes à Montréal, où toutes les forces du païs s'étoient rendues en juin avec le Gouverneur du Canada, prest de cent Iroquois qui vinrent sans armes avec les principaux de leurs chefs trouver nostre gouverneur, tandisque leur petite armée resta à 2 lieues de là, bien résolu de venger leurs gens, si on les maltraittoit. Le désir qu'ils avoient de retirer leurs compatriotes qu'on avoit par trahison mis aux fers, et conduits aux galères en france comme j'ay dit cy-dessus, leur fit faire cette démarche, et se risquer sur la parole du gouverneur et la nostre. Ils furent

the head of the french settlements,—I was carried promptly to the hospital, where I was placed upon a mattress in a corner by the fire; there I remained 4 hours, always ready to render up my soul. Through the care of the officers who were there, and of some kindly people, I was drawn from the gates of death. On the following morning, Messieurs the priests of the seminary of Saint Sulpice, who are in this place, took me to their house. I spent two years and a half in partially recovering from this singular disease of scurvy. As I had contracted my illness while serving the soldiers, the king's officials defrayed my expenses during all this time, and paid those Gentlemen who had so obligingly taken me to their house. It was in february, 1688, that this occurred.

The Iroquois, meanwhile, from the end of 1687, had injured our colony at various places, through the murder and captivity of many frenchmen,—whose cattle they had killed, and whose houses and barns, with those who were therein, they had burned. As they were approaching Montréal with their army, it was resolved to employ me to avert the storm, and to make them certain propositions which might be capable of checking them. By that means, we might gain time, until the King should send aid that might resist these Barbarians, and at the same time sustain the war against the English,—who declared war upon us a year after we had become embroiled with the Iroquois. I was carried out to meet these enemies, accompanied by an officer,—one of my friends, for whom the chiefs of the Iroquois had regard. Our negotiation was favored by heaven, and we brought to Montréal—whither

bien receus, et mesme régalés. Ils nous reprochèrent nostre peu de parole, et dirent que si on leur en manquoit encore en se mettant entre nos mains comme ils le fesoient, leurs gens sçauroient bien s'en venger. On les rassura par toutes les manières qui pouvoient leur oster toute sorte de défiance. Ils promirent mesme de faire consentir à la paix les cantons des Iroquois qui en estoient les plus éloignés, et que si on voulait bien promettre sureté en revenant en apporter des nouvelles, ils feroient bien voir combien ils estoient bien intentionnés. Deux mois après ce pourparler qui nous ménagea une trève, les Iroquois renvoyèrent effectivement quatre de leurs gens pour faire sçavoir aux françois l'heureux succès de leur négociation, mais ils furent malheureusement assassinés en chemin par des sauvages de nos alliés, qui ne vouloient pas que nous eussions la paix avec les Iroquois, affin que le fort de la guerre tombast sur nous plustost que sur eux. Cette méchante action que ces perfides nous imputèrent, et qu'ils firent sçavoir aux Iroquois qu'elle n'avoit esté faite qu'à nostre sollicitation, a rallumé la guerre, en sorte que les Iroquois et les françois s'entrebrulèrent les uns les autres d'une manière horrible qui continue depuis 7 ans. Les anglois joints aux Iroquois, ont attaqué la colonie par les 2 extrémités et par le milieu. Kebec mesme a esté assiégé par les anglois, mais la protection toute particulière de Dieu a eclatté sur ce pauvre Canada, qui subsiste encore. Les Iroquois en ont désolé la 3e partie. Il faut espérer que de si cruelles guerres finiront en la nouvelle france lorsque Dieu rendra le repos à l'Europe conjurée contre la France. L'on a fait l'an passé une

all the forces of the country, with the Governor of Canada, had repaired in june — nearly one hundred Iroquois, who came unarmed, with their principal chiefs, to see our governor; meanwhile their little army remained 2 leagues away, firmly resolved to avenge their people if they were maltreated. Their desire to get back their compatriots, who had been treacherously put into irons and taken to the galleys in france, as I have said above, caused them to take this measure, and risk themselves upon the word of the governor and ours. They were well received, and even feasted. They reproached us with our bad faith, and said that, if we again failed to keep a promise to them when they placed themselves in our power, as they were now doing, their people would know very well how to avenge it. They were reassured in every way that could remove from them any distrust whatever. They even promised to make the cantons of the Iroquois who were farthest away consent to the peace; and assured us that, if we would promise them safety to return and bring news from their people, they would show clearly how good their intentions were. Two months after this parley, which procured us a truce, the Iroquois did really send back four of their people to let the french know the satisfactory result of their negotiation; but those men unfortunately were assassinated, while on the way, by some of our allied savages who did not wish us to make peace with the Iroquois, in order that the brunt of the war should fall upon us rather than upon them.[35] This wicked action — which these perfidious people imputed to us; and which, they informed the Iroquois, was done only at our solicitation — rekindled the war; and, as

nouvelle tentative de paix avec les Iroquois, mais en vain, les anglois de ces quartiers-là, ont si bien intrigué qu'ils ont fait perdre toute l'espérance qu'on en avoit conceue, et les Iroquois disent qu'il ne faut pas espérer la paix avec eux que nous ne l'ayons auparavant avec les anglois. Ils ont cependant rendu le P. Millet qu'ils ont eu prisonnier l'espace de 5 ans avec quelques autres captifs. Ce père a entretenu le culte de D. pendant sa captivité chez ces Barbares et y a sauvé beaucoup d'ames qui louent Dieu maintenant au ciel. Pour moy, mon cher père, ma mission chez les Iroquois étant entièrement fermée par la guerre je me trouve icy, où je suis procureur de nostre mission, en attendant l'heureux moment qui me fasse repasser la mer pour aller finir le peu de jours qui me restent dans nostre cher Canada. Priés Dieu, je vous prie qu'il me fasse cette miséricorde, et me croyés toujours avec un respectueux attachement, de V^e R^e, le très humble et très obéissant serviteur en N. S.

De Lamberville S.J.

a result, the Iroquois and the french burned each other in a horrible manner, which has continued for 7 years. The english, united with the Iroquois, have attacked the colony at both extremities and in the middle. Even Kebec has been besieged by the english; but the very special protection of God has been shining upon this poor Canada, which still exists. The Iroquois have desolated a 3rd of it. It is to be hoped that such cruel wars will end in new france when God shall give rest to Europe, which has conspired against France. Last year a new attempt at peace with the Iroquois was made, but in vain. The english of those quarters have so intrigued that they have ruined all the hopes for peace that we had entertained; and the Iroquois say that we need not expect peace with them until we first secure it with the english. They have, however, restored Father Millet, whom they had kept a prisoner for the space of 5 years, with some other captives. This father maintained the worship of God during his captivity among these Barbarians, and there saved many souls who are now praising God in heaven. As for me, my dear father, my mission among the Iroquois being entirely closed by the war, I am here,—where I am procuror of our mission, awaiting the happy moment which will cause me to recross the sea, that I may end in our dear Canada the few days that remain to me. Entreat God, I beg you, that he may show me this mercy, and believe me always, with respectful attachment, Your Reverence's very humble and very obedient servant in Our Lord,

DE LAMBERVILLE, S.J.

Message from the Governor of Canada to the Five Nations, and their Answer.

[New-York Papers, IV. B. A. 48.]

Cayenquiragô Govr of New York
Onontio Governor of Canida
Cannissoone 5 Nations
Canes-sedage } two forts in Canida
Cagnewage }
Onogungos Eastern Indians in N Engld
Ottowawas & Dionondades are Indians in amity wth the French.

Propositions made at Onnondage the 31th of January 169⅘ By two Praying Indians come from Canida one a Mohaqe called Tiurhadareio otherwise diakognorak'igl's the other an Oneyde called Jehanontsiesta sent from Onontio Governour of Canida

The Interpreter was adogeow the Great Oneyde Who began

The two Messenger's are sent from Onontio as Servants.

1st Onontio say's Children I wipe of the tear's from your Eyes & the blood of those that are sorrowfull in the house or Canossoené. Gives three fatham wampum.

2. Children I am told a great storme of winde makes your mindes weaver to and fro' retain no Evill thought's of me I am still Onontio the Good over the five Nations or Canossoené be not afaid of me then. Gives a belte

3. Children the Canossoene take notice wch I now let you know Oneydes I thanke you for your Good inclinations and the knowledg' you had in sending to me the father Milett with three or four French whom you had taken prisoners. I see yor wisdome is greate, Cayenquiragoé the Governor of New York' has don' the like' & I also to him, now my will is that you deliver unto me all the French Prisoners' great and small that you have in the Canossoone. Let me see them all in Canida in the Spring I am not Idle but take much care of the Prisoners of the Canossoone that are deteined by the Ottowawes and Dionondages I intend to Unite yor mind's in the Spring. Give a belt of wampum.

4. Children I do not doubte but you remember well what I proposed to you formerly but now I send for you who are the Sachims of the whole Canossoené to speake with me in Canida in the Spring. I will speake of good thing's be not jealous or fearfull of my ill intent I will sent a guard to meete you & convey you to Canida that wee may speake togither, bring my flesh the prisoners with you. Give a belt of Wampum.

The Indians hereupon gave four times the Shout saying Jo: Hue. Hue. Hogh.

Propositions made by the praying Indians of Canida' that lives in the fort's of Canessedage & Cagnawage.

1. Brethren & Countreymen hold wee pray & keep' strong and fast what Onontio now proposes to you. We pray you again' & again' Brethren. Give a Belt of Wampum.

2 Brethren the way shall be safe & wellcome in the Spring we will meet you half way in good cannoes & convey you safely. Give a belt of Wampum.

The Indians hereupon shout Jo. Hue. Jo. Hué.

After the Proposition were made the Messenger's say'd.

Wee Praying Indian's must now let you know' wt wee are bid to say.

1. Oneroaha bids' us tell you that Onontio will again put a garrison at Cadaracqui.

2. Adiejagthaa bid's us tell you that Onontio hath sent the Onogungos to New England to fighte & not to fetch beaver's this winter but scalp's.

3. Another Praying Indian bid us tell you that Father Milett told him Cayenquiragoé has sent to Onontio by the Prisoner's he sent back' Letter's of Great familiarity & concern' contriveing to ruine the Canossoene desireing Onontio to fall upon you & promiseing to withdraw from you ammunition

The Answer given the 4th of Feb. 169¾ at Onondage by the five Nations.

Kaqueendara Speaker

You servant's & Mengeessrs of Onontio hearken well & remember well what wee now speake unto you.

Then takes up the three fatham of Wampum & touches one with his finger saying this wipes the tear's from our Eyes touching the other say's this washes away the blood.

Then putting them all three together sayd Throw away the bitter Gall out your body Onontio & clear up yor understanding. Give three fathem wampum.

Onontio you call us children you have begotten. What Father are you. You deale with us whom you call Children as with hogg's which are called home from the woods by Indian Corn & then put in Prisons untill they are killed thus you have dealt by us whom you call children you have sent for us often to Canida' & Cadaracqui & in our return our Indian's were either killed or taken Prisoner's. O Onontio you say wee must keep the firme covenant chaine which you have broake many times in time of Peace' how did Ogquesé endeavour with his Armey to fall upon our Brethren the Mohaqs twenty six years ago. Afterwards in time of peace you sent for our Sachims who wente and you by yor Indians in the way fell upon them & killed Eighte Some year's after you sent for us againe & in our return' your Indians the Dionondades fell upon us in the Lake' & killed many Wee threw all this into a deep Pit of oblivion, how have you dealt by our People at Cadaracqui, Oh yt smarts still. Remember wt you did to our Brethren the Senekes in time of a covenante & peace Remember wt you have done to our brethren in Schenectady, so soon you heard of Warr over the broad lake' you murthered & burnt all what was there both man & beaste notwithstanding about a month before you had sent Cajenhod an Oneyde into our Country with a deceitfull message & Letters to Milett O Onontio are you so' forgetfull that will not do' it is not many month's agoe since you were desired to be quiet from warr by Dekanitsoré as you desired us & now' wee are informed you have sent the Onongungos to fight against our brethren in New England that will not succeed Onontio it is true' Wee have invited father Millet to us & then made him Prisoner Wee likewise keepte Dionakarondé (or Chavaleer Deaux) when he came amongst but then it was Warr between you & us. Give a belte of Wampum

Onontio do' not thinke that our mindes doe waver to and fro as by a Storme of wind as you please to tell us & that yor heart is Good. O Onontio is yor heart and mind' Good why then do you send the Onogungos yor souldier's and servant's against our brethren in New Engld to kill them. Our hatchett is not grown' blunte you know very well our brethren & wee are one body therefore take the hatchett from the Onogunges. Give a belt of Wampum

Onontio you demand of us all the French prisoners great & small to be brought to Canida which wee will not grant untill you first send unto us & Cayenquiragoe our brother all the Prisoners you & thee Donondades have, send them & then wee will tell you wt wee will do. Give a belt of Wampum.

Onontio Wee will send no' Sachim from the Cannassoone to Canida nor any Prisoners, if you minde to speake with us send yor messengers to us send yor wise people the son of Ogquessé[1] Stawislawie & Orrasa[2] they can speake our Language very well, Send also our people who are yor prisoners belonging to us & our brethren send y^{m} to Onondagé. Give a belt of Wampum.

Onontio your fyre shall' burn' no' more at Cadaracqui it shall never be kindled again. You did steale that place from us & wee quenched the fyre with the blood of our children You thinke your selfes the ancient inhabitants of this countrey & longest in possession yea all the Christian Inhabitant's of New York & Cayenquiragoé thinke the same of themselves WeeWarriours are the firste & the ancient people & the greatest of You all, these part's and country's were inhabited and trodd upon by us the warriour's before any Christian[3] (then stamping hard with his foot upon the ground) sayd, Wee shall note suffer Cadaracqui to be inhabited againe. Onontio we Canossoené do' say we will never suffer you to kindle your fire at Cadaracqui I repeat this again & again. Give a belt of wampum.

The answer to the French praying Indians February 4th 169$\frac{4}{5}$.

The Speaker first gave three fathem wampum to wipe of the tears' and blood of those that were troubled.

Brethren & Countreymen deliver to Onontio all the Prisoners you have belonging to us & our Brother Cayenquiragoe & bring them to Onondage. Give a belt of wampum.

Brethren and Countrymen Give unto Onontio a portion of understanding & perswade him to demand all the prisoner's from the Ottawawa, & Dionondades & bring them hither to Onondagé Give a belt of Wampum.

The Canossoené send with the Messenger's two belts of Wampum to the Donondades in answer to their two belt's and red stones that they sent last year.

A true Copy. DAVID JAMISON Cl. Concilii.

Endorsed. Copy of a message from the Govern^{r} of Canida to the five Nations of Indians in New Yorke & their answer thereupon. Feb^{ry} 4th 169$\frac{4}{5}$
Côll Fletcher Rec^{d} 1st Augt 1695
B: A:
P: 48:

[1] The Indian name of Mr. LE MOINE; it signifies a Partridge. *Colden*, 107, note. — ED.

[2] The Indian name of MONS. HERTEL. *Original* in *New-York Colonial Manuscripts*, XL. — ED.

[3] The Indian mode of expression is more closely preserved in the original record, in which the passage reads thus:

"You think those of the Cannossoene to be the Eldest in the Country and the greatest in possession. O noe. Yea, all the Asseroenis doe thinck ye same, Cayenquiragoe also. (Then the Speaker pointed with his finger upon me and said) Noe, O, noe, Wee Onqwes are the first and we are the eldest and the greatest. These parts and Contries ware Inhabited and trede upon by the Onqwes before there was any Asseroenie" *New-York Colonial Manuscripts*, XL. — ED.

5. IV

Propositions

2 Dispatches received from Quebec that
Lieut Governor of New England to signify
& not to attack Crown Point this Winter but Scalp —

3. Known Disaffection Cherokee you have
Sailor Indict of Treason Misdemeanor &c
to Quebec Capt Conducted to Fort Pitt
Letters of Great Importance Corresponding
to Governor Fox Quebec Governor Quebec to-
gether upon Stores & Provisions to with-
from (10/

Guarantee Crown the 4th of H. —
16 Days by the Force
Natives ——

Indian Chiefs

Speech of Governor of Quebec Jackson
with Indians with great Ease now Speak
to you

Upon which up starts one Tallman of the upper
Towns on which he fires & Says this with the
Tomahawk Upon which Upon which Tallman
washes away the blood.

Tallman pulls out his Tomahawk &
throws away Scalps Upon which Quebec
takes up Upon which ——

Upon this Tallman warms ——

Quebec Upon which Upon which
Tallman with whom you Upon which
whom you Upon which Upon which

46

66

for in effect to Zavala & Cadarraque & in our return our Indians were killed or taken
prisoners. & Cruelly Upon Say it cannot Excuse
the former Cruelty done which you have
by the many years in lieu of Grace How did
Cortes Endeavour with his Army to save upon
the Natives twenty six years ago.
afterwards in lieu of Grace Upon just for and
other words Upon by Upon Indians
free upon Burn & Kill Eighty Soul
years after Upon for Ungrateful
Upon Indians Upon Indians Upon
Upon Upon Upon Upon Upon
Upon Upon Upon Upon Upon
Upon Upon Upon Upon

Cavalier Laux Justin Breaux amongst us Bil
Where it was Warr Between Upon Dis
Line a Bill of Wampum
Onontio do not think that our Eyes
want to see so as by Use of Wind as you
Stand above us & that Onontio stands
Onontio is Upon Earth & Corrupt God only Hears
& Upon Send the Governor of Upon Canada and
Canada against our Brethren in New Engd
to make them our Fathers as at Great Rivr
Upon Know very well our Strength & how are
our Gods disposed take the Hatchet from
the Onondagas.
Give a Belt of Wampum
Onontio Your Hands & ours are Diffused
Colours & Trade & Peace to Govr
Canada Do not Trade with
Upon & Hee
Canada Do not Trade with & Hee
for you where we do
Give a Belt of Wampum
Onontio We received no Hatchet from
the Cayouges & to Canada nor any Prisoners
Upon & to Speake with us Send Upon
us Speak to us Send Upon Core Eagle
the Son of Aggonsie Skaunslaure & Orrala
they are Speake our Language Govr
we Send also our People who are Upon

47

65

Prisoners belonging to us & our Brethren sold
to Onondage Gave a belt of wampum

Brethren Your fyr shall burn no more at
Cadaraqui it shall never be kindled again you
Sd Nation that place from us & the Garrison
the fyr with the blood of our Children you
strike your Spears the ancient Inhabitants
of this Country & Long. it in Bot. Peace
all the Christian Inhabitants of Nieu York
& Cayenquiregoe stroke the Tree of the
Great Tree & the Warriors that first & the
great Spirit & the Greatest of Gods
that Land & Country wee inhabit &
shall depart by us the Warriors before any
Christian shall stamping hard with the foot
upon the Ground Sand wee shall not
suffer Cadaraqui to be inhabited against
Mortick Consented do Say wee will
never suffer you to set down fire at
Cadaraqui & upon this agains Cayenquiregoe
Gave a belt of Wampum

Speaker to the Indians Praying Indians
of Canada Mr 4. 1694/5

Brethren first Gave three fathom wamp=
=um, to wipe of the Tears & blood of our
Children we have troubled.

Brethren & Countrymen of Nieu York
all the Prisoners you have belonging to
us & our Brother Cayenquiregoe &
Young

Bring them to Onondaga

Give a Belt of Wampum

Brethren & Countrymen Give unto Onondio a Portion of our Standing Land. wad. Grim to demand all the Prisoners from the Ottawaes & Dionondadies & Bring them this to Onondagé

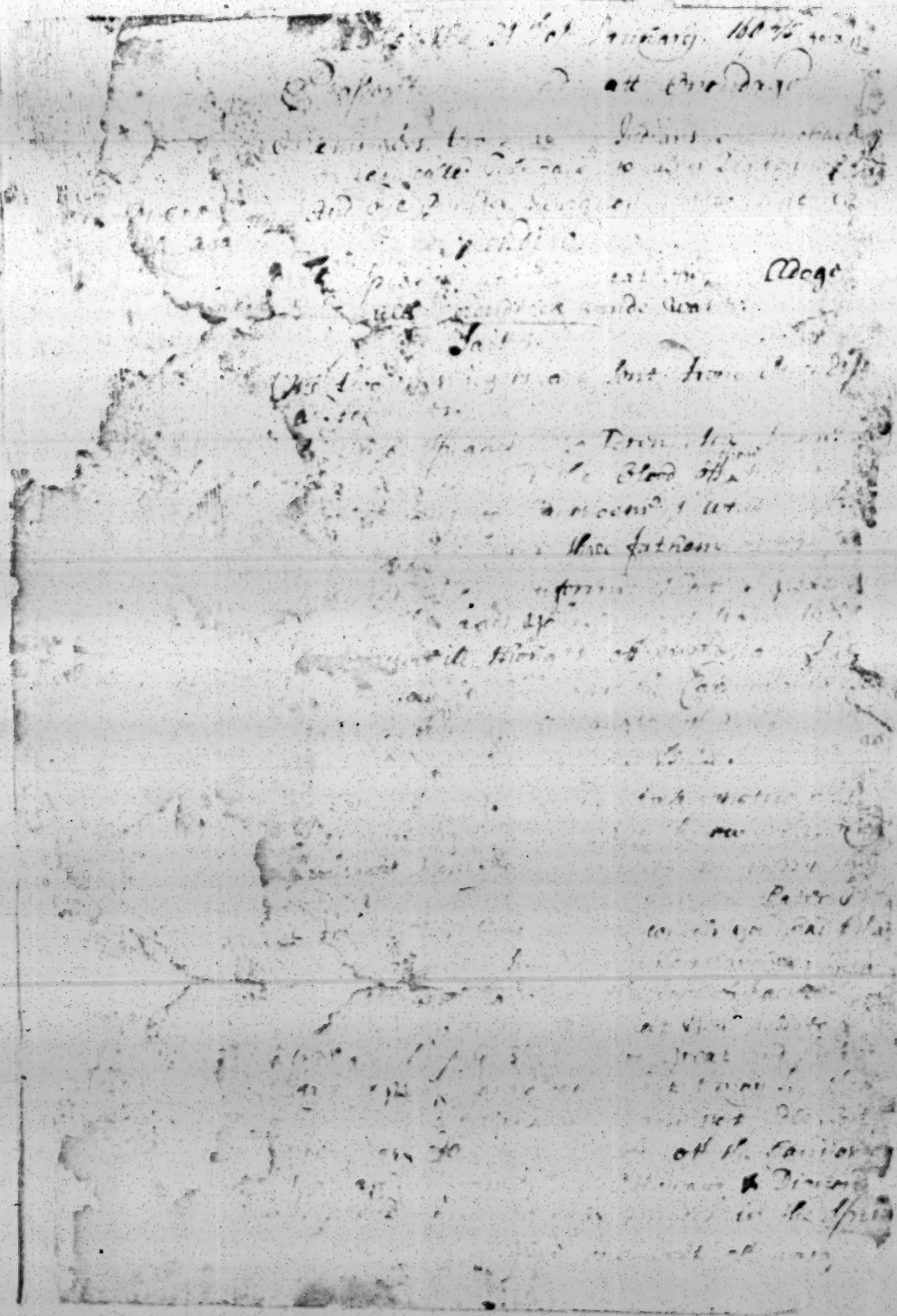
Give a Belt of Wampum

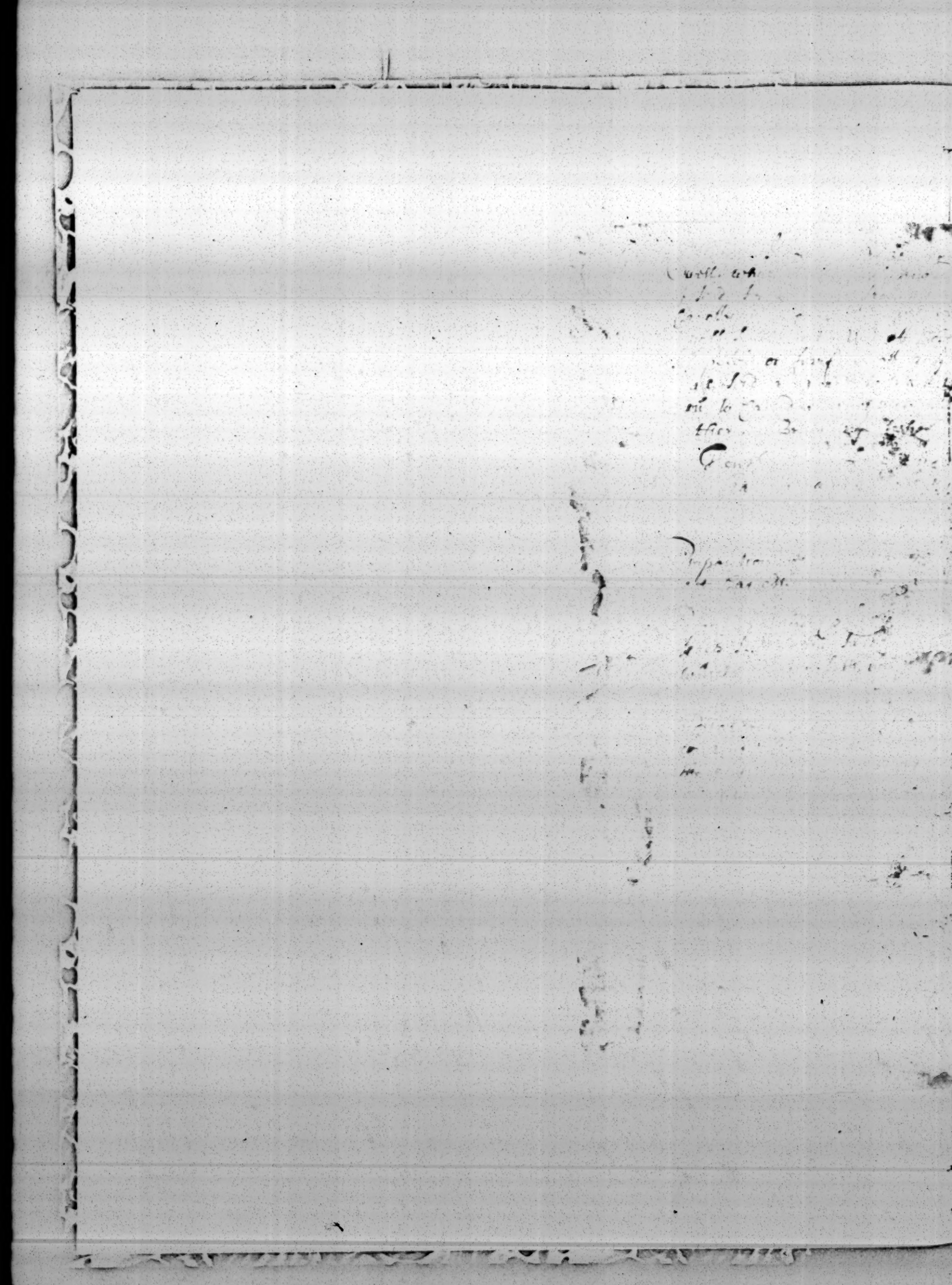
This Canoe we send with the Messengers two Belts of Wampum to the Dionondadies answer to these two Belts & our Stone Heads Messengers are sent Up.

Give Copy

and Sanction Effect

Col.Mss. 40:1-40





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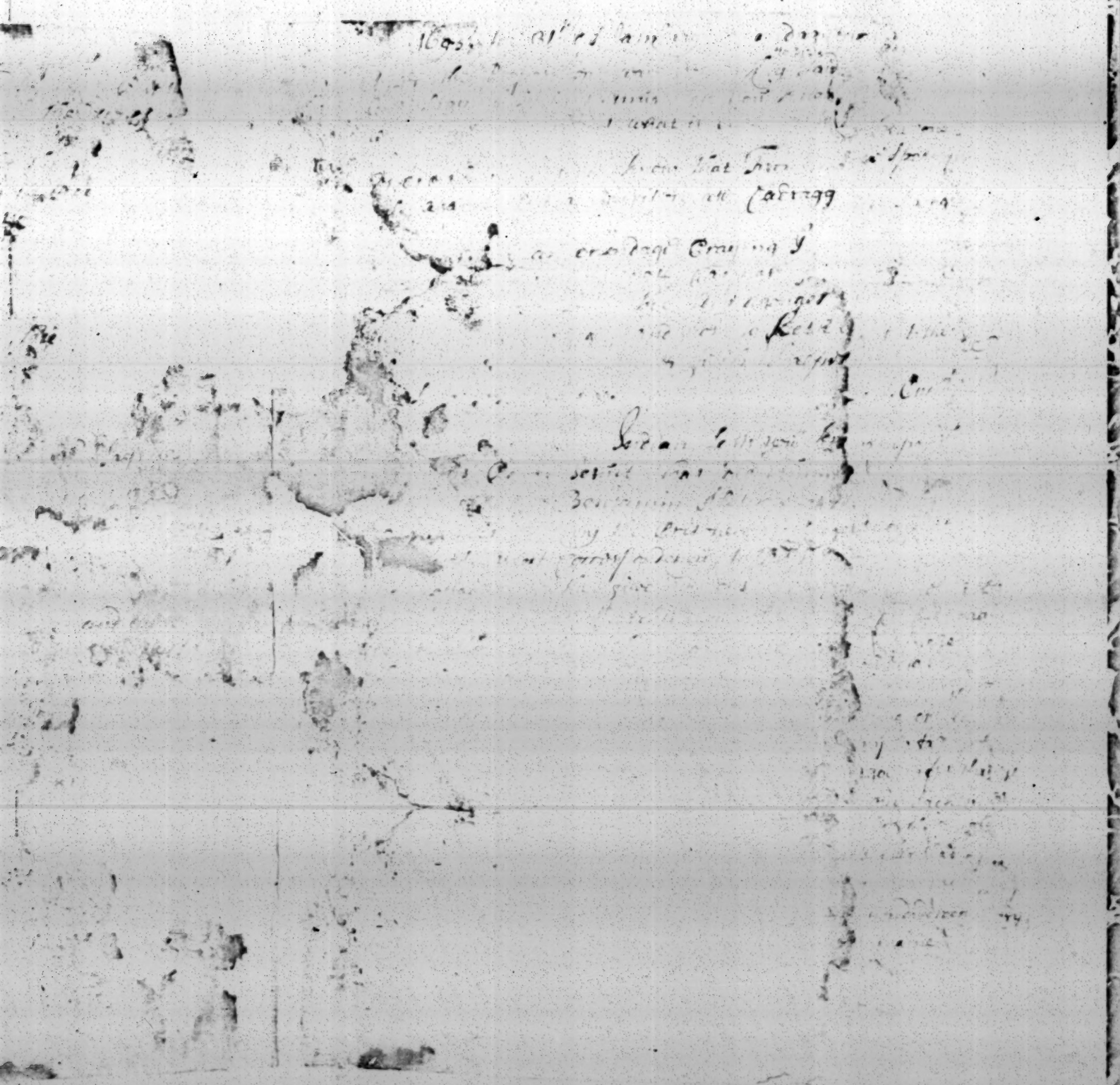

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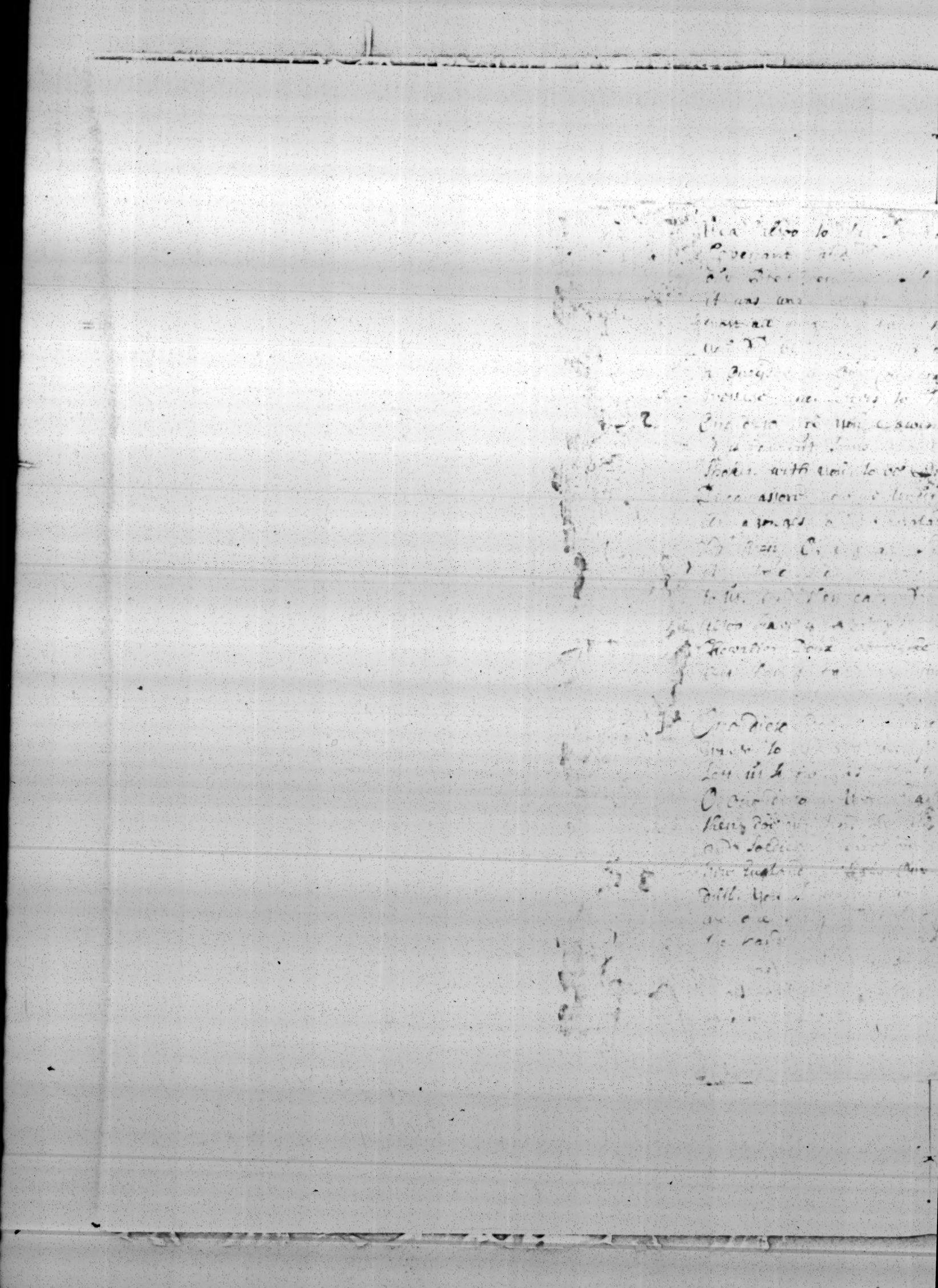
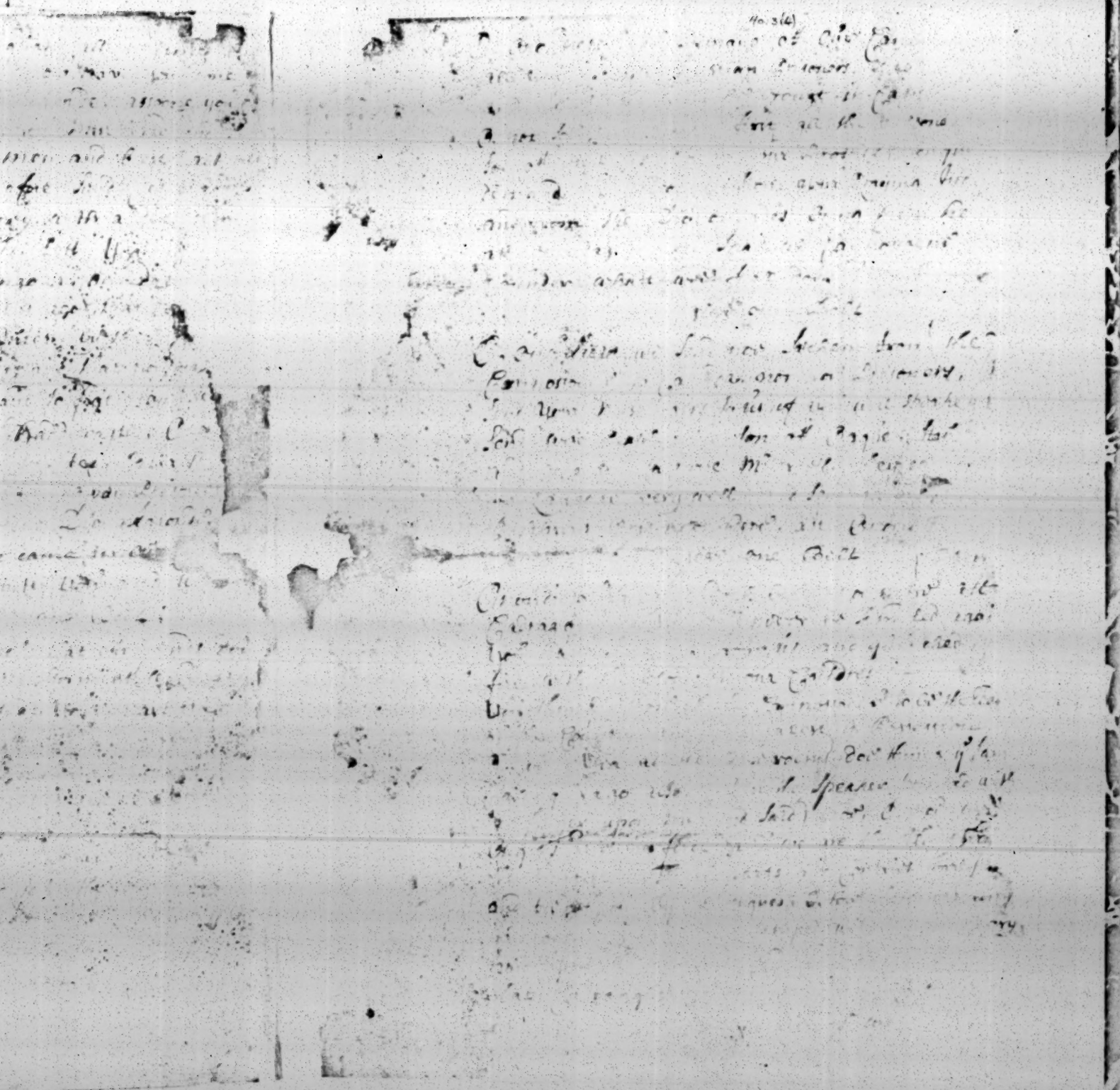
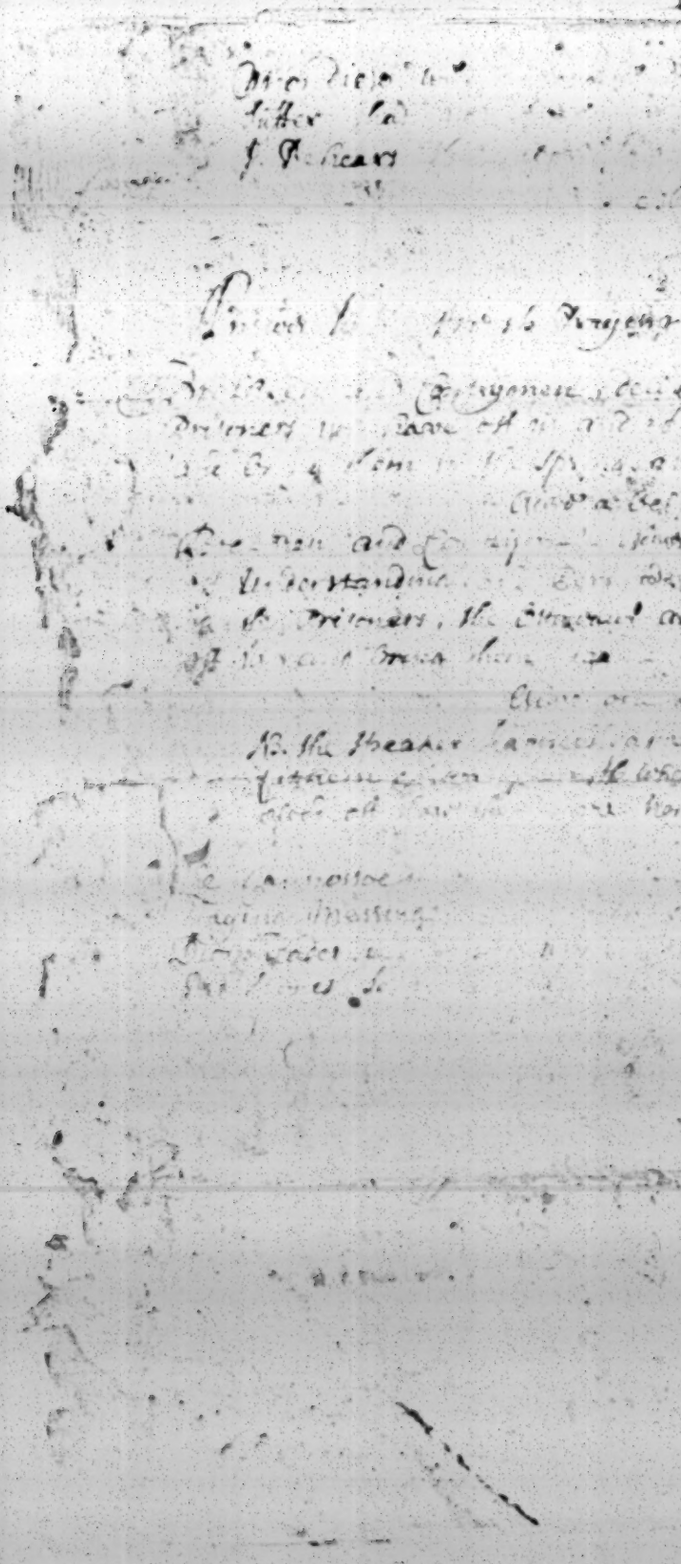
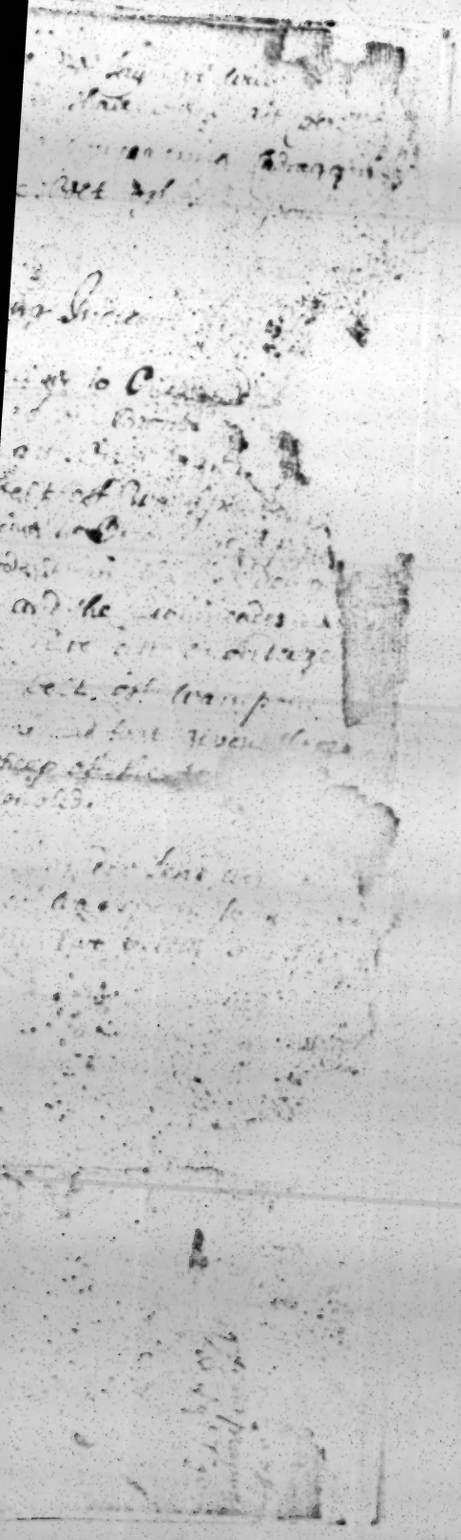








5 VI

An Abstract of Intelligence sent from

Intelligence received from Onondage.

[New-York Papers, IV., B. A., 49.]

An Abstract of Intelligence sent from Arnout Vielle from Onondage Feb. 18th 169½.

Yesterday arrived messengers from the Seneke's & Cayouges with two belts of Wampum to acquainte the Onondage's that Count Frontinac has sent a private message to them by Ohonsacktaddie one of their Nation with a great belt of Wampum to tell that he will fall upon the Onondages in the Spring & desire' the other four Nations to be sylente for which he gave two reason's, first Dekanissoré has broke his word in not returning to Canida. secondly Dekanssore has gon' to Albany to meete Cayenquiragoe, & has given defyance to all the strength of Canida & deny'd to observe any agreemente or proposall of his.

The whole five Nation's send seven hands Wampum, to inform' the Mahikanders or River Indians of this.

The Sachims complains much for want of Powder.

February 18th 169½.

The Sachims & Captaines have desired me to write to Cayenquiragoé as followeth.

Brother Cayenquiragoé

Wee expect the Enemy daily Lett us have powder & lead Wee do not go' on the other syde the lake to hunte, but keep watch lest the Enemy surprize us as soon' the weather is open wee will make our Castle stronger Wee desire you will discharg' the selling of rumm to any of our Nations Let our Indians have powder & lead instead of rum Let the Blacksmiths repair our armes for nothing.

Ho Cayenquiragoé Lett us live Lett us note want ammunition Wee have too small a bag for a beaver Give order that they be made somew' bigger then shall wee be satisfyed that all is Lyes Onontio hath sayd unto us & that you do not endeavour our ruine Let not our Enemyes rejoyce and laugh at us.

A true copy.

(signed) David Jamison Cl. Concilii

Onondage February 21th 169½ in the night.

Just now comes tidings by a Seneka Squaé who was taken prisoner by the Praying Indian's of Canida & runn away from them. She is a strong lusty weoman.

She says, That a Party consisting off the Dawaganhas, & French praying Indians are sett oute from Canada for Cadaracqui & that the French were to follow in three or four day's time. That she left them as they begunn their march. She believes they are already gott to Cadaracqui I have not yet learned of her how many day's it is since she left them.

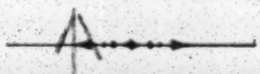
That they are to rendevouz at Cadaracqui & from thence to come againste Onondage & the whole five Nations.

Caqueendara Decannissore & all the other Captains desire the assistance of three hundred Christians with as many River Indians & Mahikander's as can be gott togither saying, that now is the time for Cayenquiragoé, to perform' his promise in assisting us

A true Copy

(Signed) David Jamison Cl. Concilii.

(Endorsed) Copy Intelligence from Onondage Febr 18th & 21th 169⅘
Receđ 1st Augt 1695
from Cöll Fletcher.
B: A:
P: 49:



Intelligence received from Albany.

[New-York Papers, IV., B. A., 50.]

On the 15. of May 169⅘ Saddageras a Sachim of the Praying Indians did arrive at Albany with seven hands of Wampum to acquaint Cayenquiragoé that Canaqualho a Mohogg of the uppermost Castle Last year went to hunte neer Canida haveing a desire to see his brother who was amongst the Canida Praying Indian's & on the sixth of January last brought his brother from Canida with him to the Countrey of our Indians that he heard them say the Governor of Canida has some great designe against Albany or, Onondage whereof she acquaints Cayenquiragoe & have sent intelligence to Onondage that the Brethren may upon their guard

Hee say's that they left behind them in Canida Canaqualho's relation to watch their motion & bring intelligence thereof.

On the 18 of May came Canaqualho to Albany & confirmes this intelligence & say further that six of the Dawaganhaes or far Indians have been at Canida to know if the Governor of Canida was inclined to make peace with the five Nation's & that the Governor of Canida did answer that he had said so' with his mouth but his heart was for warr the Dawaganhaes reply'd it is by your will wee make warr with the five nation's & therefore wee will conclude no' peace with them, then the Governor of Canida presented them with six barrells powder.

Hee say's moreover that when he left Canida one Onwondaquiro & Adawakto with eighteen Canida Indian's were sent out by the Governour of Canida toward's Albany to take a Prisoner that hee may be informed wt Cayenquiragoe does & if he designes to come against Quebeq by sea, that he was informed the Governor of Canida told the Dawaganhaes he was about to resettle Cadaracqui to be nearer to annoy the five Nation's and assist them. And that the Governor of Canida did also say to the Dawaganhaes true it was he did send for two men of each of the five Nation's & two from Cayenquiragoe & did pretend he designed to conclude a peace with them but if hee had gott them once in Canida he had either made them bend to all his proposalls or used them as they did Chevaleer Deaux.

A true Copy. David Jamison Cl. Concilii.

Endorsed. Copy Intelligence come to Albany May y 15th 1695
Recd 1 Aug 1695
from Coll Fletcher
B: A:
P: 50:

Onondio: ffebruary 21th. 169 4/5. we th.
night.

[illegible] we could discover by Smoke [illegible]
[illegible] Indians by the Cayuga Indians of Canada
& were come away from them. He is a Strong lusty
warriour

The Sixt

That early in the morning Dawgaen
[illegible] Cayuga Indians & all ours
were to follow in three or four days time.

The 8th he went to the Sinnekes
to desire they would not molest
those of ye Cayuga Nation in
their hunting for four or five days
& so returned back.

That they are to send two Cayuga & four
more to come with the Governour &c

Propositions.

[illegible] Captain d'Orvilliers [illegible] of New England
[illegible] with us many Years Indians
[illegible] Canada & were by him taken
[illegible] that was ordered for [illegible]
[illegible] to Confirm the Covenant Chain &c

54

I was favoured with Ryo Esty 11th curt with the inclosed Propositions of the Gov. of Canada unto the five Nations and their Answer to which I render you hearty thanks and am glad to perceive that the Indians begin to be sensible of the Treachy insinuations and false Suggestions of that Govt and of their own danger in case they abandon the English Interests. I am well satisfyed of yo Excy Sedulousness, and Stremuous Endeavo to fix them, and hope yo next appearance, as proposed, will the Security from England, will have a good Effect and be Influential upon them upon the arrival of the Company designd hither. I shall dispatch such necessary Orders as are proper to forward them into your Province, and shall not be wanting to promove what may be for his Service, and the General Security of all the Subjects

here to know that about six weeks since I sent
one of the Indian hostages unto Penagnd Viewing
now in custody, with Orders to ye Commander there
to Speak with the Sachems and other grin ings at
Onondaga that they might see he was still living, notwithstanding
they had so basely betrayed and exposed the lives of him & his Compani-
on, and to learn from them what were ye occasions of the violation
of their Submission and promises given in writing under their hands
and Seals, and also of them were concern'd in ye Barbarious murders
committed upon their Majties Subjects at Oyster River and Spoken the
last summer, As also to demand the Captives, and the delivery of the
principal Actors in those late Bloody Tragedys. Accordingly he
went forth and returned again in ten days as his promise was, and
gave an acct of his Travels A Copy whereof is inclosed, some
of the villainy therein named have sometime since been slain
against Reward of their perfidiousness and barbarous cruelty.
The Sachems are gone out again to be present at ye General
Meeting they engaged to return again within a fortnight, and to bring
some Captives, I am in hopes he may be improved to
bring Obliged to be faithful and do y best Service
he

36 Tobe can for the Saveing of his two Sons and o
whose lives he is sensible lye at Stake. I have no
worthy yo. Observation; but shall embrace all opportunity's to com-
municate what Intelligence may happen to arrive here of publick
concernm.t I am

Boston March 25. 16/25 Yo Excy.

very humble Servant

W. S.

To Gov. Fletcher of Newyork

Ordered that other [illegible]

Lord Warrt issue for payment of
[illegible] and grantors Sallary due the 25th of
Justis & Justices Attorney Genll Secry Cl of
Genrall Ministr at Albany interpreter &
and pmaster &c. and that Warrants issue gr
for the said Sallarys

At a Councill held at Fort William Henry
1695 present His Excy Ben: Fletcher
Steph. Cortlandt } Esqrs Will Nicoll } Esqrs
Nath. Bayard Will Pinhorne
Will. Smith Colle Heathcote
Chid Brooks

The petion of Edward Storms in behalf of the Inhabitants
Coun praying the determination of his Excy and Councill in
matter of difference betwixt the Petion and the adjacent
tract read And his Excy and Councill taking into consid
that it is a matter of Comon right cognizable at comon
and cannot be decided by his Excy and Councill unless by
Joint of both parties they enter into bond to abide the determina
and submit it to such of his Councill as his Excy shall ap
The petitions therefor are left to the benefit of the Comon Law

At a Councill held at Fort William Henry the 8
April 1695
present His Excy Ben: Fletcher Esq
Steph Cortlandt } Esqrs Will Pinhorne } Esqrs
Nath. Bayard John Lawrence
Will Smith Coll. Heathcote
Will Nicoll

His Excy did open the letter of Coll Ingoldesby to be read and thereupon
the Councill give their advice that there must be provided for the garri
come over Kettles dishes spoons platters at the charge of the Country of
this Province.

His Excy did acquaint the Councill that some of the principle Inhabitan
of

[illegible] opinion that they [illegible]
[illegible] thime at the charge of the
[illegible]ois and Dekanetford came into the Com[illegible]
[illegible]r, And Sadekanahi spoak Maj[illegible] Dirck W[illegible]
[illegible]spother saying

We come now in behalf of all the five Nations to ass[illegible]
Cayenquiragoe and to returne Our hearty thanks
We were lately alarmed by the ffrench and their Indeans whe[illegible]
upon we sent to Cayenquiragoe for assistance of men and
ammunicon the weather was bad and the men could not mar[illegible]
but upon but us many Kegs of powder and boxes of bad We
are now confirmed in your love to us and returne you Our
hearty thanks
We finde out daily more and more falsehood in Onontio (the
governour of Canada) and that he designes nothing but the hur[illegible]
and ruine of the five Nations and of this Governm[illegible] and there
fore feels to divide us but We will always be stedfast to the
covenant chain.

Sir Dirck made answer that he was always ready to
assist the five Nations against the ffrench and dare meet
Count ffrontinac at any time with his sword in hand to
vindicate his great master and Mistresse quarrell ye
Sir Dirck took hold of a great belt of wampum and told
them that so soon as he heard the ffrench were coming he
had ordred men to be in readynesse to assist them and did
design that belt for them with a letter as a token of their
coming but the alarme proved false nevertheless to them
take the belt and letter they will finde some body in their
Castle at Onondage that can read it then to them hang
up that belt in their Chiefe Castle for a remembrance that
Sir Dirck will never depart from the covenant chain nor
deny them assistance while they continue stedfast

At a Coun[illegible] held at Fort William Henry the
11th of Aprill 1691

Present Sir Dirck Con[illegible] Lieut Gov[illegible]
Capt Gotlandt
Will Smith
Will Pinhorne

John Lawrence
Abra[illegible] Depeyster

Read

[illegible] Hamilton [illegible]

[illegible] halfe your order this a[illegible]
fifty pounds Bay [illegible]

At a Comitt held at ffort Will[illegible]
the 8th Aprill 1695

Present His Excell Gov: Fletcher

Steph Cortlandt
Nich Bayard
Gab. Monvielle
Esqrs

Chid Brooke
Will Emhorne
John Lawrence
Esqrs

Sadekanahi and Dekanitsore came before his Excell in
May Dirk Wessells interpreter another old Captain Dekan
wife and her child

His Excell presented them with red coats laced with silver a
hatts wastcoats stockings shoes shirts blanketts gunns powd
&c then told them they must remember to be true to the Gov
ment and never hark from it nor hearken to the Governour
and they may be assured ever to want the assistance and c
nance of this Province

Sadekanahi promised they would always be fast to the G
ment and returned thanks for the large presents they did rec
Then told his Excell that their young men were lying in read
with their kettles in their hands to wait their orders and depe
advice of Corlaer[illegible] if they shall send them against
da His Excell bid them fight on the way for warr against
the ffrench have now of late sent they talked of peace made
lett upon our frontiers and not tenn dayes ago have taken
a man near Albany but your young men bring the prisoner
Canada in his room

The Indians thank his Excell for his advice and prompt
[illegible] in prosecuting the warr

At a Comitt held at ffort William Henry the 15
of Aprill 1695

Present His Excell Gov: ffletcher &c

Steph Cortlandt
Nich. Bayard
Chid Brooke
Esqrs

William Emhorne
John Lawrence
Esqrs

An English fleet of ten or twelve good vessels coöperating with the New England and New-York forces, is able to accomplish all these designs, and inflict thereby a very serious loss on the King's subjects, and put a real embarrassment in the way of the negotiation of peace, because the English would claim to be, in such case, the masters of that part of the world, and demand for its surrender equivalents which perhaps it would be difficult to furnish, and, which are, nevertheless, necessary to grant them, in order not to allow them to be the exclusive masters of the rich commerce arising from the fisheries and peltries.

The King can obviate all these inconveniences with a fleet of ten vessels, which should be dispatched by the 1st of May, and proceed direct to Placentia. If the English were found there, it should fight them, and whatever may be the result, the designs of the enemy would be broken up.

If it happened that the enemy became Masters of Placentia, and afterwards entered the river St. Lawrence, in order to take Quebec, nothing would have to be done but to follow them, when they would be inevitably destroyed with all they might have drawn from their Colonies. Were we sufficiently fortunate to meet and to destroy them in that river, or to fight them before Placentia, the field would be clear for one of the greatest and most important expeditions that it would be possible to attempt against the English. This would be against Boston, the Capital of New England where the English carry on a very lucrative trade, and whence the Colonies of Jamaica, Barbadoes and other islands they possess at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, derive their supplies. The importance of this conquest is familiar to the whole world, and it would be the most serious blow that England can receive, and the foundation of an irreconcilable hatred on the part of the English against the Prince of Orange.

Such a conquest alone would be an object worthy the King's grandeur, and never can fleet be more gloriously nor more usefully employed. But independent of that, it is expected that his Majesty will think fit to provide for the security and preservation of his North American Colonies, which are of such vast utility to his subjects' commerce and the augmentation of his revenues, and will afford us the means to compete with the English in the fishing trade, the richest that can be in the world, which would very soon enrich them if they carried it on exclusively.

A fleet of ten ships will, it is confidently expected, remedy every thing.

It is certain that no other means exist for its accomplishment.

M. de Pontchartrain to Count de Frontenac.

Versailles 16th April 1695.

Sir,

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Whilst waiting until I should be able to answer you in detail, and communicate to you more precisely his Majesty's orders and intentions, I am very glad to inform you, in advance, of his opinions on the subject of the war and the negotiation you have had with the Iroquois from the fall of the year 1693 to the departure of the ships, and to tell you, that this negotiation appears to have been carried on by them in concert with the English. It seems that the one

and the other have had in view more particularly to suspend and defer the expeditions you stated two years since you were about organizing against them, rather than a sincere desire to make peace, in order, by the liberty they expected to procure for themselves, to be able to hunt and trade, and afterwards to resist more vigorously your designs, and even to carry the war into Canada. The Iroquois have been jilted by the English, when expecting the arrivals of larger forces from Europe for that object; for it appears by the different advices you have had, that the latter fed the former with the rumors they had spread abroad, and which have been found to be false. You cannot have more convincing proofs of the want of sincerity in the Iroquois than in what you have discovered, viz: that whilst they were sending Ambassadors, one after the other to you, they were tampering with the Upper Nations, our allies, for the purpose of making peace with them independent of the French. From this cheat you have at least derived the advantage of having convicted them of it in presence of the Deputies of those Nations; and by making known to the latter, through the Iroquois themselves, that these had no intention of including them in the pretended Treaty of peace, you have more strongly confirmed their fidelity to the King's service and the confidence they ought to feel that, on no condition, will his Majesty abandon them. He is, moreover, of opinion that the affairs of the Iroquois are, effectually, in a bad condition, and that they are beginning to distrust the English who have involved them in the war. Finally, to reduce the Iroquois to the point of sincerely wishing for peace, there seems to me no better policy than to wage war incessantly against the one and the other, by resuming the plans you have projected and of the execution whereof you have given hopes; such as invading the Iroquois settlements or attacking Orange, for which you made preparations in the autumn of 1692. Or if you do not consider yourself able to undertake these expeditions at present, to resume the course of harrassing them by frequent and strong parties, and by detachments of regular troops, of Canadians and Indians under the command of the best officers — it being impossible to have any that are too good for that purpose — and by always directing particular attention to the engaging the Upper Nations to make the strongest possible diversion against the Iroquois.

Things being thus circumstanced, the time does not appear favorable for the reëstablishment of Fort Frontenac, the expense and maintenance of which would cause too considerable a diversion of the funds you possess for the more useful operations. Wherefore I think you will have to defer this restoration to a more fitting season.

That you may be better able to prosecute hostilities vigorously, his Majesty has ordered the supplies for Canada on the same footing that you received them for the preceding year, in preference to more urgent demands for the employment of the funds at his disposal. He has been graciously pleased to make this effort, at a crisis like the present, on the assurances I have taken the liberty to give him, that you would make so needful and so advantageous a use of it for Canada and the glory of his arms, that he would have reason to be fully satisfied therewith. This effort is so much the greater as the sort of truce you have been obliged to make, must have afforded you an opportunity of saving the greater portion of the hundred thousand livres that you received for the extraordinaries of war in the year 1694; so that with this reserve and a like sum to be sent you with the funds for the subsistence of the troops and the other ordinary expenses, by the ship *la Charante*, in goods, provisions and stores according to your requisition, I am persuaded the success his Majesty expects will crown your efforts; especially if M. de Champigny and you, in concert, will apply yourselves in the expenditure to a wholesome economy which has been so often recommended to the one and the other of

you, for the reduction and diminution in divers things to which your attention has been called, and which notwithstanding have been very extravagantly continued, according to the last transmitted accounts.

* * * * * * * * * * *

The orders issued by the King during the last and present years, respecting Acadia, must make you sufficiently acquainted with the attention his Majesty has paid to your representation of the importance of that Province for the preservation of Canada, and the advantages you have to derive from the war the Indian allies can continue to wage against the English, by which diversion these Indians keep the latter occupied. Were it not for this, the former would be able to employ all their forces in a more vigorous defence against your expeditions, and perhaps to attack you in the centre, or at the extremities at the Upper part of the Colony. Wherefore his Majesty has resolved to attack Fort Pemcuit next year, if circumstances remain in their present position, so that he may, by removing from the Indian allies this source of uneasiness, be more assured of their fidelity against the intrigues of the English.

Louis XIV. to Count de Frontenac and M. de Champigny.

Versailles, 14th June, 1695.

By their despatch of the year 1693, the King was informed of the dispositions it appears the Iroquois entertained in favor of peace, and of M. de Frontenac's project of waging a more vigorous war against them in order to reduce them to submission. But his Majesty has been astonished at learning, by the despatches and by the Relations that have been transmitted last year, that the time has been spent, up to the date of the departure of the Vessels, in vain negotiations with the Iroquois, even whilst these were endeavoring to debauch the Indian allies from his service. He is persuaded that Sieur de Frontenac who is conversant with their bad faith, will resume the first designs he had formed, and always hopes that by continuing the war against them, they will be brought to sue for peace in better faith than they have done hitherto, and to detach themselves from the English who have involved them in this war. The result has justified what his Majesty wrote last year to Sieurs de Frontenac and de Champigny, of the little probability there was that the English could attack Canada, either by a general invasion or by besieging Quebec. On the contrary, the enemy was not in a condition to defend himself from the attacks of the Indians of Acadia, nor against those of a privateer with a solitary brigantine. This has caused his Majesty to suppose that the Iroquois, aware of the weakness of the English, have engaged in concert with the latter in the negotiations for peace, in order to elude, and suspend the execution of the designs projected against them, for the purpose of gaining time to prepare to defend themselves. It appears according to the result of these negotiations that they succeeded therein. Wherefore his Majesty is pursuaded that if Sieur de Frontenac has deemed it proper to renew them, he will not have discontinued the prosecution of the war, and that he will continue it until they shall have entirely submitted.

There is no more appearance this, than there was last, year that the English are in circumstances to get up an invasion against Canada by sea, or by land. Therefore, nothing will prevent Sieur de Frontenac attacking them and the Iroquois. His Majesty refers to his

5 VIII

Intelligence from Albany—

On the 15 of May 1695. Saddaqarax a Sachem of the Cayuga Indians arrived at Albany with Seven hundred of his people to acquaint Wenemgeragoe that Caragouny the Mohogg of the upper most Castle last year went to Canada having desire to see his Brother who was amongst the Canada Praying Indians & on the Sixth of January brought his Brother from Canada with him to the Castle of our Indians that he heard there for the governo. of Canada that Count Frontenac with an army of Soldiers & Indians against Albany & Wenemgeragoe & Caye[illegible] Saddaqarax that the Brethren may be upon their Guard.

That he Sachem Saddaqarax did further say that he was to acquaint the Governo. of Albany that he was to go to Canada to visit his Brother & to fetch him from thence & that he would return to Albany in 18 days time & then further say that he would acquaint the Governo. of Albany what he heard in Canada & that he would bring with him some Canada Indians to Albany

That the Governo. of Canada did acquaint him that he was to go to Canada to visit his Brother

Col. Mss. 40:1-40

Intelligence from Albany

[illegible] 1695

The 18th of this Instant Capt. arrived here [illegible] Sadaggoras a Sachim of the Praying Indians with 7 Strands of Wampum [illegible] acquainting that 2 Sachems of the East Country Canagnatko whereas last year a hunting he finde took an Inclination to Canada to his Brother was there & will him come hither to our Indians with Indians & finde the Christians

Sadaggoras that he heard the Governor of Canada had a Message from Albany [illegible]

Sadaggoras that heard Canagnatko [illegible]

[illegible] arrived [illegible] Canada [illegible] Indians further that [illegible] Canada with [illegible] Governor of Canada [illegible] whether he was invited [illegible] Peace [illegible] Indians or not [illegible] Canada [illegible]

Mouth for his heart had no Treaty for a
Peace with the five nations, That is very true
the Iroquoises for it is by your will that we
warr with the five nations therefore we are to
Peace whereupon the Governr of Canada
[illegible] Mr. Samuell Wood
Saith further That when he was in Canada
Iroquois & several wch in Canada &
by Publ[ic] Permission [illegible] in Canada
for a Prisoner who [illegible]
other Parts Especially
[illegible]
Further that he
had told he [illegible]
[illegible]
The Gov[erno]r of Canada
[illegible]
[illegible]
Peace but had he not [illegible]
[illegible]

Mouth for his heart had no Treachery in it to be at
Peace with the five nations, that is very well but
the Iroquoits for it is by your will that we have
warr with the five nations therefore we will treate to
Peace whereupon the Governr of Canada sent
them the Captives
Fifthly Further That when he left Canada in the month
of August 1687 he left in Canada
in Great Veneration
for a Prisoner who
offered Parts Especially
Further that he Landed
had till he Embarked
Further that he Landed
Thereupon he was
Governr
Peace to make them
a Peace but had he not them
& then not Concluding
he not them as they

At the Court at Whitehall
the 11th day of May 1694

Present

The King's most Excellent Majesty in Council

Upon reading this day at the Board a Report from the Lords of the Committee of Trade and Plantations dated the 9th instant Set forth that [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[

(Endorsed) Copy Intelligence from Onondage Febr 18th & 21th 169¾
Receđ 1st Augt 1695
from Cöll Fletcher.
B: A:
P: 49:

Intelligence received from Albany.

[New-York Papers, IV., B. A., 50.]

On the 15. of May 169⅞ Saddageras a Sachim of the Praying Indians did arrive at Albany with seven hands of Wampum to acquaint Cayenquiragoé that Canaqualho a Mohogg of the uppermost Castle Last year went to hunte neer Canida haveing a desire to see his brother who was amongst the Canida Praying Indian's & on the sixth of January last brought his brother from Canida with him to the Countrey of our Indians that he heard them say the Governor of Canida has some great designe against Albany or, Onondage whereof she acquaints Cayenquiragoe & have sent intelligence to Onondage that the Brethren may upon their guard

Hee say's that they left behind them in Canida Canaqualho's relation to watch their motion & bring intelligence thereof.

On the 18 of May came Canaqualho to Albany & confirmes this intelligence & say further that six of the Dawaganhaes or far Indians have been at Canida to know if the Governor of Canida was inclined to make peace with the five Nation's & that the Governor of Canida did answer that he had said so' with his mouth but his heart was for warr the Dawaganhaes reply'd it is by your will wee make warr with the five nation's & therefore wee will conclude no' peace with them, then the Governor of Canida presented them with six barrells powder.

Hee say's moreover that when he left Canida one Onwondaquiro & Adawakto with eighteen Canida Indian's were sent out by the Governour of Canida toward's Albany to take a Prisoner that hee may be informed wt Cayenquiragoe does & if he designes to come against Quebeqe by sea, that he was informed the Governor of Canida told the Dawaganhaes he was about to resettle Cadaracqui to be nearer to annoy the five Nation's and assist them. And that the Governor of Canida did also say to the Dawaganhaes true it was he did send for two men of each of the five Nation's & two from Cayenquiragoe & did pretend he designed to conclude a peace with them but if hee had gott them once in Canida he had either made them bend to all his proposalls or used them as they did Chevaleer Deaux.

A true Copy. David Jamison Cl. Concilii.

Endorsed. Copy Intelligence come to Albany May ye 15th 1695
Recd 1 Aug 1695
from Coll Fletcher
B: A:
P: 50:

Upon which the Captains to wch an Indian
named Wolfpress of the Mohickon Nation (made an Inroad
upon the last fall) went from his Colonys Offer to
Engage to assist at their meeting in the name of the
Kings (if any of the Colonys to assist) and confirm upon the
Indians the Indian Messages made them in the name
of the Governor of Canada. The Indians perswaded them
selves to go along to Canada with the Messengers to see how
Affairs went there so returned home to Albany Rum
to see their Wives & Children and not permitted to
speak with and Indian till after their arrival to
wch first to Governor spoke very
kind to them and bid them be glad upon Hearing of the
Peace and as they did not Intend to go there again to
Canada put them in Mind of their Brethren having Joined
them to make Peace for them. Did not Hear of any
Offer of peace for to be made, perswaded that the
Five Nations have made an indissoluble Covenant with
Each Magistrate and Inhabitant in the Space of two months
after which time no Enemy Nation to contend with Peace
will undoubtedly fall upon them with an army at
Each Colony having making Ready thereto.

61

The said Joseph informs that the Governour of Canada
has sent to the French Magazeen Indians to go out against
this Government to bring in some prisoners to inform
them of the affairs of this part the Indeans were re-
turning to go but by the persuasion of the Jesuits there
[illegible] party went out and two parties were ordered —
[illegible] Joseph came away one party brought
in two of our people taken at their hunting place
[illegible] the other party were taken
[illegible] and carried to Canada
[illegible] a great many old
[illegible] after a few days
[illegible] Expedition
[illegible] to go and destroy Saraegeni and
[illegible] to go against Fort Frederick with a fleet
[illegible]
[illegible] of the Indians
[illegible] the Mohawks
[illegible] Magazeen
[illegible] River

River Indians this last week gone to Canada to fight and to
get if they can take a prisoner upon their return Ye Govr
shall have an acount then have promised to be here in the
space of fourten days the Leader of the party is one Bradshaw
who serveed the last year a present of wheates from Yo —
Excellency & hope they will have good success I remain
Albany the 24th of May 1695

Yr Excellencys most
humble & most Obedt
Servt

Dl

Just now there is arrived
here six of the prosolter Indians
from the Lake they left several
more in two canoes and two days
at there coming away prisoners to Canada have
made their escape and are come
to Schenectady with ye Danger upon
our frontiers are there now to expect
every hour their fate and the
uncertainty will prepare us to
receive Cadaraqui no Vessels
have been arrived at Quebeq

Dl Leisler

David Jamison Esqr

62

65

May it please
yo[r] Hono[r]

Nyerbe May 25th 1693

I presume by this opportunity to renew my most humble acknowledgmt for your
honourable favors & not as to advise yo[r] Honor that we have
[illegible] now in all gone that the most ship with the recruits for this
place is safely arrived at Boston, and that in her passage there she
took a French ketch & brought her into Boston harbour with
[illegible] men & 2 guns and the Dragoon a French man of warr of thirty
guns and [illegible] one to eight but springing one of her masts
[illegible] days time them took & they escaped.
The Indians have retired from all their winter and have avoided
all treatys with the French who have been daily in the Spring
upon our frontiers & killed & taken some scalps. The frontiers
are in as good posture of defence as the circumstance of the
province will permit. The assembly [illegible] sitting here and
[illegible] to any proposalls made for their Majtys service which
has forced his Excellcy to dissolve them he hath since [illegible]
writts for the calling of another to sit on the twentieth of June
and they [illegible] has been pleased to return me one to serve them
there I shall not be wanting to give new demonstrations
of my hearty zeale for his Majtys service and shall also use my
utmost endeavors to make the province sensible of the favors done
them by the supply sent them are every day [illegible] which
[illegible] very grievous to them I humbly crave the continuance
of yo[r] Honors favors and that you would be assured that whatever
[illegible] can in here of [illegible] so dear to me as their Majtys service
which I shall ever prefer in the deepest sense of all your favors
I crave leave to acknowledge my self with all [illegible]

May it please yo[r] Honor
yo[r] Honors
most obliged and
most faithfull hble
Servt
Jer: Graham

[illegible] Blakeney

Generall m[r] Blakeney

[illegible] yo[r] [illegible]
at [illegible] Salisbury
Jer: Graham

A Syrl
25 eMay 1695

Aron ed Graduen

Re 5 Aug 95

May ye 29th 1695

Sir

I sent my last to you of the 15th Instant by Capt Wibber
assureing of the friendship of our Indians who have
this winter in answer to a message from Canada desired
further correspondence with that Government and given
him defiance & hope the King will order that small pre-
sent for them & desired in my last the two Companies
are not yet arrived most of the north & the Province
have nothing to say to neighbouring Colonys to send
assistance for it very much pull the backs[illegible] of
the 4 Companys & particularly said and that there be
an annual supply of stores for we are at a great
distance & can not afford not only to supply the gra-
nadiers but the Country Companys who are detached &
the Indians that are sent out in parties from time to
time.

The last Assembly in order to ease some of Leisters ill
Consequences ordered all things out of their own pockets
& spent almost a month in doing nothing shewing
Leister to contend for power & right of Government
than to provide for the safety of the Province at least

May

Capt Blackwell

they look upon them to give the interpretation of the
Act made by another Assembly for the setting a Min-
istry in the City of Newcastle & two upon County & to the
bringing in of a dissenting ministry and obliging all
others to contribute to their maintenance contrary to
the true intent & meaning of the Act Whereupon —
having the opinion & advice of the Council & did dissolve this
& have by the credit of the said Assembly supplyed all the
army for three months with 100 men & have appointed
an Assembly to meet the 20th of June which (by the returns
already made) I hope will take care to supply the vacan-
cies by sufficient persons and demonstrate a good
affection to the Crown I shall not be wanting to apply
my duty to his Majesty & the weal of this Province & sear-
nestly desire no misinterpretation for this proceed to the prejudice
& disturbance of others.

The Chapel is in hand & hope to have it under —
cover this year the Assembly gave £450 towards it
& guess £1000 will hardly finish it.

The publick papers come out will inform you of the
circumstances of this Province I am

Sir

Your

Most humble & most obedient servant

[illegible]

before nothing of this Letter I have advice of the arriv-
all of the two Companys of Granadeers at Boston
and that the Gov^t Governour hath provided sloops for
their transportation further & have likewise intelligence
of some designe against Albany or Oswego /

N York
29 May 1695

Wm. Coll Fletcher

Rec. 5 June 95

The Assembly have received
all Correspondence with Canada
the People go out of Town
to avoid Detaining.
The Assembly Expected their
Bill to bring in a Different
Manner.
They are Ingaged
another to meet 20 June
The Chappel & Land

to be true, but having under consideracôn it is time of actuall warr, a great distance from England and that I have transmitted an accompt from time to time to yor Lôps. of all the stores of ammunicôn in the Province, and there being a daily consumption of powder to supply the garrisons of New Yorke, Albany, Schenectady, Kingston, and other advance posts, also the Indians that are sent out upon partyes, I think it not convenient att present to diminish their Mâties store in this Province by giving out the s^{d} quantity of powder to the peticôners; therefore humbly submitt their case to yor Lôps I am

Yo^{r} Lôps most humble, most
faithfull & most obedient Servant

N: Yorke Decemb^{r} 8th 1694. BEN: FLETCHER.

Governor Fletcher to the Lords of Trade.

[New-York Entries, III. 206.]

May the 29th 1695.

May it please your Lords^{pps}

Since my last conference with the Indians of the five Nations at Albany I find them wholy diverted from hearkening to the Government of Canada, who seems to have a working head and experiences as well as years, The French Count is much enraged thereat, and treatned hard to destroy their Castle at Onondage for breach of promise, and because they did not return to Canada to conclude the Peace he pretends they have made, he has sent two messengers this winter to that effect, I sent herewith a Copy of the Message with the result and answer of the five Nations thereupon soon after their answer came to Canada, Our Indians were alarmed with reports that the French and their Indians were on their March to destroy Onondage and resettle Cadaraquin which put the Sachims in some Consternation, and having wrote to me for assistance I presently supplyed them with Ammunition and Ordered three hundred men to march to their defence, the alarm proved false, but I have ordered them to keep strict watch.

The Indians diverted from the French.

He has supplyed them with ammunition and 300 men

The five Nations have lately sent down two of their greatest Sachims (the one their principall Orator the othere their greatest Warriour) to return me thanks and to desire my advice how to proceed in the war against Canada and have engaged to me follow my directions and pursue the warr with Vigour, I did make presents to them above the value of fifty pounds they seemed well satisfied and full of resolutions at parting, If his Majesty shall think fitt to order that small present for the Indian Kings which I mencôned in my last (a copy of the list is here inclosed) 'twould be a great encouragement to them, they are the greatest barrier we have against Encroachments of the French in Canada.

A small party of French near Albany.

Some small sculking party of French and Indians have lately killed an old man near Albany and carried away one or two prisoners

Coll: Sloughter's accts settled found in debt 1300£.

The Councill of this Province have cleared acco^{us} with Mrs Sloughter the late Governor Sloughter's Widd: who is found to be indebted the sum of One hundred and thirty pounds fifteen shillings seven pence three farthings New York money for the use of the two Companys, she supports herself in a Nationall opinion that your Lordship will

allow her 1000 pounds out of their Majesties Revenue of this Province which she alleages was given her husband by Act of Assembly intituled an Act to Enable his Excellency to defray the extraordinary charges of the Governments &c this Act (as I am informed) was made to Endemnify the Coll: for receiving the duties which were formerly esteemed the Kings Revenue in this Province before there was an Act of Assembly Authorizing the same and to order the application thereof towards defraying the charges which did accrue in the Government somtime before Governor Sloughter's arrivall and untill the passing of the said Act, the charges did far exceed the sume that was raised, if your Lordships do signify your pleasure in this matter 'twill be a favour to her, She tarryes in the Country to this end.

Upon the removall of Mr Dudley & Mr Pinhorne from the Council for non residence being by instructions tyed up from proceeding to business (except in case of absolute necessity) without a Quorum of five, some of the Councill being superanuated, others living remote in the Country and some often taken up in their private Vocations I found a necessity to call Mr Cab Heathcott to the Board who has been very Serviceable and forward upon all occasions and pursuant to my instructions I did transmitt an Account thereof by sundry vessells to your Lordships which Vessells happened to miscarry, I therefore again pray Your Lordships for a warrant for his confirmation.

Mr. Heathcott to be of the Councill.

Just now comes advice from Boston of the arrival of the two Companies of Grandiers there, I humbly beg your Lordps the subsistance of the four Companies be punctually paid and an anuall Supply of Stores sen[t] over, I am obliged to furnish with amunition the Country Fusiliers upon the Frontiers and the Indians that are dayly sent out in partyes as well as the Companies upon the establmt of England.

An anual supply of Stores to be sent.

I have received intelligence likewise from Albany for a speedy design the French have either against Albany or Oynondage, I send a Copy thereof herewith for your Lordships Information, I have alwayes ordered affairs so as to be in continual readiness to oppose the Enemy wch hath been chargeable and burdensome to the Inhabitants of this Province whilst our Neighbrs have enjoyed a continued tract of protection and safty during the warr and have given very little assistance I am

Notice of a design upon Albany.

May it please Your Lops

Your Lops most humble faithful & most
obedient Servant.

Benj[n] Fletcher.

Copy

May the 29th 1695

May it please your

Since my last conference with the Indians of the five Nations I find them wholly averted from hearkening to the perswasions of Canada who seem to have a working head and expressive speech as well as the ffrench could it more engage them and the treacherous hatred to destroy their Castle at Onondage for breach of promise and transgression not to arrive to conclude the peace between them and us. but two principall men amongst them were sent to us with the message and the result and answer of the five Nations thereupon soon after their arrivall to Canada Two Indians were detained with them that the ffrench and their Indians might not discover Onondage and the parts adjacent which but the Captives had done. Since their return with assurance and the Indians were resolved more to march to their defence the alarum

[illegible] have ordered them to stop their march.

The five Nations have raised three hundred of their greatest Warriors (the one half their principall Captains the other their greatest Warriors) to remain and watch and to defend our Frontiers in the perswasion against Canada and have engaged to us the following proofs and testimonies of their sincerity and care. The Senecas have taken and killed seven of the Enemy and have brought in fourteen slaves the value of twenty pounds they beyond what is mentioned and the Onondages and Cayugas shall think fit to add at their Return or meeting of their Sachims at Albany to present to the Indian Kings to whom commissions and

last

37

Dft of Comm.ns

(a Copy of the Act is here inserted) I wonder a great error
against them they are the greatest Barrier we have against
the encroachments of the French in Canada
Some small straggling party of Norridgewock Indians have —
lately killed an old man more Albany and carryd away one or two
prisoners /
The Council of this Province have treated amongst with Coll —
Stoughton the late Governour Stoughtons wisdome who is found to be in=
debted the sume of One hundred & thirty pounds fifteen shillings
five pence three farthings N: York money for the use of the two
Companys She pretends in her letter in a reasonable expectation that you
will allow her £1000 out their Clame Revenue of this Province which
the Assembly was given her husband by Act of Assembly inabled should
to enable him Exactly to defray the Extraordinary charges of the government
& the Act (as I am informed) was made to indemnify his Coll for —
receiving the duties which were formerly reserved his Majt Revenue in this
province before there was an Act of Assembly authorizing the same and to order
the application thereof towards defraying the charge whereby in the
government touching before your Lordships arrival & until the
passing of the said Act the charges did far exceed the sume that was raised
by the same I do humbly hope your pleasure in this matter will be a favour to her
& the rest in the Country to this End /

Upon the removall of Mr Dudley and Mr Cushorne from the Council
for wonted residence being by instructions tyed up from proceeding to the dispatch
(except in case of absolute necessity) without a quorum of five some of the
Council being disposed & others living remote in the Country &
some often taken up in their private vocations I found a necessity to call
Mr Caleb Heathcote to the Board who has been very serviceable and for=
ward upon all occasions and pursuant to my instructions I did transmit

Che

An account thereof by sundry vessels I sent to you & others which vessels was appointed to
wait for your answer thereto for their confirmation -
Just now come advice from Boston of the arrival of the two Companys
of Grenadiers they sent for the protection of the Province
Coinhabitants be furnished and and an annual subsidy of stores sent
over I am obliged to furnish with ammunition the Country soldiers
upon the Frontiers and the Indians that are daily put out in parties
about as the Companys upon the Establishment of England -
I have likewise received intelligence from Albany of a bloody design
the French have either against Albany or Oyondaga I send a copy
thereof herewith for your information I have always ordered all
so as to be in continual readyness to oppose the enemy which with
your Majesties and Gods assistance to the Indians of the Province
which our neighbours have enjoyed a continued tract of prosperity
and safety during the war and have given very little assistance

38

Albany 29 May 1695

From Capt Fletcher to
the Assembly

Recd 29 May 1695

The Indians Revolted from the
French
the Onondagues threatning
he has supplyed them with
Ammunition & 300 men
they resolved to pursue the
War
the present to be dispatched
a Small Party of Horse
near Albany
Cost Slaughter Alive Killed
He was sold £130
All Heathens of the Canada
An Annual supply of Stores
to be sent
Natives of a Foreign race
Albany

B:B:
P:1:

you, for the reduction and diminution in divers things to which your attention has been called, and which notwithstanding have been very extravagantly continued, according to the last transmitted accounts.

* * * * * * * * * * *

The orders issued by the King during the last and present years, respecting Acadia, must make you sufficiently acquainted with the attention his Majesty has paid to your representation of the importance of that Province for the preservation of Canada, and the advantages you have to derive from the war the Indian allies can continue to wage against the English, by which diversion these Indians keep the latter occupied. Were it not for this, the former would be able to employ all their forces in a more vigorous defence against your expeditions, and perhaps to attack you in the centre, or at the extremities at the Upper part of the Colony. Wherefore his Majesty has resolved to attack Fort Pemcuit next year, if circumstances remain in their present position, so that he may, by removing from the Indian allies this source of uneasiness, be more assured of their fidelity against the intrigues of the English.

Louis XIV. to Count de Frontenac and M. de Champigny.

Versailles, 14th June, 1695.

By their despatch of the year 1693, the King was informed of the dispositions it appears the Iroquois entertained in favor of peace, and of M. de Frontenac's project of waging a more vigorous war against them in order to reduce them to submission. But his Majesty has been astonished at learning, by the despatches and by the Relations that have been transmitted last year, that the time has been spent, up to the date of the departure of the Vessels, in vain negotiations with the Iroquois, even whilst these were endeavoring to debauch the Indian allies from his service. He is persuaded that Sieur de Frontenac who is conversant with their bad faith, will resume the first designs he had formed, and always hopes that by continuing the war against them, they will be brought to sue for peace in better faith than they have done hitherto, and to detach themselves from the English who have involved them in this war. The result has justified what his Majesty wrote last year to Sieurs de Frontenac and de Champigny, of the little probability there was that the English could attack Canada, either by a general invasion or by besieging Quebec. On the contrary, the enemy was not in a condition to defend himself from the attacks of the Indians of Acadia, nor against those of a privateer with a solitary brigantine. This has caused his Majesty to suppose that the Iroquois, aware of the weakness of the English, have engaged in concert with the latter in the negotiations for peace, in order to elude, and suspend the execution of the designs projected against them, for the purpose of gaining time to prepare to defend themselves. It appears according to the result of these negotiations that they succeeded therein. Wherefore his Majesty is pursuaded that if Sieur de Frontenac has deemed it proper to renew them, he will not have discontinued the prosecution of the war, and that he will continue it until they shall have entirely submitted.

There is no more appearance this, than there was last, year that the English are in circumstances to get up an invasion against Canada by sea, or by land. Therefore, nothing will prevent Sieur de Frontenac attacking them and the Iroquois. His Majesty refers to his

ability and prudence what he will consider best to be done, in order to combine the movements of the Canadians, the allied Indians, the Illinois and those in the direction of Acadia so as to take advantage of the feelings of deeper alienation from the English which he has instilled into all their minds by the extraordinary presents appropriated to those Indians of late years.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

His Majesty does not think proper, for reasons contained in his despatch of 1694, to continue the reward of ten écus for each Iroquois that is killed and every Squaw that is taken prisoner, nor of 20 écus for every male Iroquois prisoner. Means less onerous to his Majesty must be employed for the purpose of exciting the Christian Indians to make war on the Iroquois; the former ought to be induced by the subsistence it appears they receive, when they go to war, and by the other favors and the protection of his Majesty who has not perceived any great effects from the 6326ll which, they report, have been paid on the above account to the Indians.

Memoir concerning Fort Cataraconuy.

Reasons in support of its usefulness.	Reasons showing its uselessnes and expense.
1st	1st
In time of Peace, we shall be able to carry on Trade there with the Iroquois who hunt in the neighborhood, by which means we shall obtain peltries from them; and we shall be able to establish a Smith, who would be also an armorer, there to repair their hatchets and arms, and apply these advantages to the relief of the Creditors of Mr de la Salle, formerly proprietor of this post, to whom considerable sums are due.	This Trade will not be considerable in time of peace, because the Iroquois will, as much as possible, carry his Peltries to the English, who give him more for them than the French.
	Observation:
	This Trade in itself, is in opposition to the principles on which the Colony must be governed; It is not proper to go to meet the Beaver and nothing is so strongly forbidden by his Majesty's orders. The Beaver trade can be beneficial only in so far as the Indians will bring the article into the Colony for the purpose of obtaining their necessaries there in exchange.
2nd	2nd
In time of war our Indian allies of the Far Country will make it their retreat and will obtain their supplies there.	They must go thirty to forty leagues out of their direct course to pass by this fort in proceeding homeward from the enemy's territory, and large parties cannot obtain provisions there because there is too much difficulty in conveying any from Montreal merely for the garrison.

Sept. 1695

Instructions given by
the Sachims of the five nations
the 5th of Sept. 1695
— in — Albany

Tadekanaetti Speaker

Brethren we are glad at your coming
we Received a belt of wampum
wherein was wrote we are glad
in marriage & we will live & dye
the same as if we were Related to one
another & we hope that we may for-
ever live but whilst we are Considering
this matter of the Excell Governour we
could Intelligence that ye wrong affronts
done to the Governour of Albany
which is the Reason that we come to visit
you & to Treat with you

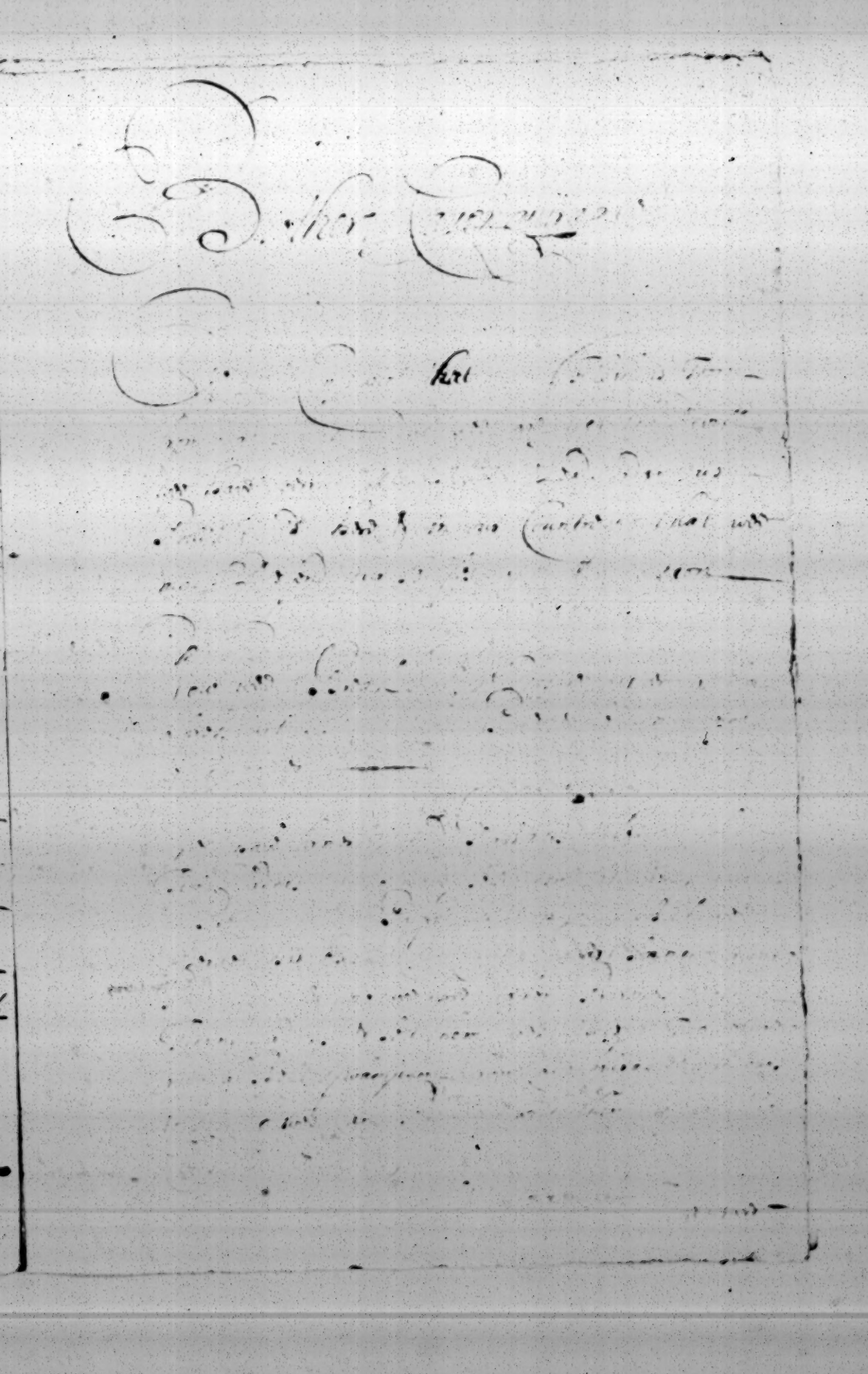
N.Y. State Library

[illegible] Lawrence was Invited of Lieutenant Clarke with Captain Bragg & all the rest of the Gentlemen whereas Lieut Clarke Governour of Canada hath if any nation comes to speake of Peace with us, that we should hear them & also the Governour of Canada hath sent messages to treat of peace with us but we by no means will hear them but the said parties all Every day to their parts to kill & take Prisoners

Orders Governour

Here are no boats it is just as if we were Imprisoned in Bloody Run Fort is known by Major Gray to be a bad Fort of no defence said all to Governour to take with the hatchet and no to Canada or else to watch them Carefully

N. Y. State Library



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Albany 6th July 95

Propositions made
by the 5 nations & an-
swer thereto made
& Consented

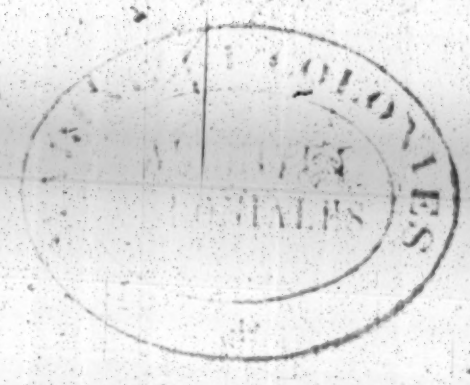
[illegible] did acquaint the Council that there
[illegible]con to the neighbouring Colonies & Governm
[illegible] he had received two more answers from Pens
[illegible]sylvania the other from Connecticut they have bee
before so ordered them to be read
It appears that no assistance will be had from Gover
of New England save only from Conecticut as cannot ob-
lige any of the Inhabitants to march out of the Governm
without the consent of the Assembly that he hath recommend-
ed this Expedition to the Assembly who refuse & say they
have noe right to do so maintain their own Garrisons &c.
Governor Hartshorne called this Council & declared he
had three Orders from the Proprietors not complying with
Governr Fletchers demands he asked their consent to have
the Assembly called & consider thereof but the Council could
not consent the Assembly should meet being their
former Resolutions which is the 9th of September inst.
Jerry Excell taking to consideration some part of the Governors
Declaration before Spring our Indians may be pre-
vented from coming upon their Frontiers desire to hear be-
fore him Complaining that under colour of them
their Frontiers are robbed by spyes after advice what is to
be done.
The Council are of opinion that having formerly provi-
ded the River Indians from going that way the Board may
renew the Order.
= Jerry Excell do communicate to the Council an order of this
Board in Council for the bringing the Ranger to Tryall &
that having ordered the Attorney Gen[eral] to prosecute him the
Attorney Gen[eral] do report that he could not find a sufficient
Jurisdiction sufficient Evidence against him to bring him to
Tryall and the opinion that he will not appear but that he
is then than a Prisoner at Bar.
Therefore desired the opinion of the Council of the Proceedings
to be upon the Kings order in Council
The Council are of opinion that notwithstanding the Attorney
Generals report a Special Commission ought to be Issued for the Tryall of the
Ranger

[illegible] ordered to [illegible]
[illegible] Surveiors Lodgings in the
[illegible] three hundred pounds -/
Resolved the Question is the governors Lodg[illegible]
Castle
= Sir Edw. Sd asked the opinion of the Counsil of
for his Chief Secrets will he Sd go to Albany th
present will be required or no Ordered
= The Counsil taking into consideration the Warr: come of
having a Brigue upon the coast do not think it convenie
his Lords Secr: Nicolls -/
Ordered a Warr: issue for payment of four hundred pounds to Do
Moran Mr Comptroll to pay the Sd Sum to the Sheriff for the
to account -/
Ordered a Warrant issue for payment of seventy pounds unto
to John Castle Clerke of Assembly to be by him rendred to
pursuant to Lawes in the Assembly this last Session -/
Richard Flanders accomt for maintainance of the prisoner Ca
Capt Carlton who came to Albany from Boston together
from Albany is referred to Colo Cheeke Mr Cole
Mr Wattoole -/
Ordered warr: issue for payment of one hundred & sixty pounds
the Governr of the Southwards for one quarters salary due the
of June last
The petition of John Ward for a Patent & Confirmation of two
Dod to fifty acres of Land & Meadow in Hadebrom was read &
granted the quitrent to be from Michaelmas next for the
The address from the Assembly for allowance of twenty pounds
annum to be added to the Secretarys Salary was read and assen
and Order accordingly
Ordered a Warrant issue for payment of twenty four pounds
Ward Messenger of the Counsil for his Attendance in the Assembly
his extraordinary charge in Order to [illegible]
[illegible]

N. Y. State Library

[illegible] to [illegible]
governours lodgings in the
[illegible] hundred pounds -/
Resolved the Division to the governours lodgings
= Cheshold
Ye Lord Ld assed the division of the Counsell of
for his Chamb[er] drew that ye Lord Ld go to Albany
presently will be required for the Indians
= The Counsell taking into consideration the clamo[rs] com[e] of
having a desire upon the east do not think it convenient
his Lord[s] leave Worke -/
Ordered a Warr[a]nt issue for payment of twenty pounds to Da
Gran Stronsplaill to purchase firewood for the fort for win
to ensue -/
Ordered a warrant issue for payment of twenty pounds unto Ro
to John Cheshe Clerke of Assembly for his extraordinary p[ai]ns
pinding and passing in the Assembly this last sessions
Richard Flanders accomt for victualls for the princes Ex
Capt Carton who came to convoy the Lord from Boston hither
some expense from Albany is ordered to Capt Brooke Ensy & Capt
Coatsworth -/
Ordered warr[a]nt issue for payment of one hundred & sixty pound
the Gaines of the yeare ensuing for one quarters sallary due the
of same past
The peticon of John Ward for a Patent & confirmacon of two
hundred fifty acres of land & meadow in Hadleytown was read &
granted the quitrent to the Lords Challenge & that order be for the
Clk addresse from the Assembly for allowance of twenty pounds
annum to be added to the Interpr[e]ters sallary was read and assen
and Ordered accordingly
Ordered a Warrant issue for payment of twenty five pounds to
David Jamison Esq[r] of the Counsell for diverse[s] p[ai]ns in his Office and
his extraordinary charge in Cloathes to distribute the moneys given
Ord[ered] Counsell [illegible] Warrant [illegible] twenty pounds [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

1694 — 140



pour vous informer de ce qui s'est passé cette année,
je vous dis d'abord que les propositions de paix
faites par 2 iroquois arrivés au mois d'octobre de 1693
furent contredites par deux sauvages qui arrivèrent a
montreal le mois de Janvier, assurant que les chefs des
cinq nations venoient pour sauvoir le dessein de mr le
comte de frontenac au sujet de la negotiation faite
par leur arrivée, qu'ils venoient sauvoir s'ils seroient
bien receus, et s'il y auroit seureté pour les chefs qui
étoient a cinq journées du montreal, ou ils devoient
attendre leur retour et la reponse que mr le gouverneur
leur feroit.

Mr le callière ayant donné avis a mr le comte de cette
députation, pour ne perdre point de tems renvoya
les deux iroquois a leurs chefs, et les assura par avance
qu'ils pouvoient venir en seureté, et qu'il leur seroit
fait aucun mal; qu'on les feroit conduire a kebek

de Lagny

Avec [illegible] et que le mr le comte
[illegible] et qui voiront avec luy trouver
les expedients pour rendre leurs peines.

J'attends quelque [illegible] tout [illegible] deux
mois pour voir les effets de leur pouvoir [illegible] bientôt
[illegible] ce pendant tout [illegible] plus, mr le comte
recut [illegible] quel etoit son [illegible] depuis du
[illegible] et qu'il vouloit le [illegible] a nos
[illegible] et deja monseigneur de [illegible]
[illegible] les [illegible] a Quebec ou ils firent deux [illegible]
[illegible] de [illegible] quand [illegible] ensuite [illegible]
[illegible] dans la salle du conseil

3. [illegible] [illegible] 3 propositions

Les deux premiers [illegible] nos sauvages [illegible]
[illegible] que le leur pour aller [illegible] nations [illegible]
[illegible] aussi bien que celuy d'orange et de [illegible]
[illegible] de [illegible] et de [illegible] sont [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Je vous trouue bien hardis et bien temeraires, de
venir icy pour seduire et debaucher mes enfans des sauu
et de la montaigne, les vos la present dans ce Conseil, ils
vous diront leur pensee chez eux, pensez vous les pouuoir
corrompre ou ebranler vous vous trompez, ils me sont
soumis et obeissans comme de veritables enfans le
doivent etre a leur pere: nos sauuages firent alors un
cry remarque dapprobation sur ce que disoit mr le comte, qui
continua ainsi sa reponse

quoique ie vous regarde icy comme des enfans et des
gens pensionez pour la grand fleche, ie ne pourtant
oublier que ie suis vostre pere, et que vous etes mes
enfans qui etes deuenus rebelles et desobeissans a mes
ordres; cest pourquoy afin de vous donner loisir de
rentrer en vous meme, ie veux bien lier ma fache encore
pour deux lunes auec cette condition que si les gens sorhens
n'ont pas vuy auant ce delay expiré, et auec deux principaux
chefs de chaque nation, ie n'ecouterai plus vostre voix
et s'il vous arrive de reuenir pour me faire quelque
proposition ie vous proteste, et vous declare que ie
feray mettre a la chaudiere ceux qui seront assez temeraires
pour l'oser entreprendre; encore un coup ie vous repete
que les gens sorhens seul, et ceux qui viendront auec luy
trouueront leur chemin libre, que cest la voix que ie veux
entendre, et que ie ne fermeray point l'oreille a la parolle,
que le chemin sera bouché a tout autre qu'a luy, et que
ceux qui seront pris ne seront pas exempts de la
grille.

grand fleche de guerre chez les onnontagez appellee chez les sauuages

les gens sorhens chefs onnontagez

Ces Longatés le frère detron ces 3. puis ils nous
furent surpris et peu renvoyez deux jours après
à montreal, et delà ils furent aussi des sauvages de la
Montagne et de Sault pour leur presenter les deux colliers
que mr le comte leur auoit renvoyés, auxquels il fit
répondre en ces termes que Lecuyer

Lonontio, en adressant notre pere à reietté nos colliers,
il a connu que nôtre esprit estoit mal fait, mais n'importe
il a eu raison de nous laisser venir ici iusqu'à ce que nous
ne soyons plus en doute de nôtre dessein au sujet de nôtre
negotiation à laquelle se rapporte ce collier qui parle
pour toute ma nation, et qui nous doit asseurer que nôtre
esprit est bon, et que nôtre cœur est tres pur, que nous ne
fumons iamais que la volonté de Lonontio, c'est nôtre pere
qui nous aime tendrement, qui ne nous abandonne point
et nous luy serons toujours obeissans, nous n'avons rien à
demander ni aux enfans ni aux étrangers et nous avons
encore moins à la recherche d'aller dans nos villages pour
y porter des propositions de nôtre mouvement nous
n'avons d'autre esprit ni d'autre cœur que celuy de nôtre pere
s'il prend sa hache nous la suivrons aussi, s'il
saisit le nous nous frapperons nous irons de compagnie
la Hurnerez commandant puisque nous avons demandé
Lonontio de lacher pour deux lunes qu'il nous le donne
nous irons le nôtre avec et pendant ce tems la

Tegannisorhens et ceux qui seront avec luy peuvent venir
librement et sans crainte, il ne luy sera fait aucun tort
parce que notre pere nous l'ordonne ainsi. Les Sauvages
dessus dits firent la même response pour le second collier ajoutant
que les 8 deputés prirent le chemin d'onontaé où ils furent
rendre compte de ce qu'ils avoient veu et entendu.

Les deux Lunes gattées, c'est à dire, vers le soir les
Tegannisorhens et deux chefs des plus considerables de chaque
nation iroquoise arrivèrent au montreal, et descendirent
ensuite à Hebek ou mr de Callieres se trouva pour le visiter.
Les reçeut fort bien, et par un accueil complaisant leur
fit connoitre qu'il deplorroit leur malheur, et qu'il étoit
touché de compassion de leur égarement, il les renvoya
ensuitte, et ils furent conduits au logis qui leur étoit
preparé, ils firent deux jours suivant leur coutume sans
s'expliquer, et le 3e ils parlerent en public ou ils rendirent
compte des propositions qu'ils devoient faire de la part
de leurs nations, suivant qu'il avoit été resolu dans leur
conseil, et pour cet effet Tegannisorhens au nom des
cinq nations mettra dix colliers à mr le comte en presence
des principaux chefs de nos Sauvages et des plus
considerables de ceux cy tant ecclesiastiques que seculiers,
voicy ce que contient le premier collier.

Mon pere je vous apporte par le retour de cet hyver
mes jeunes guerriers encore d'entre ceux que j'emmenay
il y a quatre ans secretement de chez vous, il vous a fallu
que la faim les ait poussés sur des plus considerables de

chaque guerrier ne me voudrez pas croire ceux-ci
ne se portèrent que pour nous rendre service jusqu'à ce que nous
les eussions ramenés à leurs cabanes, alors ils nous quittèrent
et retournèrent à leur tribu, sur cette parole nous nous sommes
mis en chemin et nous voilà maintenant arrivés sur votre
terre pour vous parler de paix au nom des cinq nations
iroquoises et même de la grande flèche et notre seul père
protecteur et commandant d'orange nos frères

Corlaer

Mais nous permettrez de vous dire, mon père, que ce sont
nos prédécesseurs qui ont donné occasion à la guerre, ils
ont chassé trop vivement nos enfants, et celle a fait que
se sont impatientés, ils ont en quelque façon perdu l'esprit
et ont fait les coups dont nous faisons maintenant regret
ainsi je viens vous dire que c'est la paix qui m'amène ici
et une marque que je la demande sincèrement c'est que j'ay
apporté la hache que j'avois enterrée à tous mes alliés, je vous
prions qu'ils ne la regrettent plus puisqu'ils m'obéissent
et je croit si vous serez obéi de même de vos enfans, nous
jettons cette notre hache de guerre au trou fait au ciel lors
que je vous parlai au montreal, on y a attaché une corde
et on la retirée, nous l'avons jettée dans la rivière à
fin que jamais ces gens ne la puissent plus regrêcher et
ne nous retombe plus sur la tête, que ceux qui nous a fait
rapporter les nôtres et nous les retirons maintenant, et nous
les retirons avec le plus profond de la terre, afin qu'ils
ne se reprennent plus et que nous ne les voyons même
jamais se faire la paix

A ces mots fait un

X ces mots jettée dans la rivière dans leur pays

3. Collier

Sinha, frere des iroquois, écoutez ce que nous parlons
nous vous presentons ce collier pour vous faire savoir, que
nous avons adopté les 2 de longueuil et de maricour a la
place de feu mr le moine leur pere, pour nos enfans, et mr
Leber pour notre frere, nous les prions d'etre dans les mêmes
sentimens pour nous qu'avoit leur pere, et de porter tous nos
onontio a la paix, ils n'auront rien a craindre lorsqu'ils
viendront chez nous et ils seront bien venus quand ils nous
enverront des gens.

4. Collier

MARINE COLONIES
ARCHIVES COLONIALES
13

Frere, ecoutez ma parolle mes sauvages d'enfans que j'appellois
autrefois iroquois, nous a gardés que vous etes enfans d'onontio,
et que vous prieriez dieu, je vous en loue s'il veut bien vous
donner la paix de prendre les mêmes pensées que luy et de vous
les faire entendre, vous qui nous connoissez et qui savez nos
manieres d'agir, entretenez la de deux villes, et arretez tous les
sujets de broüilleries, nous nous sommes entretenus sur
tous nos oublies ce qui s'est passé, comme nous voulons
faire de même celle, parceque le nom d'obeissant pour
onontio, celuy qui est la haut, et qui est le maitre de la
vie, que pretendons prendre plus seurement que nous, si
nous y continuons, voila ce que j'ay a vous entretenir.

5. Collier

celuy cy exprime la même chose aux anglois de
la nouvelle angle.

Terre ne veut point de sang innocent, mais
bien manger humain et corps sacrifiés, et il sen reste presque
toujours de reste pour nos morts, ce
vous dis par ce collier que pour les oblations, et pour marque
que nous ne voulons plus les manger, nous jettons et enfouissons
notre hache sous terre; affin qu'on ne la revoye jamais,
nous ne penserons plus aux morts, pour consumer ceux qui
sont en vie, et comme nos enfans denichent les hiboux, et autres
oiseaux, mais ils ne les boufferont, renard, sakokis, et autres,
ne sauront pas encore que nous sommes descendus pour parler
de paix, et qu'ils ne manqueront pas de bien nous repreuver,
quand bien ils en detruiroient un grand nombre iusques ce
qu'ils en soient auerti, cela n'empechera pas que nous ne
continuions a être dans les mêmes sentimens de paix, mes pere
du ciel et de la montaigne écoutez bien ce que ie vous dis, et vous
autres peres onontio nous vous enuoyons seulement nos pensées
sans vouloir penetrer dans les vôtres.

7e collier.

Vous avez sans doutte reconnu bien des outrages, nôtre pere,
nos enfans vous ont bien donné des sujets de vous fâcher
ce collier est pour vous preparer l'esprit, c'est une medecine
pour vous faire vomir tout ce que vous pouvez avoir de
mauuais dans le cœur, et que nos enfans y pourroient auoir mis
ie souhaitte que cette lettre que nous vous proposons

8e collier.

La terre en toute estendue de sang iusques au ciel
frontieres et jusques dans le lac, nous prendre

Ce collier
signifie quelque
fois grande
mortalité

ne puche pour le fouiller bien avant, et en effacer
bien les traces, et nous retrouverons la natte de de bon, afin
qu'il ni reste plus aucun vestige de fouy, et que nous puissions
y traiter de la paix avec notre pere, et nous y retrouver comme
nous avons fait par le passé.

9e. Collier

Il n'y avoit plus de chemin de pierres, les bois et les rivieres
étoient gatez, que le chemin fut libre presentement jusques
a Onontach, je le debouche par ce collier, affin que notre
pere quand il voudra nous faire savoir ses volontez
le puisse faire en seureté, l'assurant que ceux qui y
viendront de sa part seront bien receus, et que je prepare
par ce Collier la natte a Onontaçe qui est le lieu ou nous
affaires importantes se traitent.

10. Collier

nous etions tout dans la nuict on ne voyoit plus le ciel
tout clair etoit couvert de broüillars et d'obscurité, je
l'attache le soleil au dessus de nos testes, pour dissiper
tous les nuages, affin que nous puissions le regarder, et nous
servir a l'avenir de beau jour de la paix.

Et jettant quelques branches de porcellaine il poursuit
pour marquer que c'est bon, que c'est tout de bon
que je viens mon pere vous demander la paix, je ramene
ceux de nos prisonniers françois, et une femme qui est de
montaigne, je ne demande pas que vous renvoyez ceux de
nos gens que vous avez mais je vous prie s'il

je a quelques [illegible] veuille se [illegible] et de ne garder que ceux qui voudroit [illegible]
que de nos [illegible] et prisonniers qui voudront venir.

Voilà les paroles du Regent [illegible] une
assez grace que on permit a une nation indocile et no
civilisée, il suivit son discours avec un esprit [illegible]
réveillé, et Lachenaye avec une certaine modestie, et avec te
de demonstration de respect et de soumission envers le
Comte, qu'il receut par difficulté un spectateur de son opera
et comme il repondra que sa nation pourroit s'impatien
se faisoit peu un long sejour, sur le comte luy dit de
revenir le lendemain a deux heures apres midy dans le même
lieu et qu'il leur feroit sa reponse, apresquoy il leur seroit
libre de se retirer lorsqu'il le jugeroient a propos

Le lendemain il leur fit repondre par [illegible]
qui [illegible] [illegible] sur le Comte que par le premier
leur plaindre en terre ferme

1er Colloc

Dans cette 2e [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] consideroit
de leurs nations [illegible] qui [illegible] accompagnés le meme
ne parlent que de l'alliance que Charbec nous a donnée
de vive part dans cette entiere soirée, pour ne que un surplus
aux [illegible] soumissions et dans le regret [illegible] que dy [illegible]
devoit avoir quand il [illegible] [illegible] contre

Le pere mesti grand dey que celuy que nous avons perdu, et le desir de voir passer nos enfans dit que nous etiez dans ces sentimens, et que vous souhaitiez une paix sincere en massacrant de la part des cinq nations iroquoises, même des Loups nos alliés que vous avez abandonné tous les restes tristes de vos vengeances que vous pouviez avoir sur les personnes de toutes nos nations qui ont été tuées tant prisonnieres reprises que par nos alliés, afin de conserver ce qui vous reste en vie.

Je vous promets de mon coté d'oublier avec tout le passé, et pour mieux vous faire juger de mes sentimens, je veux bien suspendre ma hache qui étoit toute prete a tomber, en arrêtant les partis qui étoient en marche pour aller en guerre contre vous, et en differant l'execution d'autres desseins plus considerables.

2. article

Pour parvenir a cette paix que vous me demandez de tirer et que je pretens devoir être tant avec vous qu'avec les nations sauvages d'en haut qui me sont alliés, je souhaitte que le pere millet ou quelqu'autre vienne avec vous pour m'amener dans quatre vingt jours de jour de cette depart de montreal, tous les prisonniers que vous avez faits sur nos villages, soit hommes, femmes ou enfans tant des françois que des sauvages habitués parmi vous, et de toutes les autres nations d'en haut qui vous sont alliés dont les interêts ne sont pas moins chers que les miens propres, sans en excepter aucun,

12

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

4. Collier

Pour response ce collier que nous avez donné
Jay vos grandes hachets les flamands où anglois je vous
dis père Corbeau marque guerre que jay pour moy et mon
peuple Comme aussi celle qu'ils ont avec les françois
deux chefs entierement separez Si nous ne voyons
venir me faire quelque Propositions pour faire la
paix je ne sçay quelle auront la meilleure issuë
pour venir et s'en retourner que celle qu'ils auront eu
pourveu que ce soit dans les quattre vingt jours que je
vous ay marqué et que ceux qu'ils voudront envoyer
soient des personnes authorisez par leurs chefs, mais
s'ils voulloient vous charger de quelque commission
de leur part ne l'acceptez point parceque j'auray les
oreilles bouchées à toutes les propositions que vous me
voudriez faire là dessus.

5e Collier.

Ce cinquiesme collier de vous pardon et que vous mettez
fin aux guerres toutes vos nations et vos alliez soient dans le
sentiment de vouloir nettoyer le sang qui a été repandu
de part et d'autre dans le fort pour rendre les environs
et que vous souhaitez que l'on y replante ce bel arbre
à l'ombre duquel vous fumez autrefois si paisiblement
et avec plaisir Ces choses là sont fort agreables
Lemoyne connoissant combien elles sont agreables ne vous

4e Collier

Je travaillerai aussi de mon côté à rendre ce mariage aussi heureux que vous le souhaitez. Leurs Majestés sont bien affermies que rien ne leur fera changer d'avis.

6e Collier

J'approuve la parolle que vous me addresse au mariage de Paul et de Clémentine, et nous y reporterons lorsque nous passerez au montréal et nous en retournant. Il me reste à vous dire que vous m'avez fait savoir, que vous aviez commencé de donner votre tableau et le regardez comme l'ouvrage le plus accomplie de votre main, peut-être dans la suite vous y pourrez encore ajouter quelque chose, je me chargerai volontiers l'un de deux derniers, pourvu que vous n'attendiez que je sois bien veux, que vous ne pouvez en avez et que nos cabanes le souhaitent

7e Collier

Si mon cœur m'avait prescrit un collier pour me servir de protection cordiale, et pour me faire retirer toutes les fois je pourrais avoir de mauvais sur le cœur, je vous donne aussi ce dernier collier pour vous servir de contrepoison contre tout ceux que les anglois et flamands pourraient vous inspirer pour essayer de traverser vos pieux desseins dans lesquelles vous me tiendrez chez et m'obligez par là à prendre le sentiment d'humilité et de tendresse dans lesquels je suis

Les Sauvages de la Nouvelle France donnerent aux Colliers aux images par lesquels ils disoient qu'ils étoient bien aises de leur donner la paix, et de vivre avec eux de la rendre ferme et inviolable, qu'ils auroient soin de les observer religieusement, qu'ils feroient tout leur possible auprès de leurs gens pour les porter à la leur vouloir accorder, et à la continuer, si elle étoit déjà conclue; mais qu'ils leur declaroient en même temps qu'ils ne devoient point se flatter qu'aucune consideration fut jamais capable de les ébranler de la fidelité, et de l'obeissance qu'ils leur avoient promise, qu'ils auroient toujours uniquement attachés sur luy pour les prendre leur boucher lorsque la saison le voudroit, et pour les traiter comme ils verroient qu'on traitoit la leur, pour ne la jamais tourner que de celle qu'il leur ordonneroit.

Cette fin de Negotiation accorda pour otages deux Sauvages de ceux qui l'avoient accompagné et promit de faire son possible pour faire agreer aux cinq nations sa reponse et la demande de une Iroquoise, qui le regala magnifiquement et qui leur fit des presens considerables. Il se mit en chemin pour s'en retourner vers le commencement de Juin, conduit par le fils de mariement qui rencontra avec eux sept lieues de quebec, c'est de monter qui descendoit avec les chefs des hurons, et des Algonquins avec qui les Iroquois avoient aussi negotié

[illegible] a quebec [illegible] expresses qui obligeoient le gouverneur d'une telle extremité d'envoyer les chefs des nations du haut pays en apprendre la verité par le comte tous ensemble de prudence et de penetration de reconnoitre les depuis s'enquerir et recueillir que nos sauvages des hauts pays sont temoins oculaires de tout ce qui se passe, afin de bien aller toute sorte de soupçon et s'enquerir une reponse a laquelle ils sont portés et pour cet effet le comte fit rassembler de nouveau les sauvages et ensuite il leur fit repeter en presence de nos sauvages hurons, outaouais et autres les propositions qu'il avoit faites et la reponse, dont ils firent leurs remarques, et leur dirent qu'on venoit de leur faire connoitre que nos amis pour se rendre plus puissants et plus redoutables contre les iroquois, nos ennemis communs, nous voulions nous detruire les uns les autres ce qui ne pouvoit que leur etre tres avantageux, les chefs des hurons firent la meme sorte par un collier.

Quand vous avez vu maintenant connoitre que nous etes notre frere, et que nous n'avons point dessein de nous detruire les uns les autres, nous vous demandons la paix et une entiere reconciliation pour vous et pour vos propres et nos freres les hurons qui etoient avec vous

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES COLONIALES

[illegible] chapper, nous sommes venus y prendre
en faveur ancienne, et voir quel est notre dessein, parceque
nous serons toujours prêts à [illegible] que
nous nous [illegible] ce que
nous nous [illegible] obéir.

Je garantis bien cependant que le [illegible] par [illegible] présentement
sçache donc que la paix que l'onontio Corlar de pour
nous [illegible] vie de commun avec l'anglois,
et que si notre peuple tourne sa hache de ce côté là,
la nôtre y tournera aussi, ces paroles furent soutenues
par un cri des autres nations qui les approuverent et ne
demeurerent enfin pleinement persuadés de la bonne
volonté que mr le comte avoit en leur faveur.

Le lendemain les iroquois partirent, et quelques jours
après les hurons, et on donna ordre de revenir
au montréal dans les quatre nations pour y entendre
la fin de la guerre, et de faire une veritable paix.

Mr le comte dans cet intervalle monta au montreal
avec toutes les troupes qui y devoient arriver suivant l'ordre precedent
le 1er par les nations d'en haut qui ont marqué en cette
occasion une veritable soumission a la volonté de notre general,

le 12e du dernier mois arrivèrent et quatre cinq autres
des chefs de montreal et ayant passé conferer ensemble
le 22 mr le comte fit assembler tous les principaux de
distinction et tous nos alliés sauvages pour entendre les
propositions des iroquois qui furent les premiers qui
furent admis par un des chefs.

Ils commencerent par [illegible] de paroles [illegible]

nous avons la conduite admirable que nous le comte a tenue dans le cours de cette negotiation, aucun homme ne connoitra mieux que luy l'esprit des sauvages, il en est aimé, ses ennemis les plus cachés et les plus jaloux n'en peuvent disconvenir, et la cour peut elle souhaiter et doit elle esperer quelque chose au delà de ce qu'il fait pendant la guerre il oblige son ennemi a venir luy demander la paix avec toutes les marques de soumission que l'on doit attendre d'une nation qui jusques icy n'a jamais voulu faire cette demarche pour aucun gouverneur françois, les precedens ont toujours eu la carte blanche, l'iroquois ne presentoit autrefois que deux colliers, l'un estoit le collier de guerre, l'autre le collier de paix, choisissez disoient ils, celui nous est egal le langage qu'ils tiennent aujourd'huy avec le comte en bien different terme sont des termes soumis et respectueux, onontio disent ils, nous prie de la leur donner nous la paix, il n'y a que la conduite et les termes dont ils se servent aujourd'huy avec ceux d'autres fois, pour en tirer une grande difference, cette fiere nation ne seroit point reduite la si elle n'avoit souffert une perte considerable, et si elle ne se trouvoit sur le bord d'une ruine totale, que peut faire de plus sur le comte de frontenac au milieu de toutes ces conjonctures, pendant la paix, il obtient une plus grande seureté de ses forts et ses costes sont mieux gardes pour ainsi dire que à l'ordinaire, de ces desseins de l'ennemi sont sinceres, ou dangereux, s'ils sont sinceres ils auront leur fin, s'ils sont dangereux, on est a couvert par une bonne paix, rien n'est plus heureux que celle que tient sur le comte,

lieux, il n'y a rien et par conséquent il n'en puis rendre
témoignage, je connais qu'on pêche à un quart de lieue
de terre, mais il est sûr aussi qu'il faut prendre la morue
par les quatre vingt brasses de ligne, ce qui est fatiguant
et de moindre avance, qu'à chaque de ces 3 rivières il
n'y a qu'une anse ou pointe où l'on puisse faire sécher le
poisson, et qu'il n'y a entre deux plus ordinairement que
trois ou quatre chaloupes, d'où il est aisé de voir
à pêcher que vers le mois d'août, quelle apparence d'établir
en ce lieu une pêche sédentaire avec une si petite
consistance, ce poisson est libre d'un rivage qui ne prend
jamais que la superficie d'un pied qu'il ne saurait même
exceder, quel secours peut donner quelques pêcheurs
qui sont à 100 lieues de là, peut on empêcher le commerce
d'une contrée de petit commerce, cela ne se peut que moyen
de quelque frégatte qu'il faudrait y armer pour les garder
et je ne connais au fond que le vin ne vendrons pas la
chandelle, que dire donc, qu'il faut un commencement à
toutes choses et qu'il faut profiter des saisons favorables,
je ne crois pas que la situation des affaires et de l'europe
permettent si tôt de faire de nouveaux frais, et que
l'embarras de la morue faire d'abord quelque chose de
considérable.

MARINE ROYALE
COLONIALES

il faut donc se retrancher uniquement à la pêche des
Terres, celle ci bien entendue est très considérable
et ce qui est encore à remarquer, c'est que quand
on a pêché pendant quelques années sur les deux rivières

et qu'on ne leur fournisse que des marchandises bien chères et mal conditionnées, il arrivera infailliblement qu'ils s'accoutumeront à voir qu'il leur sera le plus avantageux, bien loin de pouvoir faire un commandant chez eux que de les empêcher de s'aboucher avec les anglois et les iroquois, qui n'ont pour but que de les détruire d'avec nous, et l'on ne réussira à tout cela que par le présent que je vous fais tous les ans et en leur inspirant de la méfiance pour nos ennemis. que deviendroit cette basse colonie si toutes ces nations se rangeoient contre nous. il faudroit bientôt songer à chercher un autre asile, et la culture des terres seroit pour lors bien inutile,

ceux qui veulent insinuer à la cour qu'il n'y a que le tiberon rouge qui fait ce commerce doivent savoir que les vagabonds ont le plus petit nombre d'autres marchés que ceux de la conscience et de la religion, enfin il n'y a point à balancer on il faut contraindre toutes ces nations éloignées et autres à venir négocier ici, ou en les contraignant d'aller chez eux, si on parvient à les obliger à ce négoce, ce seroit une chose infaillible nous ne sommes pas assez puissants pour l'oser entreprendre, j'en doute l'espérance que la nécessité pourroit les y forcer cette prétention n'auroit pas un meilleur succès, car ils ne manqueroient pas de descendre aux anglois qui sont bien plus près d'eux que nous, et bientôt les anglois même se perdroient peut-être de monter jusques ici pour leur donner des marchandises et à meilleur marché et en plus grande abondance que nous, il n'y a que la garnison qui est à percer en dix ans et les canadiens qui sont là pour les ans qui changent et qui s'opposent aux efforts continuels que font les anglois pour s'établir

ARCHIVES COLONIES

A Legar. Dy ordre que le roy a envoyé l'année passée pa
[illegible] haut et quelle confirme celle cy je ne say si c'est de son propre
mouvement, ou bien sur le memoire quelle peut avoir
receu, je croy quil seroit important monsieur daider me
de vos lumieres sur cet article, et le pri
a faire reflexion sil est possible quun officier puisse subsister
a militima kinal avec la valeur de ses appointements, il ny a
personne qui puisse se dispenser de vous dire en honneste homme
que rien de plus terrible scauroit quon puisse jamais simaginer
quen ne mange ni pain, ni viande, et lon na pour toute
subsistance, quun peu de poisson avec du bled dinde qui meme
la plus part a beaucoup de minet nous pouvons nous flatter
quil y a bien du cancer et des vignons, cella est vray, mais
cen a 200 lieues de sorte que les sauvages les vont tuer,
ainsi il est impossible deja avoir party or pour prendre ce
poisson et pour se faire conduire jusques la il en coutte de
seize cens livres pour une canot equipé de trois hommes,
Leur nourriture non comprise, il vous plait que cela doit
etre le revenant bon de la valeur de cent pistolles quon permet
au commandant dy aporter, si cela les avantages quun officier
retire de sa capacité et de sa vigueur, et du choix quon fait de
luy, il seroit bon de nen avoir donné aucune marque, le roy
a fait jamais obligé un officier de passer que dire un soldat
ou matelot de passer une année entiere sans pain, sans vin,
sans viande, et sans pois, ces memoires empoisonés ne peuvent
descendre et passer de dela leau que par la voye des millionaires
qui veulent etre les maitres par tout ou ils sont, qui ne peuvent
souffrir personne au dessus deux, et encore moins des inspecteurs
sur leurs interets, un pauvre officier qui sera obligé de mener
plus de 40 nations dont lhumeur et les inclinations sont toutes
opposées, et les interets tout differents apres une année dune
misere deplorable aura pour recompense le chagrin de
se trouver endetté a son retour, cest une fine politique
pour degouter les plus hardis, si ce sont des memoires de mr
lintendant je ne voit que quelque raison de jalousie contre le
comte qui peut lavoir determiné a cela, ou pour navoir pas voulu
retirer de souscrire aux intentions du pere Carel qui a ete son t
et son regent et qui commis
saire a
quillimakina

40:62

Present

Joh: Cortl mayr
Collr D. Dervth
Capt. Banker
Jacob Staats
Jan Janse Bleeker
Gillet Brasman

Propositions made by 30 of the Principall Sachems of the Sinthoyes Country in the East part of Albany the 20th day of Aug: 1684

Brother Corlaer

We are come to acquaint your Excell with the message sended to us from the upper nations but in the old Indn. way each Sachem one of our young Indians keeps to have a perfect memory that our Proposition may be sent to your Excell word for word

Brother Corlaer

N. Y. State Library

The grand Sachem under whose dominion I live is unable to come with the five nations that he would come to Albany as to a general meeting but now as it is a fatal year with us by reason of the great mortality amongst the five nations wherefore we desire your Excell that it is certain that the goods [illegible] to us [illegible] now [illegible]

of Canada with Severall the thirty Indians that was
Given to him formerly to Lay in garrison at Cannadagé
dog gwit 1 Bot of Champaine 16 Jeare

Mr Wm Livingston

Our Covenant is to that we have Continually Concluded to
all one another upon all occasions as wee have done
the Like we doe Expect Likewise that we
should have our Lives and Cannadagua that no
Body should make any Attempt there upon the
Inhabitants of the same hath made his and Regarding yt
Calls there was Bro Corlaer to give notice to new
England and all the Brethren that are Christned with
us are Come well with five hundred men & Cannons & Shot
we doe have a hand to see that the Enemy of that French
Come not and will meet our Cannady Indians to Assist upon our
Lands against their Enemy & Likewise we have a Number
of 30 Canoes to see and watch ye motion
of the Enemy the French doe give a Belt of wampum
to Each Nation half for this Country the other half for the
Indians upon Cadarackui whereby they Desire his Excell to
give notice to the Gent.n for N. England that the engage-
ments are gone up with the French to Canada hand & hand
there Shall be no Cessation to be made but in three
Dayes by three Several

Brothers

Mr Walker Livingston

This message is come to our hands by the seve-
rall nations who doe Complaint your Excell Governour
of this province, Desyring your Excell to hold it
forever and Covenant all the Link of the Bro-
thership in our Cabinet to put there as it
was and to Remain hereafter, they Desire to
the Brethren of Southern Parts called Onnegers & that
that they must come to their assistance doe give
Each one Strowpum

Walker Livingston

The Belt with the Belt of Covenant that was Brought up
to Onnida to Cadarackui Ex. Lord Corlaer to show to all
the Five Nations & was all Excepted & gave Each one
of them

We ask them whether they have had any Parties of
the upper nations out drove the River of Cadarackui
answer that there are Com. 150 in Com. Come for Com
but meet with a Com. Army and has 30 Canoes
with the Brethren to our Parties Come & Grant
of the Prisoners

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Instructions made by Capt. Thomas Warren Commander of his Majesties Ship the Severn, Fourth Rate, for Captain Thomas Coulson Commander of the Ketch Advice

Instructions made by Capt. Thomas Warren Commander of his Majesties Ship the Severn, Fourth Rate, for Captain Thomas Coulson Commander of the Ketch Advice

Whereas you are ordered by Order from the Commissioners of his Majesties Navy bearing date the 28th day of August 1695 to take under your Command the Ketch Advice and to proceed with her to the Island of Madeira and there to receive on board such Wines as shall be shipped for his Majesties Service and from thence to proceed to Virginia and there to receive on board such Tobacco as shall be shipped for his Majesties Service and from thence to proceed to Boston in New England and there to receive on board such Masts as shall be shipped for his Majesties Service and from thence to proceed to Plymouth and there to receive on board such Stores as shall be shipped for his Majesties Service and from thence to proceed to Portsmouth and there to receive on board such Stores as shall be shipped for his Majesties Service and from thence to proceed to Chatham and there to receive on board such Stores as shall be shipped for his Majesties Service and from thence to proceed to Deptford and there to receive on board such Stores as shall be shipped for his Majesties Service and from thence to proceed to Woolwich and there to receive on board such Stores as shall be shipped for his Majesties Service and from thence to proceed to Sheerness and there to receive on board such Stores as shall be shipped for his Majesties Service and from thence to proceed to Portsmouth and there to receive on board such Stores as shall be shipped for his Majesties Service and from thence to proceed to Plymouth and there to receive on board such Stores as shall be shipped for his Majesties Service and from thence to proceed to Boston in New England and there to receive on board such Masts as shall be shipped for his Majesties Service and from thence to proceed to Virginia and there to receive on board such Tobacco as shall be shipped for his Majesties Service and from thence to proceed to Madeira and there to receive on board such Wines

Cadaraqui shal see they should receive any sattisfaction
shall againe from the Governour of Canada makin
made him pris and in breaking his walls haire now
retaken Cadaraqui aged give notice to all ye English
and all ye Indians that shd in Generall mak us
and cause us with pow wowded under and Canoes
and all ye goe shall in vain to see what we Indians
do at Cadaraqui and we will have to our Canoes
ready to assist on all occasions as we shall have our
ye Corn & place shall in Earth at Lord Bellomont
& yt wch is at the accession of his Excellency
Governor & all ye Indians with Dogs
our Kings in our Country & all such as
ye Governor shall think fit & give notice to the Governor all the
Five Indians shall be Commanded
Governor to Cadaraqui and now shew it a very
good opportunity to do us pleasure in their parts by
their stay

Governor Cadaraqui

The message is come to our Ears & in the upper
Nations we do now acquaint ye Governor Cadaraqui
Cadaraqui desiring ye Governor to send to Corlaer &
acquaint all the rest of the Indians in Our Cov
nant to call their Canoes to it at the Onondo
Indians are to meet with Governor at the Indians
of the Indians Corn paid Lodges and there the
Five must come to his assistance to give a good
Countenance

Governor

Petit Esperance

[illegible] with his Boat of Wampum that was brought up by [illegible] Sakamakis and Sakamakis said was known to us all the five Sachems and was [illegible] do give freedom of Wampum

I asked them further if there had been any parley of the Indians with Sir Edmund Andros and they answered there were 150 in Company came for Canada but met with a Company of the Mohawks and took them prisoners the rest fled to their Fortification retreated and heard nine of them

A true Copy

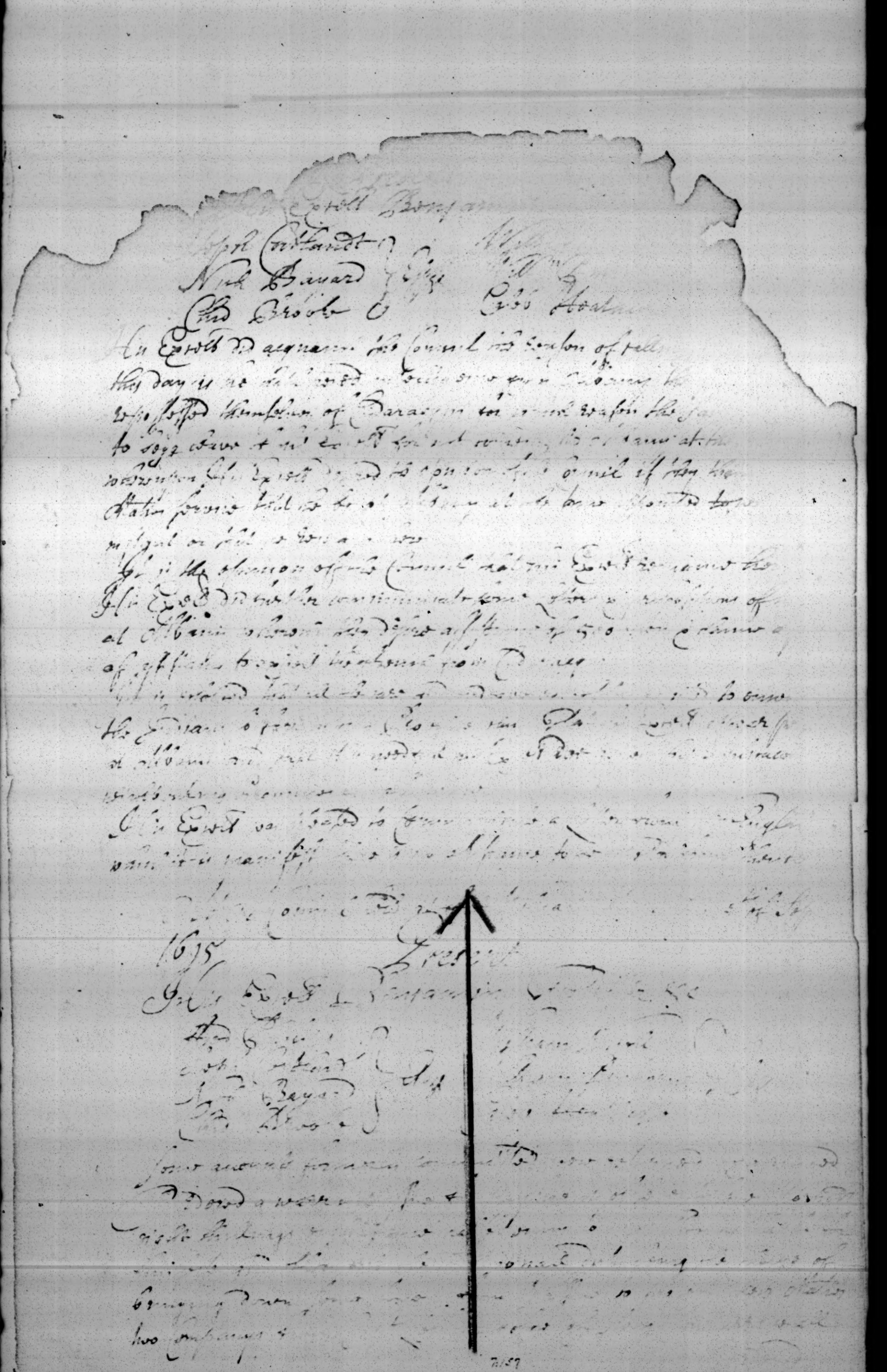
David Jamison Esq[illegible]

Boston Sept. 11th 1695

14

According to what I wrote yo Excy. in the last post the 21. currant, I have by this cause to be permitted the ffifty pounds which I intimate in my former, as a present for the Indians on the part of this Governmt. hopeing that Connecticut and the other Governmts will do what is proper them on their part for Encouragemt to the Magnanimous rest and prosecute the Enemy, and prevent their any more Settlements. The money is deposited in the hands of Capt. Andrew Belcher, unto the hand of mr. V. Cortlandt to be at yo Excy. Direction, to serve the Occasion above. Several Vessels are lately arrived here from the West Indies, bring nothing of news other than the taking of Petit Guavas; nothing hath occurred here since my last worthy yo Excy. remarked. I am.

Sr yo Excys
humble servant



New York Island 1695

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40 64

Present
Gov: Dr. Thacker
Jon: Abel: mayr
Jan Janse Bleecker
Jan Lansing
Dirk Ramsen
} aldrn.

Further Conversation

We shall always be ready to have a good
Eye on our Country, now it is time to Remember
our former Alliances, for now the French our
Enemy are at Cadarachqui, who seeks Day by
Night to allarm your Country, into the whole
Land. Design: and Seek to Destroy themselfs
that they may not be our Ruine, and meet
your Excell: Resolves methinks by the way which
your Excell: Let for our Indians, the five
nations whom your Excell can not: Except
for if they Draw out of their Castles to come
hither y' mean time the French may Surprize
their Castles for good Reasons

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[illegible] for payment of [illegible]
[illegible] to Daniell Stonham [illegible]
[illegible] of firewood for ye Castle ffort.
[illegible] warrant ffor payment of twelve pounds two
[illegible] Wenham for firewood for ye Castle ffort
and a warr[an]t ffor payment of fortie pounds Tho: Phillips
Joseph Jonson for Corne for ye garrison in the
ffort
Ordered a warr[an]t ffor payment of fifteen pounds to Daniell
Stone for coles for the use of the Castle ffort
Whereas Capt[ain] Richard Hollingsworth by his Warrant (William Virgin
Esq[r] and Mr Edward Hutchinson Marshall of this Court to
be Commissioners to Examine and heare the wrongs done to Edward Rossall
and others
Ordered a warrant ffor payment of fforty pounds to Capt[ain] Richard
Hollingsworth towards the ffurnishing of the ffort at Castle Island
with Cannon
Ordered a warrant ffor payment to Capt[ain] Richard Hollingsworth
for Rent of Winnisimet ffarme and the Marsh adjoyning and the
Garden plott within the Castle ffort for the yeare 1645
Ordered that Capt[ain] Hollingsworth shall have the ffarme
restored to him againe with all the Cattle and Corne in the ffarme
[illegible] ffor the same
Ordered a warrant ffor payment to Joseph Norden and Richard
for the Building of a Cage and Stocks
Whereas Capt[ain] Gibbons and Capt[ain] Underhill are appointed by the Court
to view the Land and Bounds
This Court is adjourned to the 2nd of 3[rd]month next to the house
of Richard Wright and then and there to hold and keep
[illegible] Court
[illegible]
Ordered

Col.Mss. 40:41-77

40.71 (1)

Ward

His Excell.cy Fletcher
Gov.r &c.

Commission made by His Excell.cy Lewis Fletcher Gov.r &c. and
Comm.r in Chief of the Province of New-York
and all the Territorys & Tracts of Land
Depending thereon in America & Vice Admi-
=rall of the same his Ma.ties Lieu.t & Comman-
=der in Chief of the Militia and of all the
Ships & Vessels by Sea & Land within his
Ma.ties Colony of Connecticutt & of all the
Forts & Places of Strength within y.e same
to the Sachims & the Five nations of
Indians called the Maquas their
Successors Captains and Warriors in the
City Hall of the City of New York the 10.th day of Septem.r
1695

Ward

I am glad to see some of you here, & am
satisfied to find a greater Number are Engag'd
in Fighting our Comon Enemy the French & their Indians
who are by all artifice of fraud & force
endeavouring to gain y.e Hearts

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Smith

Brithren

I am informed me that the g.n
led at Cadaracheid, which start
must all acknowledge that I ha
to keep Scouts and Partie upo
Enemies that I might have time
sufficient to Raise them & Secu
hardships all a Stage and t
take Possession of this Port, you
-tance to bear them out

Brithren

I cannot but wonder that since
former my Letter the great
this Province, all our most f
by Clear Sunshine Days re-pos
Storms in February 1693 whi
to be Secret on the Road without
and you cannot Forget that I
with a sufficient force to Bat
keept your Side open and arm

Col.Mss. 40:41-77

40 71 (2)

Sir William

It is now at the eleventh hour and the last point of
Bringing any considerable force upon action. It is
sufficient to draw the Enemy from a Siege
Cattle of Stone and Lime, when there is no possibility
by your most determined endeavour to carry Cannon and Mortars
and to march Horse and Foot so that Sir Henry
Clinton doubt and command you to pursue your former
Resolution of meeting your Ships upon the Carolina Coasts by
which step will be gained the double Effect of
Preventing his progress, this Army will have the power effect,
of forcing the Enemy to desert that Post,

Sir Peter

I do Exhort you to the performance of this Service
upon which your Country, Honour and Happiness depend. Brilliant success with one
thousand Men and Ten thousand pounds and one hundred
Barrels of Stone and Lime and Provisions for 2000 Men with Artillery
Cattle and Horses for Draught will infallibly Crown your Enterprise
with Success my Brother Officers and Soldiers shall do their
Duty and the Royal Standard of Great Britain shall wave
over the Capitols of my revolted Colonies in North America

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answer

Wm Exceed: B: Stretton
Judge Dr Parker
Alay. Dr Stanyer
Alay. Edwards Edmund
Mar. John alderd
Recd Dr Russell
Capt Bamber
Capt Stretton
Capt Robinson
Jan Hawkesworth
Jan Lamas

Col.Mss. 40:41-77

40:71(3)

. ein by the Priviledg of Comodities given to us yes-
. terday and some of our Children for you and all
. our fathers the River Indians when and they Left us
. ee there that they [illegible] come up to our Country
against the common Enemy.

Other Commissioner

Sonn. must acknowledge y.t we have always found Brandt
strictly to keep good Peace and what the
matter of the Enemy towards Cadarackqui; and Concluded
in our Country to do according to your Excell
Direction in the Spring wch sent us one hundred
men to help your the River-Cadarackqui, like
wise all Prisoners we have sent them in our Country
in the mean time came the goodness of Canada
and took Possession of Cadaracqui

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Other Commissioner

We are Resolved to lay in our Castles to Defend
our Selves against the Incursions our Enemy & there
by Last & in the Winter & the 10 nations do
Resolve our Excell to send what number of men
your Excell shall Command will come down & assist
might be made in our Country.

Brant

Wm. Cavendish

[illegible] and others now to [illegible]
Except. Enemy and [illegible] not
Brop. Cavendish and [illegible]
pals and find out. Kent. [illegible]
Canada his a false hart. [illegible]
Under pals in our Cupboard

Wm. Cavendish

[illegible] to our Excell.
Wednesday next will attend
men out. upon the falls [illegible]
to Newport. with Enemy in Canada
to Cadarakoui &c Stones there

Wm. Cavendish

Sir and Come but a Foot
that you will not have a Hat
& Feather

Col.Mss. 40:41-77

40:71(4)

Country where and
et Question but our
took out from these
for the governor of
e may as well conclo
on

e Corlears under us
and send our Course
Course of Canasachoui
Course and Latitude
e Land Lot

number Regarding
all the Indians to =

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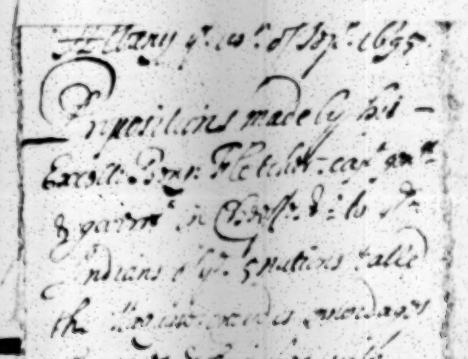
Cuiusq[ue] & tenoris talis

71

Col. Mss. 40:41-77



Col.Mss. 40:41-77

To his Excellency Benjamin Fletcher
Capt: Gen.ll & Gov.r in Chief &c. of the
Province of New York &c. Admiral
of the same &c.

May it please your Excellency

Humbly sheweth
Godfrey Dellius, pastor of Albany, Derck Wessel, Evert Banker
make their humble application to your Excellency to give leave
to buy from the Indians a parcel of land lying upon
Schoharie Creek on the north side from a place called
Orakkie to an other place named Onnanadage —

The humble petitioners begs not excellency favour to grant
them the term of seven years to make the purchase, and
your petitioners shall ever pray for your Excellency
prosperity &c —

Albo. the 19.th Sept.r 1695 by Your Excellency
most obedient servant.

Dellius

N. Y. State Library

At a Council held at Fort William
September 1695

Present

The Earl of Bellomont

Coll. Bayard
Gabriel Minvielle
Coll. Brooke

Coll. Fletcher
Coll. Schuyler
Coll. Heathcote

The Governor did give the reasons of his calling of this Council this day to meet him yesterday from Albany and Schenectady &c. Whereupon it was ordered by the Governor and Council that the Clerk should write a letter to the Commissioners of Indian affairs at Albany to send down to this Board the Indian Interpreter, and that the Governor should write to the Commissioners of Indian affairs at Albany to send down to this Board the Indian Interpreter, and that the Governor should write to the Commissioners of Indian affairs at Albany to send down to this Board the Indian Interpreter

At a Council held at Fort William

Col.Mss. 40:41-77

40.

[illegible] Excell[t] Benjamin [illegible] Capt Generall &
[illegible] the Province of New york Province of
[illegible] New Castle and the tracts of
[illegible] in America, and Vice admirall of
[illegible] Commander in
[illegible] & all the forces by him
[illegible] Colony of Connecticut
[illegible] within the same

[illegible] Nicolas Bayard

28 sept 1695

[illegible] has received some Incouragement
[illegible] Patteen Sahrer proprietors to Sell unto
[illegible] Title to some low Lands —
[illegible] called Aneiere in the Indian
[illegible] which said River falls —
[illegible] runs about south and Northy
[illegible] Kags of Schaenbrides in the
[illegible] the said River
[illegible] fields called Canaroge, and
[illegible] the said River Skonaare —
[illegible] distinct parcells & petteins to the Head-
[illegible] or more they will, commonly —
[illegible] known by the Indian Name of Kanjtaragore.
[illegible] bounded on the North by the Fields of
[illegible] Hider in the High of Hills.
[illegible] the other Side in the Hill of Kanjtaragore

[illegible] desireing to Purchase and in-
[illegible] if he may obtaine Yor Excell[cy]

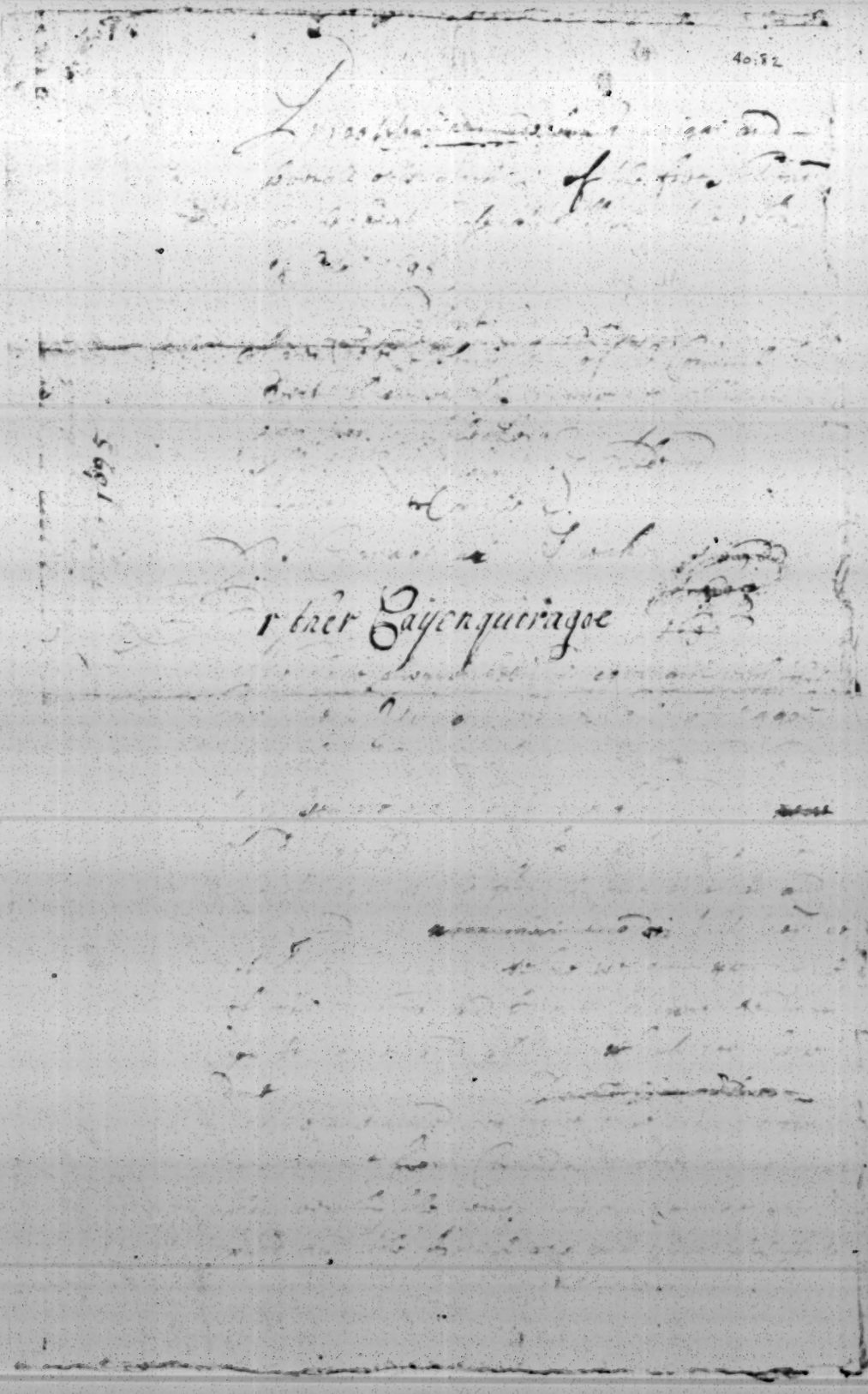
[illegible] Prays that he may obtaine
[illegible] graunt. together with a —
[illegible] the Trade of the Province —
[illegible] may be Graunted unto Yor-
[illegible] moderate quitrents, as to Yor-
[illegible] shall seem meete; —

[illegible] Yor Excell[cy] shall seem Meete

40:82

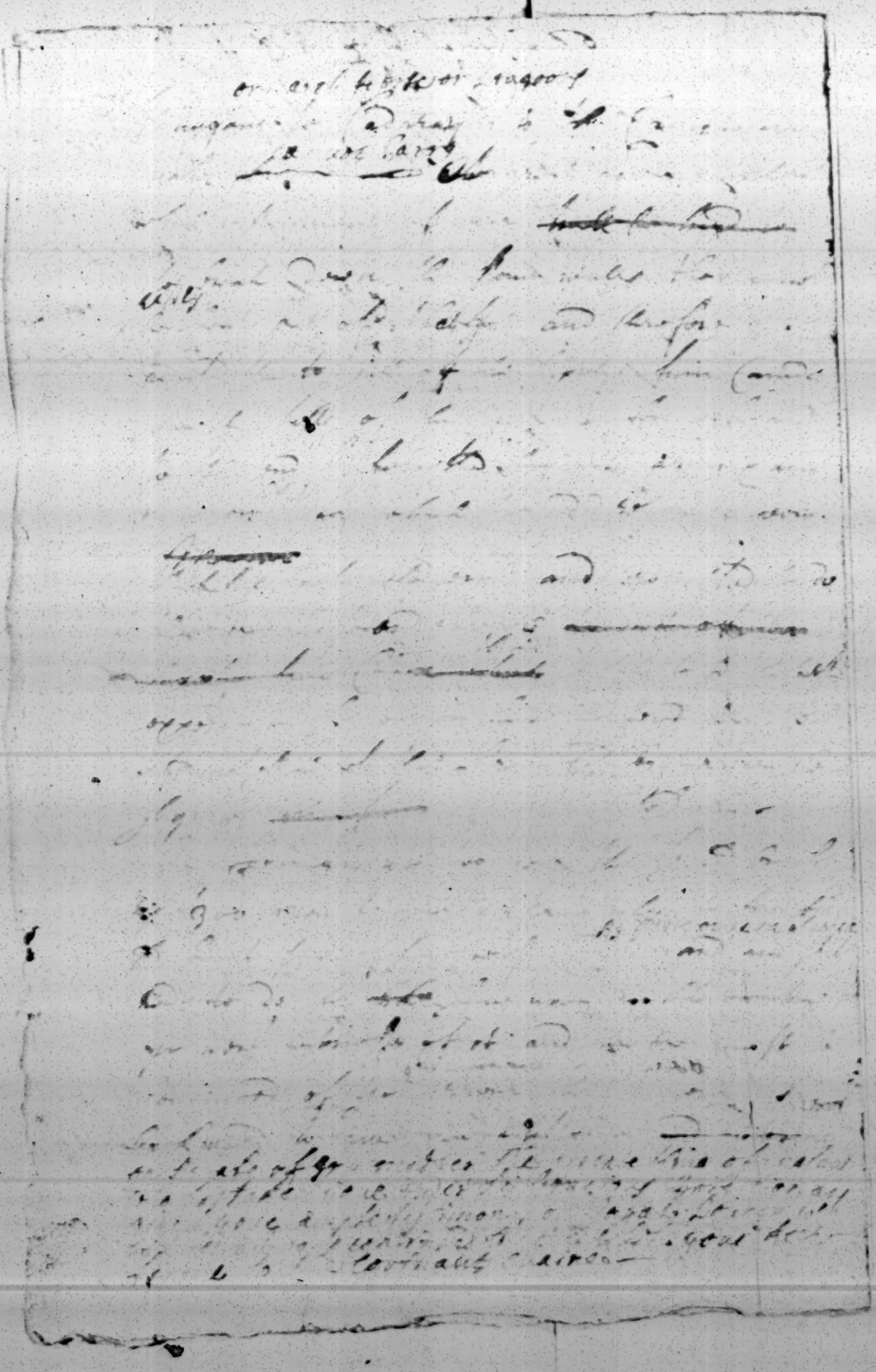
1805

Col.Mss.40178-116



Col. Hist. 40:98-116

Col.Mss. 40:20-11



Honourable Sr Hertford octob 28. 1695

Your letters of July 13. 1695 we receiued on the 23 of this month of octobr whereby we are informed that we can haue litle expectation of your coming over before winter & we are fully satisfyed with the reasons you giue for your stay & pray your patience though doubtless it will not be without damage to your owne concernes & hard vsage to promote our welfare in euery thing that may concern our good, you being vpon the place may see & know of opportunetys to obviate & attain vnto that which might prove prejudiciall to vs. which we should neuer see nor think nor here of before it were too late to prevent it

Sr we haue so good experience of your good conduct & the good success god hath giuen you hither to for the manegement of what hath been comitted to your care by vs that we cannot but request that you would be pleased still to doe for vs what you can during your stay in England to promote our welfare & to prevent what may be prejudiciall to vs. And we hope god may graciously be pleased to accomplish the worke we haue vnder hand that you may be ready to return with his lordship the earle of Bellomont in the spring & we rejoyce to hear the good correspondency you giue his Lordship of his good disposition to the people here who we hope will be happy vnder his gouernment & we shall rejoyce in his good Neighbourhood & doe our vtmost to keep a good correspondency with his Lordship & gouernment. which prayes to expresse his Lordship with

as touching my Lord Arrans claymes to those lands you mention from conecticutt River eastward to providence, plantations it had a hearing in the year 1683. before Gov. Cranfeild by order from his Matie your selfe is not unacquainted therewith nor the issue or report by him made the copyes where of you will here with receiue. & we hope our right will remain firm his Lordships grant being of a later date then of Grant. which was made to my Lord Sayle &c.

respecting Col Fletcher we haue obeyed your advice & been as Neighbourly as we could to him in 96 & 1693 & Generall Court granted him six hundred powds a prouision pay which was duely payd & he sent vessells for it & about August 1694. vpon Col Fletchers order Capt Wadsworth & Generall Bissell other officers & two commissioners with their attendants the whole charge with ammunition & damages to armes & horse her Maties part of the present giuen the Nation the whole charge amounted to five hundred powds & six shillings which makes eleven Hundred powds & six shillings. we haue also been out for the releife of our neighbours at Deerfeild in March 94 to the value of 160li & in sept & octobr 95. Capt Hollister with 30 Sentinels & other officers expences cost 90li which amounts to 250. & then we prepared men to assist the galley the charge whereof amounts to 50. may 95. this we account to fowrteen Hundred powds six shillings besides charge of post & other quiddams. which we cannot at present reckon. the whole besides what charge we formerly were out amounts to fowrteen Hundred powds six shillings. he hath since often called upon vs for men to assist him once upon an idle reports of eccanor seen upon the lake he sent for a whole proto of 120 men to be at albany in August last. with army prouision & all other quiddams. we alwayes were ready to assist him as we could. but we finding that his Matie ordered his excelency to call forth no more of ye Quota then he did of the Neighbour prouinces we delayed sending any more for we are so poore by reason of a great frost that will in the begining of September last which spoyled our Indian corn & the fruits of the Trees that we are much impouerished thereby, & are not capeable of our proueding prouision for to send souldiers forth for any time of continuance. nor yet to prouide army & ammunition for them & therefore if you please we request you to petition his Matie to afford vs some releife by granting vs some army & ammunition by the first conveyance & we doe promise they shall be improued for his Maties seruice in the releife of his good Subjects & the suppressing of his enemies according to our vtmost power & ability.

we know your long stay in England hath been very expensiue to your selfe but you not giuing vs an account thereof we haue done nothing in it will now & know by this conveyance we shall transmit vnto you the sume of Two Hundred powds which is as much as we could at this sudden procure we being fully perswaded that your honr would come over with the first ships this time twelue month we being disappointed there in doe heartily submit to the providence of god therein not knowing but it may be for our aduantages you will herewith receiue of address to his Matie & the lords of the comittee for forreign plantations which please to peruse & if you find any thing amisse in them we leave it wholly with your selfe to modelize & dispose them so as may best fit them for a presentation as they are directed

you will find Col Fletcher (as we heare) making complaints against vs but he hauing some very souldiers sent ouer by his Matie which are under his comand we take it that is not his meaning that we must garison his towns but only upon an occasion assist him which we alwayes ready to doe. we also look upon it hard that we must victuall ye men & afford them army & ammunition when they are in his seruice & colony be at great charge

55b

with arms & ammunition out of the kings stores for his use & Capt Sterle & my self were sent up to Albany to assist him in a Treaty with the five nations but we were faign to disburse our own money & pay for our victuals & drink all the while we were there both out & home & also for the officers & souldiers that he sent for to guard him while he Treated the five nations which were sixty men besides officers & though the nations presented him with a considerable present which was judged to be worth about Two Hundred pounds yet col fletcher kept the whole of it & gave nothing of it to nor to the gov Townsend & Capt Sewell who were sent from boston to him, it may dos well if you could gain his ma^ties pleasure in those Two things whether we must send for the whole quota of 120 men where ever he calls whither there be an Invasion or riot & whether any other send or no. & whether we must find men provision & ammunition on all the while they are out & in their Quarters. your Honor knowes the upper Towns are as open to the enemy & more open then Albany. & as we have bin informed & neerthe french at albany & they are as it were our frontiers & they are so remote from the mass^ts that they cannot send them releife when they need it wither those as are Imployed upon their necessity may not for a part of our quota. we have Twice bin faign to send up besides what is before mentioned in this letter about one hundred Dragoons & Troopers with short & long arms who have made such dispatch that they have been at Albany in less then 24 howres after they have posted to us the newes of an assault made upon them. these things we thought meet to lay before your Honor & leave it with you to make such improvement of the whole as in your wisdom you shall thinke meet also we thought good to desire you to make choyce of some faythfull friend that may hold correspondence wth your selfe & us & may be able to act for us as occasion should call for it. when you are com off & returned Home one thing we have omitted & that is possibly col fletcher may com plain some of his men fled from their posts & were chartered by us as soon as we heard thereof we presently sent forth Hue & Cry to attach & return them & we know not of any one of them in our [illegible] & if we do we shall not be wanting to return them — If there be a difficulty in the Charter in not granting liberty to apply to death for capitall offences we humbly desire may be explained or som positive order may be given how such malefactors shall be [illegible] of.

we had in our draft to his ma^ties Shew our sense & sorow for the death of our Governour being so long since it might be to unseasonable therefore we did omit it, leaving it to your better Judgment to act as you find most expedient. /

Sr we shall not enlarge but comend you to the grace of God & his protection & pray for your safe return & Gods good time & are your most affectionate freind the gov & councill of Connecticutt

per order Signed John Allyn Secrety. /.

For the Honble Collo Govr Fitz John Winthrop these p^sent in Boston &c.

A Copy of Govr Leets to Govr Winthrop Octob^r 28 1690.

Hartford octob 28. 1695.

Honourable Sr

your letter of July 13. 1694 we receiued on the 23 of this month of octobr wherby we are informed that we can haue litle expectation of your coming ouer before winter & we are fully satisfied with the reasons you giue for your stay, & pray your patience though doubtles it will not be without danger to your owne concerns) & helpfull hand to promoate our welfare in euery thing that may concern our good, you bring upon the place may see & know of opportunetie to obviat or turn aside that which might prove prejudiciall to vs. which we should neuer see nor think nor here of before it was too late to prevent it.

& we haue so good experience of your good conduct & the good success god hath giuen you hither to & in the management of what hath been comitted to your care by vs that we cannot but re-:ioyce that you would be pleased still to doe for vs what you can during your stay in our Land to promote our welfare, & to prevent what may be prejudiciall to vs. And we hope god may graciously be pleased to accomplish the worke you have under hand that you may be ready to return with his Lordship the earle of Bellomont in the Spring & we rejoyce to hear the good correspondence you give his Lordship of his good disposition to the people here who we hope will be happy under his gouernment & we shall rejoyce in his good Neighbourhood & doe our utmost to keep a good correspondency with his Lordship & gouernment. which prayse to acquaint his Lordship with,

as touching my Lord Arrans his clayms to those Lands you mention from conecticutt River eastward to providence plantations it had a hearing in the year 1683. before gov. Cranfeild & order from his owne mouth your selfe is not unacquainted there with nor the issue or report by him made the coppies where of you will here with receiue. & we hope our right will remain firm his Lordships grant being of a later date then of Grant. which was made to my Lord Stirling &c.

respecting Col Fletcher we have chearfully contributed your advice & been as Neighbourly as we could to him in 1688. & 1689. & whereas Court granted him six hundred pound in prouision pay which was duely payd us from vessells for it. & about August. 1694. upon Col: Fletchers order Capt Wadsworth borrowed of the Treasurer of this Colony two hundred pounds in money besides other prouision & Two commissioners with their attendancy the whole charge with ammunition & damage to armes in hyer & other part of the prouision given the Nation the whole charge amounted to five Hundred pound & six shillings. which makes eleven Hundred pound & six shillings. we have also been out for the relief of our neighbours at Deerfeild in March 97. & in sept & october 97. Capt Hollister with 30 Sentinels & other officers expences cost us which amounts to 250 & then we prepared men to assist the galley the charge whereof amounts to 50. may. 95. the whole amounts to. Fowrteen Hundred pounds six shillings besides charge of post & other gratuitys. which we cannot at present reckon. the whole being what charge we formerly were out amounts to Fowrteen Hundred pounds six shillings besides charge of post & other gratuitys. which we cannot at present reckon. the whole being called upon us for men to assist him once upon an alle reporte of a canoe seen upon the lake he sent for a whole proto of 120 men to be at albany in August last. with armes prouision & all other gratuitys. we allwayes were ready to assist him as we could. But we finding that his Excie ordered his excellency to call forth no more of ye Proto then he did of the Neighbour prouince we delayed sending any more for we are so poore by reason of a great frost that we in the begining of september last which spoyled our Indian corn & the fruits of the Trees that we are much impouerished thereby, & are not capable of our proceeding prouision for to send soldiers forth for any time of continuance. nor yet to prouide armes & ammunition for them & therefore if you please we request you to petition his Excie to excuse us some reliefe by granting us some armes & ammunition by the first conueyance as we doe promise they shall be improued for his Excies seruice in the reliefe of his good Subjects & the suppressing of his enemies according to our utmost power & ability.

we know your long stay in England hath been very expensiue to your honr but you not giuing us an account there of we have in nothing in it. & still now & now by this conueyance we shall transmit unto you the sum of Two Hundred pounds sterling which is as much as we could at this present procure we being fully perswaded that your honr would com ouer with the next ships & time & we being disappointed therein doe heartily submit to the prouidence of god therein not knowing but it may be for our aduantages you will herewith receiue ye address to his Excie & the lords of the comittee for forreign plantations which please to peruse & if you find any thing amisse in them we leaue it wholly with your selfe to modelize & dispose them so as may best fit them for a presentation as they are directed

you will find Col Fletcher (as we heare) making complaints against us but he hauing so many soldiers here ouer by his Matie which are under his comand we take it the duty not by any grant that we might garison his towns but only upon an emergent assist him which we were allwayes ready to doe. we also look upon it here that we might victuall & men & afford them armes & ammition when they are in his seruice & colony be fully supplyed

55b

with arony & ammunition out of the Kings sto[re] [illegible] up to Albany to assist him in Treaty with the five nations but we were [illegible]

~~May it please your Lordships we therefore most~~ our many [illegible] & Soulliers
all the while we were there both out & Home & [illegible]
for to guard him w[hi]ch he Treated the five nations which were [illegible]
& though the nations presented him with a considerable present which was [illegible]
about Two Hundred pounds yet Col Fletcher kept the whole of it & [illegible]
nor to the rest of Townshend & except such who were sent from Boston to him [illegible]
not well if you could gain his [illegible] in those two things [illegible]
this note of 120 men when there be [illegible] & [illegible]
ther any other send or no. & what [illegible] shewes the reason [illegible]
the ship they are out of their [illegible] shewes the reason [illegible]
us upon to the enemy home or [illegible] & we have informed [illegible]
French of Albany & they are as it were our frontiers & they are soe remote from the
mass of the[illegible] that they cannot send them [illegible] we are Twice
as employed upon this necessity [illegible] about one hundred
him fain to send up [illegible]
Dragoons & Troopers with short [illegible]
They have been [illegible] & [illegible] they [illegible]
severy of an assault ma[illegible] things [illegible]
to Home & [illegible] or [illegible]
of my poor wife [illegible] you shall thinke meet [illegible] we thought ~~would~~ to
to make choyse of some faythfull freind there may hold [illegible] & [illegible]
selfe & it & may be able to act [illegible] occasion should [illegible]
[illegible] & returned Home [illegible]
upon some of his men fled [illegible]
there of was presently sent forth [illegible]
[illegible] if we [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
we had in all addresse to his Matie shewed [illegible] & sorrow for [illegible]
Lord sir we might [illegible] & omit [illegible] to you both
judgment to act & [illegible]

Sr we shall not enlarge but comend you [illegible] & pray for your safe
return in Gods Good time & are your most affectionate [illegible]

[illegible] Sr order Signed [illegible]

For the Honble Chas Gst Esq John Winthrop [illegible]

de la garnison de soldats qui y est entretenue aux dépens de Sa Majesté.

Il a esté donné aux sieurs de La Forest et de Tonty un congé pour les indemniser de quelque despense qu'ils avoient faite pour le service du Roy dans les pays esloignez, et, au lieu de le faire exploiter chez les nations où l'on va ordinairement faire la traite, le sieur de Tonty s'est servy de ce congé pour aller, avec deux soldats de la garnison de Missilimakinak et quelques François qui se sont joints, au pays des Sauvages Assiniboëls, qui sont à cinq cens lieues de Missilimakinak du costé du Nord, dans l'espérance de faire de plus grands profits, cette nation n'ayant fait encore aucun commerce avec nous, ce qui ne peut servir qu'à augmenter le nombre du castor, et faire une plus grande diversion des François.

XXIX

RÉTABLISSEMENT DU FORT DE CATARACOUY.

Extrait d'une lettre du comte de Frontenac au Ministre.

4 novembre 1695.

Les pensées que vous avez eues sur les négociations des Iroquois se sont trouvées justes; mais leurs fausses finesses et supercheries ont esté inutiles et ont mesme tourné contre eux, puisque la guerre n'en a pas discontinué par la quantité de partis que je n'ay pas laissé d'envoyer, et que nos Sauvages alliez en ont mieux reconnu leur perfidie et la nécessité où ils

sont de s'attacher davantage à nous, ne pouvant trouver de seureté que dans nostre protection.

Le détachement que j'avois fait pour le restablissement du fort Frontenac estoit parti quelques jours auparavant la réception de vostre lettre, et le désistement de cette entreprise, dont les principaux chefs des Outaouaks, qui estoient descendus à Montréal, avoient esté témoins oculaires, auroit tellement décrié les François dans leur esprit par les fortes idées qu'ils auroient conceues de nostre foiblesse ou de l'envie que nous aurions de renouer de nouvelles négociations avec l'ennemy, que cela auroit esté capable de les aliéner entièrement de nous, et de les faire songer à faire leur paix en particulier, sans nostre participation, après la joye qu'ils avoient tesmoignée publiquement de pouvoir, par ce rétablissement, espérer de trouver une retraite asseurée dans toutes les entreprises qu'ils voudroient désormais former contre les Iroquois.

Cette expédition s'est faite heureusement, en très peu de temps et à fort peu de frais. Nous n'y avons pas perdu un homme, et quoyque je n'eusse prétendu pour le présent faire restablir que de pieux les bresches qui se trouveroient au fort, on a trouvé le moyen, en huit jours de séjour, de les refaire toutes de pierre, sans qu'il en ayt cousté un sol au Roy, de la sorte qu'il estoit avant qu'on l'eust abandonné, à la réserve des logemens, qui avoient esté bruslés, et à la construction desquelz la garnison de quarante-cinq hommes qu'on y a laissée travaillera tout l'hyver, M. le chevalier de Crisafy, qui commandoit ce détachement, et qui s'en est très dignement acquitté, ayant laissé au commandant tous les bois et matériaux nécessaires et prêts à mettre en œuvre.

Nous ferons en sorte, M. l'Intendant et moy, que la dépense

de l'entretien de ce fort sera modique, et les avantages qu'on en retirera considérables, du moins suis-je asseuré que ce qu'on prendra des fonds du Roy pour cela ne sçauroit estre plus utilement employé . . . . . .

Si j'ay eu, en de certaines rencontres, quelque fermeté à soustenir mes sentimens contre les reflexions et remonstrances de certaines personnes, qui souvent, en ce pays, veulent raisonner de la guerre et sur des choses qui ne sont pas de leur mestier, j'ay eu du moins l'avantage que mes pensées ont réussi, et que je n'ay rien entrepris qui n'ait eu de favorables succès. Aussi ay-je essayé de prendre toutes les précautions possibles quand j'ay voulu les exécuter, et c'est ce qui a fait que, lorsqu'on m'a proposé de certains desseins, où je jugeois qu'on n'en pouvoit pas prendre d'assés grandes, j'ay creu les devoir remettre à d'autres temps, et jusques à ce qu'on eust pris les mesures qui devoient précéder leur exécution pour ne pas nous exposer à quelque fascheux revers, qui destruiroit en un seul jour tous les avantages, que nous avons eus depuis six années.

La mesme raison m'a fait encore retarder cette marche générale de toutes nos troupes, jointes aux habitans et à tous nos Sauvages alliés, pour aller tambour battant et à teste levée enlever Onontagué, parce que j'ay creu qu'il seroit très difficile et très hasardeux de le tenter dans les conjonctures où nous avons esté les dernières années, par le peu de troupes que nous avions, et dont beaucoup ne sont pas capables de telles entreprises, et qu'il falloit attendre que vous en eussiez augmenté le nombre, pour ne pas laisser le pays en proye soit aux Anglois, s'ils venoient l'attaquer par en bas, soit aux Flamands de Manhate et d'Orange, si, après nous avoir laissés

monter aux Iroquois, ils venoient se jeter sur Montréal, où nous n'aurions rien à leur opposer, outre que j'ay tousjours jugé nécessaire d'avoir un lieu d'entrepost pour y laisser une partie des vivres, dont on ne peut se passer pour une expédition aussi éloignée, et pour servir de retraite, en cas qu'on trouvast plus de résistance qu'on ne se seroit persuadé, et que les Anglois, se joignant aux Iroquois, comme il leur seroit facile pour peu que l'entreprise durast, on fust poursuivy en se retirant.

Je n'ay jamais aussy bien compris quelle grande utilité cela nous apporteroit, puisque, si les ennemis ne nous attendoient pas dans leurs villages, comme il se pourroit faire en cas qu'ils n'eussent pas eu le temps d'appeler les Anglois à leur secours, nous ne pourrions au plus brusler que quelques pieux de palissades, qu'ils reviendroient planter quinze jours après, ou fourrager leurs bleds d'Inde dont les nations voisines, en les assistant, leur répareroient bientost la perte.

L'exemple de ce qui est arrivé après l'expédition que fit M. de Denonville aux Tsonnontouans, justifie assez ce que je dis, puisqu'on a veu le peu d'effect qu'elle a produit dans la suite, et fait connoistre que la destruction d'un village iroquois n'est pas ce qui nous délivrera de leurs incursions, puisqu'ils seront autant à craindre pour nous, quand ils se seroient retirez à trente lieues au delà de ceux qu'ils ont, et nous moins en estat de les y aller chercher de nouveau, mais que le moyen, le plus facile et de moindre despense pour en venir à bout, est de continuer à les tourmenter et inquiéter si fort par de continuels partis, qu'ils n'osent sortir de leurs villages, ce qu'ils feroient plus facilement s'ils s'enfonçoient davantage dans les terres, et estoient à une plus longue portée de nous; de sorte

que je ne doute point qu'en suivant cette conduite et les faisant harceler incessamment par nos Sauvages d'En Haut, on ne les force de venir bientost de bonne foy nous demander la paix, parce qu'ils connoistront que leur seureté et leur subsistance dépendent de bien vivre avec nous et d'avoir nostre protection.

Le rétablissement du fort Frontenac me mettra en pouvoir d'exécuter ce que je marque, puisque, si une fois je puis y faire transporter assez de vivres pour la subsistance des troupes que je jugeray à propos d'y faire monter, je seray en estat de tout entreprendre avec moins de risque, d'engager plus facilement nos Sauvages à de continuels partis contre les Iroquois, se voyant asseurez d'une retraite, et mesme de leur y donner un rendez-vous juste, lorsqu'on jugera à propos de les joindre à nos troupes pour une marche générale, ce qui autrement ne pourroit réussir que par hasard et par une espèce de miracle.

Ce sont ces considérations qui m'ont tousjours persuadé que le restablissement de ce poste estoit d'une indispensable nécessité. Je pourrois encore y en ajouter beaucoup d'autres, si elles n'estoient pas d'une trop longue discussion, et qui vous feroient connoistre que dans le nombre de ceux qui l'ont improuvé, et qui peut-estre l'improuveront encore, il y entre de la passion et de l'intérest particulier, peu d'esgards pour le bien public, et moins encore pour le succez des armes du Roy.

J'espère que les avantages qu'on en retirera dans la suite me justifieront auprès de vous du trop grand attachement que j'ay tousjours eu à cette pensée, et que je ne pus m'empescher de témoigner à feu M. de Seignelay lorsque je revins en ce pays, et qui se rendit à mes raisons après qu'elles eurent esté

bien discutées. En tout cas, *si vous n'estes pas dans les mesmes sentimens, je suis prest de subir toute la correction que vous voudrez m'en faire.*

XXX

LES IROQUOIS ASSIÈGENT LE FORT FRANÇAIS DE LA RIVIÈRE SAINT-JOSEPH.

Extrait de la relation des évènemens de 1694 *à* 1695.

Les Iroquois ayant enlevé trois femmes et trois ou quatre enfans des Miamis avec le plus jeune fils de leur chef et fait ce coup pendant que ceux-ci estoient occupez à piocher leur champ, ce qu'on appelle icy désert, s'avancèrent vers le fort des François, où commandoit le sieur de Courtemanche, sans estre descouverts. Ils mettoient desjà leurs fusils dans la palissade, quand ils furent repoussez si vigoureusement, et on tira sur eux de telle sorte qu'après avoir laissé de leurs gens morts au pied de la palissade ils se retirèrent en désordre dans leur camp, apres avoir crié plusieurs fois au sieur de Courtemanche qu'ils n'en vouloient pas à luy, mais seulement aux Miamis, parce que la paix estoit faite entre eux et Onnontio. Ils l'invitèrent ensuite à venir dans leur camp, où ils luy remettroient les esclaves qu'ils avoient faits, dont il seroit le maistre à sa volonté. A quoy ledit sieur de Courtemanche respondit de son costé en les invitant de venir à son fort, où il ne leur feroit aucun mal et que là on pourroit faire un eschange des esclaves de part et d'autre, mais ces conférences à haute voix et à pleine teste ne produisirent que des injures,

Colonie

A Mr de Frontenac le 7e 1695.

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Monseigneur

Je nay rien a Montreal pour descharger du 15e avril que
le 24 Juillet Mr de Bonnaventure qui Commandoit
le Vaisseau d'amaux, me fit venir par deux Sauvages
qui me dirent de Sa part, avant que donner de la
Reine et de Iay

Il
me fit penser que vous auiez Chargé sur les Negotiations des
Iroquois. Je leur dis mais Sans Succez
Sinon a Supercherie ou de Sa Sainteté, Si on ne me
donne Conte aux, auquel Ie ne puis avoir discontinué
par la quantité de partie que Je nay pas laissé dauoir
a que nos Sauvages allierez en ont mieux Connu Leur
perfidie, Si la necessité ou le Iour de Sattacher davantage
a Nous, ne pouuant Douter de Sincerité que dans a Nos
propositions

Il
Vachement que Jaupiez Sait pour les Establissemens
du Fort Frontenac dont parti quelque jours auparauant

a la reception de Votre Lettre, Et le deslogement de Cette entreprise dont les principaux chefs dire Outaouacs, qui s'estoit desrobé a Montreal auoient dit S.r Simonet occasionné aussi tellement dans l'esprit des Sauuages dans leur esprit par les portes dans quelle auroient conceu de nostre foiblesse, ou de la crainte que nous aurions de rompre de nouueaux negotiations auec eux, que cela auroit dit S.r Papable de dire a leurs alliances de nous Et les faire songer a faire la paix), en particulier dans nostre participation a par la joye qu'elle auoit de nous reuoir, publiquement de vouloir par ces rejouissances Signes de Louange Et de traitter a faire dans toutes les entreprises quelles voudroient de Nous, sous Couleur de Croquer

(Cette expedition des Sauuages m'a bien peu de temps a son gré et fait, Nous nous auons pas perdu Vn homme Et quoy que je fusse preuenu pour le premier faire rabbin que de ces gens les brusques qui se trouuoient au fort, on se trompe Si mon dy Huit jours de seiour de la reflexion toutes de Diuers dans quelle on a eu Conseil Du Soleil au Roy, de sorte quelle on prendroit dans le meme Estat quelle estoit auant qu'on leur abandonne a la Riuiere des Iroquois qui auoient ete bruslez, Et a la Conclusion de quelle la garnison de quarante Cinq hommes qu'on y a laissé Canadiens tous Enfans, et M.r Le Chevalier de Crisafy qui Commandoit le detachement, Et qui s'en est tres dignement acquitté ayant laissé au Commandant tout les bois et Materiaux necessaires et prets a mettre en Oeuure)

(6.)

(Nous auons eu sorte M.r L'Intendant Et moy que la

d'avance de l'aubaine de ce fort etat de Modrique; et les avantages
qu'on en retirera (s'augmentera du monde suivra a mesure que
qu'on prendra des bonds du pays) et les Sauvages
etoient alors Tributaires

Nous n'pouvons assez temoigner a Votre Majesté les
veritables obligations que nous luy avons des efforts extraord.
qu'elle veut bien faire pour le soutien du Canada dans cette
langueur ou elle a tant daultres depenses a faire nous des chozes
qui etant plus proches de luy donnent plus considerables
et Comm. Et Nous Sal. a Monseigneur qui Luy
presentez) Cette Soumission honorable pour cette pauvre
Colonie nous n'Scaurions Vous en faire assez voir
reconnoissance, et nos vœux de tout leur cœur, puisque jose
m'flatter que ma Consideration particuliere n'a pas Nuy
a Vous engager de faire toutes les instances que les necessités
de Roy tout les Provinces qui Vous sont procurez)

Si n'Scay si les avances dont la Requette de M. Lyubudans
du Nbre engage pour les armem precedens luy ou qui
pourroient de faire de grandes remises sur les fonds de
l'année 1691 et je me reunis a luy de Vous en faire
Mais (si je puis Vous dire) est, que nous Soumettons
tout dans tout fort resolus de supporter tout Economie possible
dans les depenses qui se feront en tout et dans toutes
choses de bon Conseil et Intelligence)

Si Vous et e Monseigneur Son grand zele pour objets en
Vous parlant de la Conduite des officiers envoyez pour Soldats
Sous moy je n'ay rien dit qui ne fut a leur avantage
Jy aurois apporté les remedes Convenables, Si j'ay M. Lyubudans

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on a vu quelque fl. sans on quelles avoyent été bien legeres, ou quel
v au grouppe. Comme fl entrera sans doute aux Vous-dans tous
ces details dont fl y aura mieux rendre compte que moy, je ne
me tiendray pas la dessus

A la licence que les officiers souffrirons nous employez de Leurs
soldats a été beaucoup reprimer, on tiendra encore davantage la
main dans la suite a ce qu'aucun des nres desbauchez de ses
Compagnies n'ait reglement que vous nous deuez envoyez pas
Vos dernieres depeches sans quelques obstacles et je
nobmettray rien de mon Coste pour faire executer

A l'egard affaires de sa Majesté ne luy ont pas permis d'ac-
corder de nous envoyer des renforts, je ne sçaurois m'empecher de
vous (conjurer de vouloir bien faire tous vos efforts pour nous
en procurer l'année prochaine de bon bon pour diminuer tous les
jours, je suis obligé de les separer pour deffendre les differentes
postes qui les y necessite de garder pour nous y garentir des
incursions des Ennemis, et comme nous allons recommencer
à la guerre plus vigoureusement que jamais, il faudroit pour la faire
avec vigueur et sans relasche, et se trouver en état de profiter
quelques choses de Considerable, elle plus forte de beaucoup
que nous ne sommes, et six Cent hommes au moins
d'augmentation nous seroient necessaires

Vous avez apris avant la reception de Vos lettres le succes
du Voyage du S.r de Beaumarchais, je n'ay rien seu de Luy
depuis son depart de la Riviere S.t Jean, apres le Combat
qu'il y donna Contre Vos forces Angloises

Si sa Majesté prend Lx. Solution de faire attaquer l'année
prochaine le fort de Pentagouet, et la augmente bien la hardiesse
des Sauvages des Cinq Cantons qui Continuent toujours de
harceler ceux de Boston, jusques a leurs portes, et qui

a Ce que ma mandé le S.r de Villebois ont rompu toutes
negotiations avec eux depuis la Bourgogne, que les anglois
leur firent Ce Est. dans Cette dernière Campagne en France. Il savoit
a Ce Sujet que Ce la Majesté Voulut étendre cette Expedition
Jusques a faire Bombarder Bastia et Calvi, Ce qui ne
S'étoit guere a moins avec fort difficile et qui donnoit moyen
pas Cy Seul coup de finir toutes Ces Guerres de ces pays

Que Ces avis que J'avois eus des divisions qui étoient a Martinique
entre les S.rs de Villebois, et Les S.rs de Villiers et de Montigny
et Impossibilité au retour des nouveaux Gouverneurs La Vesle
et Valdec dordonné aux deux derniers de me venir joindre pour
apprendre par leur bouches les détail de Ce qui S'étoit passé
Et d'envoyer deux des Officiers du S.r de Villebois qui Sont officiers
dans Ces Troupes pour remplir la place des deux autres pendant
Ces absences afin que le Service ne souffre point

J'ay Examiné depuis tout Ce que Mr. Dit Et trouvé que les
Commandements de Cette dernière ne provenoit principalement
que de Certaines picques et bagatelles auxquelles dans la suite
Selon J'ai quelques petit Interêts particuliers Et aussy après
Son avoir fait M.r Forbin Ce primander comme des Subalternes
et malgré toujours grand pas que Cette Injustice fassent
des plaintes Contraires, et mêtre Jamais des ordres que Vous
me faites Honneur de me mander que Vous donnez au S.r
de Villiers, et Luy reprochant selon qu'il Se devoit Sy
Mobligeois par Sa Conduite, a Vous faire Connoitre qu'il n'y
eut pas de foi, j'ay Cru pouvoir Les envoyer reprendre Leurs
emplois, et qu'ils Vinssent dans Vos meilleures Intelligences,
après leur assurance qu'ils me donnerent Et les reglements que
que j'ay fait Sur Chacun des articles qui étoient Sujet a faire
Cette Contestations, Et Sans Sont Ceux que j'ay pu prendre

qui pourroient Venir dans la Suite à leur Candeur de nouveaux
Ordres

M.r le Marquis de Chaux qui doit estre encore plus informé
que je ne suis de la Conduite de M.r de Villebois, m'a promis
de Confirm par lettres quil n'aura que je ne puis que joindre
mon témoignage a celuy quil Vous en pourra rendre

Il m'avoit proposé de luy laisser la Liberté de donner des permissions
aux anglois qui Voudroient Venir prendre du bois a Condition qu'ils
puissent le faire en cette Saison jusques au mois de
Septembre, Et il me represente que j'avois autrefois mandé à
ceux qui Commandoient a l'Acadie qu'ils les pouvoient faire.
Mais Comme Nous estions alors en pleine paix avec les
Anglois, Et que le seul motif qui m'avoit porté étoit pour
assurer au Roy de plus en plus la possession de l'Acadie,
en tirant des anglois Une espece de reconnoissance, dont ils
se dispensoient quand ils Voudroient, puisque je n'estois pas en
état de les en empescher, J'ay pensé que dans des temps aussy
delicats que ceux cy, et ou la guerre est si fortement allumée,
je ne devois rien decider de mon chef et attendre sur cela Vos
ordres qu'il Vous plaira de m'envoyer, afin d'en informer ensuite
le S.r de Villebois, auquel j'ay cependant mandé de surseoir
a donner ces permissions

J'ay pas manqué de Communiquer a M.r de Champigny
la lettre que Vous me faites l'honneur de m'ecrire pour
l'Acadie.

Il est Vray que le S.r Bernard Baudouin Chirurgien Major de la
Ville de Quebec m'avoit quelque apprehension que le grand
Chemin qu'il a de tous ses malades et les assistances qu'il donne
aux plus pauvres aux depens meme quelques fois de sa
bourse, n'aient Ebranlé M.r Lanbedan et Moy Jumeau

Costre ordre par moyen de Lug procurer quelque chose. Sur
Les produit des Congés, et la grande somme de provision
et Charles et arrivée des Gouverneurs aux Iles Anglaises
Paroissiaux qui Composoient sa flotte, Vous apprendrez
Les risques quelle a Couru à La hauteur des Açores, ou elle
y rencontra Une Centaine de gros de Gros Vaisseaux de laquelle
La Bonne Conduite et La fermeté, que fit paroistre Mr Duc
Prouva Lug donna Moyen de le Reconnoistre

Les Vents Contraires et pluvieux qui a cause Une Tempête
Sont Cause qui n'a pu arriver Lez que le dernier de Septembre
dans La Rade que nous manquions generalement des Couleurs
Choses et que nous Continuions à Essuyer des Grains
Affreux et

Et Selon possible que les Gouverneurs particuliers des Iles
au lieu aucun Vingt de malheureuse, Cela apporta beau
Coup d'Obstacle à Ce Voyage, par ce qu'arrivant si Tard, on ne
pas Cru Lug Devoir Commencer toutes les affaires avant Leur départ

Pour Essayer de faire Un si Bon Usage de la Continuation
des graces que Sa Majesté nous accorde dans Ses Lettres
Patentes dont Je ne doute, que Si elle Vous a paru Satisfait de
ma Conduite jusque a present, J'espere quelle l'Sera encore
Davantage dans la Suite, n'ayant en Vue que la gloire
de Ses armes et La prospérité de la Colonie

Et J'ay eu en effet de Certaines rencontres qui Sont
Contre mes Sentiments Contraires à mes Reflexions et Connoissances
de Certaines Personnes qui Souvent en Cet Etat Veulent
raisonner de la guerre, et font des Choses qui ne Sont pas
de leur ressort, J'ay eu du moins L'avantage que mes Pensées
ont toujours, Et que je n'ay rien entrepris, qui n'ait eu Issue
Favorable Succès, aussi ay je Essayé de prendre toutes les

precautions possibles, quand jay voulu les evanouir, a Cet
Ce qui a fait que Lors quon ma proposé de reclamer de Sorma,
ou je jugeois quon ne pouvoit marcher dassez grandes
Jay cru les devoir reunir a dautres troupes, Et jay pensé a ce
quon eut pris les mesures qui devoient precedes Cette excursion,
pour ne rien faire expres a quelques hasards pres quon
debvoit en Voir seul pour tous les avantages que nous avions
en depuis six années

Et a meme raison ma fait encore retarder Cette marche
generale de toutes nos forces pour aller combattre les habitans, Et a
Conc nos Sauvages alliez, pour aller combattre Et
a M. Le Comte Dunontagné, pour ce que jay cru quil
Seroit bien difficile et bien hazardeux de les tuer dans les
Conjonctures ou nous avions est. Et un dernier avantage, pour le
peu de troupes que nous avions, Et dont beaucoup ne Sont
pas Capables de Bien agir subsistes, Et quil fallut attendre
que Vous en eussiez augmenté les nombres, pour ne pas
laisser Et payer ce, proyer Son aux anglois Et les Sauvages
Lattaquer pour ce fait, Son aux Hamands de Manath Et
Dorangez, Et a peut nous avoir laissé mordre aux Iroquois
Et les Sauvages Sur Montreal ou nous N'aurions rien
a leur opposer, outre que jay toujours jugé necessaire davoir
Ou bien debvoir, nous reduire une partie des Sauvages
dont on ne peut se passer pour Cette expedition aussi
Eloignée, Et pour Sauver des troupes, en Cas quon fut plus
de resistance quon nen a Eu, Et que les anglois
Se joignissent aux Iroquois, Comme il leur Eut été facile
pour peu que Lentreprise durast, on fut pourSuivy Et de
retirant

Et ne jay jamais aussy bien Compris quelles grandes Vilib
Cela nous apporteroit, puisque Si les Ennemis ne nous

ne nous attendrons pas dans leurs Villages comme ils le
pourront faire ce que qu'ils nous font pas en les engageant appeller
les Anglois à leur secours. Nous ne pourrons au plus
brûler quelques pieux des palissades, qu'ils retiendront
plusieurs quinze jours après, au fourneau leurs blés de Inde,
dans les Valeurs Voisines et les assistans du lieu reparoitront
bientôt la partie

Exemples de ce qui est arrivé après l'expédition que fit M.r
de Sainmille aux Montagnes Rustiffe assez, que je
dis, quelques a Peu près dissent quelles a produit pour les
Sauvages, il faut Convenir que la destruction d'Ils Villages
Croquoit nuit par ce qui nous déchiroit et Leurs
Incursions, quelque fois Nous autant a craindre pour nous
quand ils se trouvoient retirés à 150 lieues au delà de Quebec
que lors qu'ils nous environnoient dans les Villages
des nôtres, Mais que le Moyen le plus facile et des moindres
dépenses pour y Venir a bout, est de Continuer a les tourmenter
et jusqu'à ce qu'ils fassent la Soumission de Sortir, quelle nous
sortie de Leurs Villages, soit pour la pêche ou pour la
Chasse, ny hazarder de faire quelques grandes Entreprises,
de peur d'exposer en leur absence, Leurs Femmes
et Enfans restants dans leurs Villages Ce qu'ils feroient
plus facilement, ils se Sentiroient davantage dans les Terres, C
et Moins a Vue plus longue porte de nous, et Forte que
Je ne doute, pour qu'ils Suivant Cette Conduite, et Les faisant
Sentir journellement par nos Sauvages dautant ou ne leur
Force et Venir bientôt de bonne foy nous demander la paix
par Ce qu'ils Connoissent qu'ils leur est la leur Subsistance
dépend de leurs Terres aux Nous et dans notre protection

Cet Assujettissement du fort Frontenac me mettra en pouvoir

desireux (d'que je) marques, puisque Si Vous faut Si j'puis y faire transporter a ses frais des Vuures pour la subsistance des Troupes que je jugeray a propos de faire monter, j'iray en etat de tout entreprendre aux risques, dangers plus facilement non sauvages a des Contributions particulieres. Sous les frequentes, et Vous assurez d'Vne recolte, et m'assures de bien y donner Ordre dans peu Lors qu'on jugera a propos de Leur Semdre a nos Troupes pour Vne marche generale, Ce qui subsistera ne pourra mieux que par Bayard et par Vne Espece de Blinde

(Tout ces considerations qui m'ont toujours persuade que le Rabbissement de ces poste etoit d'Vne indispensable necessite Je pouvois encore y en adjouter beaucoup d'autres Si j'eusse voulu parler d'Vne Loy longues discutions Et qui Vous feroient Connoistre que dans les nombres de Ceux qui Son jugements Et qui pour elles Se jugeront encore, Il y en a de Les plus grossiers, et de Lus subtils particuliers, peu degardes pour le bien public, et moins encore pour les Interets des armes du Roy

(Je Sçais que les Inconvenients qu'on y reliera dans leur Suites me justifieront auprez de Vous du Zele grand attachement que Jay toujours eu a Celles pensee, Et que je ne puis m'empescher de Louer a feu Mr. de Seignelay, Lors que je remue ces papiers, Et qui se rendist a mes raisons a pris quelques unes des Siennes discutees, En tout cas Si Vous n'estes pas dans l'Sentiment Sentiments, je Suis prest de Subir toute la Correction que Vous me Voudrez faire

(Pardonnez moy Sil Vous plaist o Monseigneur Si j'ose prendre la liberte de Vous dire que je ne Croys pas en avoir merite Sur Ce qui se Si passe au Conseil, ny Sur les Vehemences

qu'on m'aurait, dy auoir Eu

(O)

e n'ay pas Laissé dauoir Lait connoistre a Mr de Beaujeu
dans ces temps la (O) que je prendrois de la (O)audeur Et du
desir de quelques Vns de ceux qui les (O)omposoient Et a Les
(O)ire ainsy que je (O)roiois qu'il y auoit de l'apparence du remedes
aux abus Introduits en mal, et Vtile Et soignement on y Voit
Vrai temoignage Et Les Vns dans ce Tribunal fait qu'a la
Verité auant que d'aller au (O)on. je ne Luy connoissois pas
Tout (O)e que j'y dis de bonne foy, et Vrai dans il n'y devoit pas
Etre pris pas (O) qui ny Scauoit la substance pas plusieurs
Connoissances que j'auois auec Luy la dessus }

Pour ce qui regarde la Liberté des suffrages, je defis qui que
(O) soit de Mr Le (O)on de me prouuer qu'il y aye jamais fait
la moindre demarche qui ait pu Luy faire (O)roire que je
Voulois Lire mes sentimens dans Leurs opinions, Et Lors n'appellerois
mes sentimens que Lorsque j'auois proposé Vne ou quatre fois Seulement
dans des affaires qui regardoient le public ou quelques
particuliers, et qui me paroissoient difficiles qu'on opinast
Sur le reglement a fin de pouuoir faire plus de reflection. Vous
Scauez mieux que personne quelles sont la pratiques la-
dessus dans tous les Parlements, Mais elle ont Leurs
Leurs raisons qui les empeschent de Leur donner cette
Jurisprudence agreable

(O)

Egard des (O)ins prestollet qui Mr L'Eueque m'a donné
(O)n Vue chose si risible que je n'ay jamais Eu qu'en la
suite tournes a mon Desauantage, Mais que celle d'auoir
matiere de me Joüir a ceux qui en auroient droit par les
Vœux de Mr L'Eueque auoit Voulu me Croire et Sur mes Lettres
Consolez que l'amitié qu'il me temoignoit alors me donnoit

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Comme la liberté de luy donner son voutes les Lieux qui luy
ont Sté Ecclesiastiques ou Seculiers pour Leur Juridiction, et la
Continuation desquelles je leur ay par cy devant accordé, il
qu'a la fin ou il a supposé, il n'aurait pas fait bon des
faire Sentir desormais, et Vous le devez Connoistre assez
pour Sçavoir qu'il ne Sera jamais longtemps Ce qui Se trouvera
luy Contraire

Je Souhaite que Cet Edit produise tout l'effet que Sa Majesté s'y est proposé par
Ses reglemens qu'elle en doit faire empescher la Continuation
de Cette Conduite et des Scandales qu'elle Cause

Comme je ne me mesleray Seulement que de ce qui regarde la Conservation de
Cet Estat dans la Tranquilité, et que je ne me donne de garde de toucher
aux matieres de la Conscience, qui ne me Sont pas connues, et
dont je ne me mesle point, Si ce n'est pour Les Soumettre
Entierement aux Decisions de l'Eglise, et que je ne me Sers de
mon authorité que pour faire executer ce qu'elle aura reglé
et Conclu, je ne Doute point que tous les gens de bien ne
me Secondent dans mes intentions, et que Tout le monde ne
Se range a son devoir, Si je ne me trompe dans le jugement que
je fais de mes Sujets, je ne Doute point que la plus grande
partie ne Soit dans ces Sentimens, et que le petit nombre
de ceux qui Seront portés a la revolte ne Soit contraint
de rentrer dans le devoir, et de Se Soumettre a mon
authorité, quand on verra que je ne Suis point capable
de me laisser Surprendre aux artifices de ceux qui
Sont accoutumés de tromper les Princes foibles, et
qui ne Sont pas capables de Soutenir leur Autorité
par eux mesmes, et que je ne me Sers de mon
Conseil que pour m'aider de leurs lumieres, et
non pas pour me laisser gouverner par eux, et
que je ne me Sers de mon Autorité que pour
faire executer ce qu'ils auront reglé, et
Conclu, et que je ne me mesle de rien
moy mesme, et que je ne me laisse
point aller a la foiblesse de
Souffrir que personne
s'en mesle

2

o Mrs Evesques a qu'elz y etoyent venuz, qu'ilz procurans general
y a la hardiesse de nre chambre ignorez ce qu'a peu cela
en ung estat de Violence, veu ce que des personnes qui ont eu
part a la chose en deguisent a Paris, Mesme nos Seaux
beaucoup d'articles a ce des gens

avec Incertitude en ung estat de la decision que Sa Majesté
estoit sur le faict de la Religion qui Est en trouble dans le Royaume
que Son authorité n'y a pas eté bien Establie d'avoir
Convocqué ces Etats Generaux pour y pourveoir a quoy ilz
Estoient Et a quoy ilz Estoient obligez par leurs Cayers
Et Instructions, Et qu'ilz Estoient venuz pour Cela
en ung temps de Calamité plus que Jamais, Et qu'ilz
Estoient Tous Interessez a la Conservation de leur Estat
Et que bien Loin d'affecter de faire Schisme dans l'Eglise
Ilz auroient desiré qu'elle n'y fust Encores Survenue,
Et que Sa Majesté Souhaitoit qu'Elle y fust remise,
Et Ces Remonstrances qui n'Estoient de tout Elles dans Les
Registres des Estats qu'Elles Estoient Et Les Soumettre aux
Lumieres pour Estre Communiquez aux Communautez qui Viendroient après
eux, Et que Ceux qui Composoient alors Le Conseil n'y
Apportoient Pas occasion de Leur Blasme, comme Elle n'en Fault
Et ayt Esté Ceux de qui Les affaires ont Esté Encloueur au Con
des parties, Et encore Leurs procez a Leurs procuratrices
Elle Voulant Les y poursuivre

Sur Quoy Voyant que Toute Sorte D'Esprit ordi
naire a desirer ou Vouloir a quelque prix que ce fust Luy
faire son procez nonobstant toutes recusations, prises a partie
et Beaucoups d'autres inutilitez dont Les Informations qu'on auroit
faites Estoient pleines, Et sans avoir Egard aux Requestes
qu'il Estoit pour Les jours, Et pour lesquelles il demandoit

Invocation. Vous assurez au Cons.l du Roy je crois n.e pouvoir
m'empescher d'aller au Conseil sans Elles qui me presente ex
particulier pour avoir accez a moy et de dire a Son M.te que
je n'estois pas qualifié pour assister au Conseil ou l'
on envoye ces affaires en France comme je le demandois
si comme elles avoient déja donné ordre d'envoyer Elles des Cour
les ainsi si que Cependant y avoit deja Deux mois
que le Sceau fut mettre en prison fallois les faire sortir
afin qu'il puisse servir a ces Seiges pendant la Campagne
en les assurant que je les envoie remettre aussitost qu'Elles
Substitutions de la Cour me seront données comme il l'envoye dem.
et M.te Seigo comme vous me le marquez pour
mes Lettres ordres que vous aurez donné la devise

Vous avez veu d'une maniere M.te Lyonnais et Moy
depuis le départ des Vaisseaux de Canada dernier que vous
Manez pour je croy la Ligue rompue d'aucuns pleins
(Cette Com.n Intelligence) selon toutes les apparences ser
a confirmé encore davantage dans les suites a prendre que
Vous nous Saluez Bonheur de Nous mander a Lyon et a
Sautre) et je ne prendray point pour cela des nouveaux
Sentimens d'Estimation pour luy, Car Com.e qui n'est passé
n'a pas été capable de les Etouffer, ainsy Monseigneur
Vous me devez estre de ma part en aucune Inquietude des Lor
desseins Non plus que Sno Moy Secretaire, et les autres
personnes qui m'approchent de la maniere conduite et equite
dont elle est use qu'on n'a pu Vous donner des premieres
a pas qui assurement je ne me laisse ny ne me laissay tousjours
par le Grand que Sa Majesté a accordé a plusieurs
officiers de Ce grade augmentera sans doute le zele qu'elle

au pouvoir de Vous Jouir avec bien plus de nombre des obligations dont je Vous Suis redevable par la Considération particulière que Vous me Jtes pour Ceux que Vous m'avez recommandés, et je ne doute pas qu'elle ne les engage encore à de Nouvelles démonstrations de reconnoissance et d'attachement pour Votre Majesté. Son agrément fait l'unique objet de mes désirs, et je me trouverois heureux si je pouvois par mes efforts et mes travaux contribuer à la gloire de Votre Règne.

J'ai appris par Monseigneur le Comte de Provence avec Votre Remède de Quinquina et Votre Bonté ordinaire, la grâce que Vous me daignez faire de m'accorder la permission de me rendre aux Eaux de Barèges qui Vous me prescrivez. Cette nouvelle grâce ajoute encore à celle que Vous m'avez déjà faite en m'accordant la Survivance de la gratification que Vous avez obtenue pour moi en Juin dernier pour l'Hyver dernier. Je vous avoue d'Hybeaucoup plus grand merite que je n'ai pas et dont je puis bien plus Considérablement Jouir à présent. Leurs Appointements, pour ce qui me regarde, sont plus que suffisants pour mes besoins, et qui augmentent ma reconnoissance pour toutes les Attachements particuliers que j'ai pour Votre Personne et qui est à toute épreuve. Je profiterai avec empressement de la première occasion que Vous daignerez favorable d'entretenir Sa Majesté pour la supplier de Songer à mes Services, et je serai heureux si Elle veut bien reconnoître par quelque chose d'honorable et de solide mes soins attentifs aux moins

d'Inquietudes Les decisions quelle Voudra faire de ma destinée

Je N'ay pas besoin de Vous repeter Icy que dans Lequel on se
trouve il y a des gens que je Souhaitte Voir bien grand Et bien
agreablement Et qui Les Choses Tirent en Longueur Je ne Veux
que bien Et Etat de Joye Et Jouissance des Avantages qu'on me
procurera

Je Veux Aussi Mandemens encore assez de force Et de Vigueur
pour Les mettre, Et pour ne Vous pas attirer de reproches
de Leur avoir demandé pour Une personne qui n'y Servit
Rien a Quoi Bon

Je Viens d'Recevoir Votre Lettre de M.r de Gromillant avant
L'arrivée des nos Vaisseaux qui m'ont apporté La Copie des
ordres que Vous Leur Envoyez, Il Vous rendra Compte
de L'Etat de Son Gouvernement par Et qui Les mande qui
a Ete Son Congé pour passer en France

Je ne manqueray pas Lors qu'il partira Un Batiment de
Quebec pour plaisance D'y envoyer Les Bois que nous pourons
Couper pour Les Fortifications qu'on y fait Suivant Les
memoires que Jay dont Il manquera, ou Celuy qui Le
Laissera pour y Commander en Son absence

Si Les Navires Le Roy arrivent en Octobre Je me Servirai
de la liberté que Vous me donnez de Choisir Celuy des deux
qui Sera Le plus propre pour Croiser a l'Entrée des Nosbe-
golfes, ou ma deja dit que La Bonsonne se portoit par Son-
bien La Voile, Cependant nous ne Laisserons pas de nous en
Servir du mieux que Nous pourons

Vous Sçavez Monseigneur Et qui Je medoie de Jay
donné L'Honneur de Vous mander Sur Le fait des Congez

des officiers Et que j'avois pris la Liberté de Vous représenter
que Le seul moyen d'empêcher la grande démangeaison qu'elles
ont de gratter en grattes selon le Conseil qu'on m'avoit donné
plus d'égratigner a ceux qui y Prendroient garde et solliciter
Ce qui a que je leur ay encore déclaré de Votre part Ainsi
Je (Croy que Vous n'avez pas jugé à propos d'elles aimés)

(Cependant le mal augmentoit aux premiers Substances que
Mr. de Maupeou me faisoit de leur promettre de gratter sur
les nouvelles qu'il a receues de l'Indisposition où estoit Mad.
de Soubarbans ne pouvant sortir de Lyquelle
Cas (Croy) sans approcher plus près d'elles

(Cependant) Mad. Lyonne qui le mandroit Cette année Ce
pas par les Lettres qu'il m'a fait Voir de Mondidier Vostre fils
Il m'a paru qu'on n'y laissoit La Liberté qu'on auroit
souhaitté qu'il eut pu prendre plus de goust qu'il ne fait
pour Ce pays, a la rigueur duquel Sa Santé a peine a
s'accoutumer, Il y a eu depuis qu'il y est arrivé Vne Conduite
bien Sage, et en tout particulier Jay tout Lieu Sujet de
mander des nouvelles

(Celle de Mr. de Crisafy est aussy Si bonne à Sy distinguer
que Je (Croy que Vous ne Souhaitez pour Maumaux que
Je (Continue) a Vous les recommander, Et que Je ne me
Prie pour de Vous supplier de leur procurer quelque chose
qui rende Leur demeure meilleure) Leur Naissance Et Leur
Merite Jamais Engagea Sa Majesté, a ne les pas oublier
Comme Vous me faites L'honneur de me mander quelles Vous
Lauoit fait Espérer

(Me La demande que le Gouverneur de Bayonne m'avoit faites
Touchant ces deux Cadets est Luy accordée Ou pas pour pour
qu'il puisse envoyer quelqu'vn Jay Ballet de Lépichanges Cet

(Copie) N° 4

prisonniers, Il luy en fut expedié un qui Rapella de Varennes a Bastion qu'après le depart du Sr Blois Pluyne pour la Nouvelle Angleterre, Celuy qui Commande en sa place ne pas laissé de depescher un Calesche sur lequel il a fait Embarquer dix prisonniers garnys d'un Sergent, un Anglois, et la Grenadier du Roy et Royal qui avoient été pris il y a cinq ans, Sur quoi il a rendu a Montreal et Celle place par un Capitulation qu'il a gardée, pour Il m'assure par sa lettre qu'il n'a pu Rien davantage pour le present Sujet je Croy qu'il a fait tout ce qui a été en son pouvoir, je luy ay marqué par la Copie que je luy fait de Gentilhomme qu'il nous Envoye pour Traiter de Cette Echange une fois de Sa part a se proportionner pour les rendre Sure a Varennes Mais Il y a bien des difficultés par Rapport a un grand nombre des Canadiens de Mr. Wanath a deranger, avec qui Nous avons encore plus d'affaire qu'avec Celuy de Bastion et qui Nous sont Independants, Lorsque j'ay rendu a Lamy prochaine a Son mon Cette Negotiation, Lors qu'il me sera apparu de ces pouvoirs, Cependant j'ay rendu pour Cette fois Un nombre Cy, pour au dessus des prisonniers qui nous a amenés afin de leur faire Connoitre qui Nous les avons toujours Surpassés en douceur et en Humanité Je Vous envoye toutes les pieces qui Concernent Cette affaire

Je ne doute pas a Cuitte) Monseigneur de Vous mander que Mr le Chev de Callieres a reçu favorablement Son Retour dans ses Commandemens de Montreal, qu'on a pour eux agis avec plus de prudence d'Equité et de Sagesse qu'il Sait, et qu'il Sera digne des recompenses que les Cour luy donnera comme

Comme je me Dispose a Repasser en France Vous faire Cette Lettre Il nous Sera arrivé a Rochelle et dans Chez Bastion on Luy a donné pour Matelots des Nouvelles de St

De la Motte Cadillac qui Commandoit a Missilimakinac, que
medoit que Les Iroquois qui m'avoient quité en la Traite, qui s'etoient avancés
a Missilimakinac deux de leurs Capitaines, pour y amener
a peu pres trente Cabanes pour y vendre a Mr. mon fils nombre
que les Iroquois leurs avoient, pour la leur Villages, pour engager
les Siens Communs a faire la paix avec eux, ce que Mr. de la Motte
avoit engagé par toutes sortes de moyens d'empecher que Cet
Capitaines ne fussent Couler, et Voila qui n'y avoit pas de
bon, qui n'avoit pour Voulu accorder a Cet Conseil que leurs
Chefs Communs y avoit Mr. Comme, et qu'apres avoir
refusé a Cillas que Les avoient pris pour Scavoir Leurs
Intentions la dessus, et qu'ils avoient repondu qu'il n'avoit ordre que
de leur parler de guerre, et non de paix, Les Sauvages voyant
ne faire de Capitaines des Esclaves, pour rapporter Leurs Collier
que je leur avois refusé, a peu avoit fait tout Les reproches que
mavois leur perfidie, et leur Trahison, Comme vous le Verrez
plus au long dans La Suite de la grande relation que je vous Envoye
(Elle N° 6)
et de Sauvages qui m'ont temoigné n'y Vouloir point
entrer dans Cet Entreprise du Printemps, le prie d'obtenir toujours
a ma Voix)

Mr. de la motte a qui j'en ay donné avis, voyoit de prophiter
des bons Sentiments dans lesquels Cet devoient des retourner,
et de diviser Leurs Nations dans Laube, pour empecher La
Conclusion de cette affaire qui est de la derniere Importance,
quoique je Vis bien Les Iroquois Capables moins d'introduire
trouble en Canada La Commerce des Francois y devoit
entierement rentrer, et par Consequent tout La Colonie.

(Elle N° 7)
La longueur que Les Bureaux qui est la nation la plus interessé

(Cotte BB

(de tout, Dame ce dessus, pour l'Esperance quyl a dauoir dire
(Marchandise angloise a beaucoup meilleur marché que n.tre
(premiere dame a la Françoise, pour plusieurs raisons, et principalem.t
(pour la difficulté qu'oy a fait au Hagueney, Ire amener dernierem.t
de retour a cette grande Cadoze pour estre perdu Ce que les
anglois n'ont garde de refuser, Et pour ce suis pour inquietter,
(pour le Siege de Lame de Vie, par ses Missionnaires comme ilz
(l'ont entrepris plus que jamais et pour ce moyen tout
a fait oublier nonobstant toutes les renonciations qu'ilz F.t
(de la Mothe leur font de la Couronne, et Fraditude quyl apporte
(d'empescher tout Sorte de desordre ne doutant pour quelle
ne leur y fournisse les abondances, a un Ire laisse dans Rome
(plaine et entiere Liberté

Ce dit a Mr. de la Mothe me mande quyl se donne L'honneur de Vous
escrire et de Vous informer de tout ce quyl sceait la dessus, qui est
Conforme a Ce que Vous me mandez de corriger les mots
de ma lettre, quelques choses qu'oy Vous puisse dire d'ailleurs, C'est
Vn homme qui sait fort bien son devoir, et qui est sage prudent
et peu d'Ire plus particulier que ne Voudroient de certains gens
aux Espaignes, Il a a Viure, Il Vous adresse aussy Vn placet
que Vous Voudrez bien que j'appuye de mon Temoignage par ce
que j'Ire dois a la Verité, et aux devoirs quyl rend

(Cotte BB

a Mon Secretaire et Monseigneur prend la Liberté de Vous
en ce peu escrire aussy Vn autre. Il y a desja Longtemps que Je
Vous aurois supplié de luy Vouloir faire donner des appointements
Comme tous les Secretaires des Commandements de Reine en
ont pour faire, et je suis persuadé que Vous Jaurez fait, Si ce
n'estoit Super obtenu pour mon Vn Estat Major a la Campagne
de mon Garder sans les debourser, dans lequel Estat
Sa Majesté m'a Engagé, et Ilz m'y attendant que les Super
deviennent plus favorables. Ce que je Vous demande par mesme
moyen mon Secretaire, n'ayant qu'Vn Simple mot a dire pour
qui n'a Vous Coustera rien, et qui Luy Sera Vne marque de la

satisfaction que Vous auez dun Soldat qui merite La pay
Conseque a Lon Employ Ce quon y peut faire aux gens
de desobeissance a dautres qui font

Il y a Icy Long on quelle affaire que je Suis obligé pour
necessité de faire passer en Conseil pour cause de Lan manque
Soldat et des affaires qui y Sont faites et qui auroient du estre
punies plus diligemment, y on Les auroit poussez a bout par
faute du S.r de Conseil Ligilmain n'en plus a La Visite
Volontaire e Blanc Il est tombé dans Cy Si grand delire
rendant La Lanssir que depuis quil est Icy, Les accez de folie
quil a Sont Continuelz, et n'ont peu de relasches, de Sorte que
Vous Voyez bien quil est Fort difficile de rendre aucun Jugement
au e Blanc
ex e Tout appellé Chauny et Cy Lauallan, qui par deux ou
trois fois a fait Tirer Lepee a quelqun Vne de Ses Camarades
a dont Il auroit fallu faire Le dernier Exemple, Si je n'auois
fait Semblant de Ignorer, e Blanc en donnant lieu Il a eu
accusé dauoir Voulu Violer Une fille dont La Mere et Les
parents en porte Leur plainte a Mr Lyonnais qui n'a peu
Lempescher de Les Coucher Luy, et Luy faire Son procez

Le S.r de Ragotiere est allé Loin qui apres auoir eu deux ou trois
demeslez auec Le Capitaine des Gardes et Leur auoir fait
aussy Tirer L'Epee Sans aucun Sujet de prendre querelle auec Le S.r
de Lyonnais Capne qui est a Rouen de Mr Ragueneau Con.er
d'Estat dans Cy lieu ou Les Gardes Estoient Campez Cpour
attendre Les Ennemis au Sujet d'Une place que Le dernier auoit
prise, et quelque S.r de la ragotiere estant apres Luy Voulant
auoir e Blanc dans attendre La decision que les S.rs de Lyonnais
demandoit qui fut Le Commandant, Le premier se mit en Estat
de Leur faire, et appellant Son Soldat Luy aborda Lautre
Pistolle a La main, et Le Luy tira de Sorte quil Luy fit Une

Sans qui Lanbe de Lourna Le Coup du pistollet aux Chz bras dou-
Le Coup passa entre Les Cuisses. Il y a Le Coulonel gar de
de la Cau Le Sr D. Mouz Commandan agan Ch. apuly de Le
Cheual a agan fait arrester Les Srs de la Ragotiere, Comme
Il estoit aussy L'Epé dud. Sr de Lymillian, Et prenan Le
de Carassans de Ceux qui Lenvironnoient Les Vns par derrie
Le Sr D. Mouz La Cauchaud pour la decharge dun La
Lesd. Sr Duezes de Lymillian qui auroit tiran Le Coup, Et dix
officiers qui Le Commandoient prez de Luy ne Les arrestan garcuny
en Le tuan Eux mesmes, Et qu'aian agrea pardonnez au
Major dez faire Les Informations que Je Luy pour Voulu
porter au Cons. de Guerre, par Cequ'il Lauroit fallu juger
a Sa rigueur, Et que Je Luy Voulu Epargner en Considration
d'Vn personn. a qui Il M allie, Et que La Chanson debe
auprez de Vous

Dun Cr dannon qui Se nomme Bouchenin des affaires Et
encor Beaucoup plus Vilains Etant accusé dauoir empoisonné
Vne Fois Sa femme, Et detre dans Le dessein n'ayant pas
reussy de Lempoisonner, par Vne passion desordonné qu'il a pour
Vne petite fille qu'on Croit Lauoir Sollicité a Cela. Daures
Circonstances de Lesprouue agrat, Ils Sont tous deux en Suite
et en Estat a faire Leur procez par Contumace

Vous Voyez bien Monseigneur que Cet Sortes de gens Ne
Nous Font guere proffit, et qu'il Est bon et Necessaire
de plustost qu'on peut, par Cequ'Cela Retient de la diuision
et du desordre dans Vn Corps d'officiers, qui daillleurs Est fort
Bon Vaillant tout dans Tout par faite Intelligence

Cet placet me donneroit moyen des bonnes pour Ceux que nous
auons desia de Surnumeraires, et pour Ceux que Vous nous
auez enuoyez encore par Les dernier Vaisseaux. Ainsy
Je Espere que Vous Voudrez bien nu pas pourtant a fin
de empescher que cet Incommodité Narrive plus Cau ne
Sçachant pour quelle Raison Vous Voyez Interrompre la depesse

Je remplit Les places aussi tost quelles Sont Vacantes Comme
que Vous auez jusques Icy Imaginé auoir agreable que Je
fisse, pour Esquiper les Vaisseaux du Roy, ou Souffrir et y en uoy
Sprouuer pour, Et Je Si fort Sachaux a Embarrasser pour
tout Lors que Jay donné ma Commission, et que Jy demande
La Confirmation, que daubre Vienen pourroit dire me Suiure
Imployer que Jay déja donnéz, et qu'Il y a quelque fois Cy
en qui les Exercent Esqui nous a obligé pour ne les pas degrader
dey faire payer quelque Vn Sur Lexhaord.ce et La guerre, quand
on n'a pas Sommé de places pour les mettre

Ajouté a Monseigneur a Cette depesche Un Memoire
de quelques officiers particuliers qui Vous font quelques
demander mes quelles Je Vous Supplie dauoir Egard

Le S.r de Ballifre Major de Quebec a Garde de la Marine
ma dit que Vous auiez fait Espoir a Mr. Le premier de Luy
accorder Cy Brieue d'Aydes de Major de la Marine, Il est
homme de Merite qui Sert depuis Longtemps, Et qui est digne
de Cette grace

Je ne Sçaurois aussy m'empescher de Vous recommander
Lauancement des S.rs De Muy et de Dumeloyer Capne
en pied dont le premier a beaucoup d'ancienneté et Seruices et
en a rendu de bien Considerables en ce pays, et l'autre Sert
aussy depuis bien longtemps et est parent proche de Mr
de Montmagny et Vn des meilleurs officiers que
Nous ayons Icy

Pour Vous auoir recommandé a Monseigneur Les affaires
des Habitans, Vous Voudrez bien que Je Vous die Cy mot de
Cette affaire ou Je pense auoir quelque Interest. Vous Sauez la Bonté
de faire Establir Les fondemens pour La Continuation des
ouurages du Chaud de Quebec, Et mauez donné par la Memoire
dy pouuoir loger Sans que Jaurois dû Sur Les Carreaux, Mais

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pour son Entière perfection. Il sayon nécessaire que Vous
Vous Lussiez bien encore pendant deux ou trois années Continuer
à Joindre de nouvelles Eaux grandes. Vous n'aurez pour de-
grez à Cet ouvrage que Cette dernière Jonction achevée
et des Eaux Ceux qui Sont Vu pourront Vous en rendre
témoignage

Quelque Longue que Soit déjà ma Lettre, je ne Sçaurois
Monseigneur La finir, Sans Vous renouveller Les
assurances de La Gratitude que je Conserveray toujours
de toutes Les bontez que Vous me témoignez, Sans Vous
en demander La Continuation, et Sans Vous prier de croire qu'on
ne Sçauroit être avec Vn devouement plus parfait Et
Vn plus profond respect

Monseigneur

(X) Lundi 24 Novembre 1695

Vostre très humble Très obeissant
et Très obligé Serviteur
Fontenac

Je Vous envoye deux marques Monseigneur que je ne pouvois

par S'Etre debarassé aux plus dispuste et d'habileté de la
Flote Ennemie qu'avoit fait Mr Dart Vroux son Lieutenant
qui estoit Sr de Voutron et par M. de L'Estrille et de Champigny
son Enseigne, tous fort bien secondé, Mr Jukudam ne doute
pas avoir eu Satisfaction mediocre de Vous en fils aux
de St Domingue lesquelles qu'ils ayent paroisbe, Ils sont
tous fort bonnestes gens et Exquis dans leurs Employ et aux de
quels Vous avez parfaite Intelligence et Vne entiere
Subordination, ce qui fait que l'Vnion en fait beaucoup mieux

Je ne Vous recommande pas davantage le Sr de Bonaventure
ne doutant point apres Exque Vous me faites l'honneur de me
mander Vous Voyez que Jl a pu Exiger tous les ordres dont
Vous l'avez Chargé aussy Heureusement quil avoit deja
Commencé, Jl ne trouve des Effets de Exque Vous luy avez
fait Espérer pour son avancement

Agréable Monseigneur que je Vous demande pour
le Sr de Pleuy Lieutenant Vx brevet d'Aide Major de la Ville
de Montreal, Jl en fait depuis quatre ans les fonctions sous
le Major de la meme Ville, qui ne peut seul Suffire et Executer
tous les ordres du bonnement, dans les Continuels mouvements
quil fait faire jour et Nuit tant au dedans qu'au dehors, Je peut
Vous assurer que le Sr de Pleuy en fait faire lors a aucun
officier le meilleur que nous ayons Vu, et Nul ne peut Concurrable
Comme Jl peut resister aux fatigues, et aux peines quil s'donne
sans prendre presque de repos, Il merite assurement notre
Estime et les brevet d'Aide Major, Mais encore quelque
appointement ou gratification qui y soit attaché.

Le Sr Boucher de Grandpré Major de Trois Rivieres prend
la liberté de Vous écrire cy Lettre, et de Vous demander
Monseigneur par grace Singuliere que Vous Voulussiez

Sauges Lur assemblee quyl a dit Sa Lieutenance reformée
en gratiffication, Il en Etoit venu auant que Vous Leussiez Es-
Sommé de Celle de Mayor dont Lur assemblee Sont Si-
mediatement quelz Sen Sont Retirez par la luz ostee quyl
Estoit impossible quyl peut Subsister, Il Vous demandoit aussy
que Vous Vouluissiez Luz faire expedier Cy bretes particulieres
pour Commander en labsence du Gouuerneur, Et Les gratiffica-
tions Cy Semblables que Vous Voudrez
Luz faire, Offe

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Colonies

Mr de Frontenac

à Chambly

10 9bre 1695.

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Monseigneur

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Nous voyons par le Memoire du Roy du 1er Juin dernier que Sa Majesté a eu la surprise de voir que les Negotiations aux les Iroquois auroient Continué jusqu'au depart des Vaisseaux de l'année dernière, les Sujets nous ont fait juger que la Paix leur seroit devenüe grande par l'Abondance dans leurs Chasses, et l'augmentation du prix des Marchandises chez les Anglois, Cause par laquelle ils se trouvoient de l'ancienne Amitié les ont obligé de chercher les moyens de se procurer quelque soulagement, auquel ils n'auroient pu mieux reussir qu'en proposant une Suspension de toutes Entreprises, Esquelle si on pouvoit jamais leur accorder Soulagement pour se relever de se remettre, par la destruction qu'ils auroient souffert, et Mieux encore s'unir a nos Sauvages alliez des nations Eloignées que nous voulons faire la paix sans les y Comprendre afin de les porter a la faire aussi eux Et les obliger de nous

dans Cette Vue Chacun devoit voir qu'ils Continuoient de
Vouloir nous demander la paix, & de vouloir quelques Esclaves
pour les Continuer à Cette Guerre Civile et Cruelle, Cependant Lorsque
Son Excellence Mr Le Gouverneur Général a dit dans
Sa Chambre, ou de Cette Sorte a Se declaré Contre Nous,
Ses Ostagnacs, a Ses Bourgs de Sommaux fort embarassez
dans Cette Conjoncture, La perfidie qui la paix a fait Se
Conclure dans eux, leur fut la Cause de Son
Establissement dans nous quoy qu'ils Soyent Sur le
Bord de Sortir de Montreal l'année dernière qu'ils la Conclurent
jamais dans Leur Compredre, Ces Coups ont fait détourner
que par Leur Nouvelles assurances qu'ils en ont donné
par Mr de la Motte Cadillac Commandant a Missilimakinak
et de la Continuation de la guerre de notre part plus
Sortement que jamais, de Sorte que le dessein de Troquer
Nos Amis dans nous, ne plus que Son Entreprise Contre
Cette Niagara, Laquelle S'estant jointe aux Chaudières
dans le poste qu'ils occupent Chez eux, La rendirent
entièrement inutile. Mais Eminence jugera bien pour lors
ne pouvons plus dans Cette Eminence, Ce Negotiations aux Nous au moins D'Avril, devoit
et recommencer a faire) La guerre Contre la Colonie
et il Sera fait de part et d'autre plusieurs mouvements, dont
le détail Se Verra dans Les relations que nous Envoyons.

La Situation des affaires presentes nous Nous fait plus
Songer qu'a Chercher Les moyens d'humilier fortement Cet Eminence

et pour Cela Il disposa a allumbiez ces deux Cens hommes Sil
en nombre et de Continuer Cette proche nuit dans des forces
Suffisantes pour Surmonter ce qui pourroit y estre opposé, ne
Connoissant rien que Cet projet fait a point Nommé et
de Cette Nouvelle jncertitude que la desolation et Cette
Village Et que Sera dans Cette Consideration dans Cet
Esprit de nous Engager allez qu'il ne peut rien entreprendre
qui aurait Pu Engager davantage a de Continuer pour nous,

Il Sevoit a douhaitter que les Anglois fussent reduits au
point que de Hagesh nous le marque en Sorte que bien loin
de pouvoir rien entreprendre Contre la Colonie Elle n'aura
pas a se deffendre des attaques des Sauvages et Canadiens
et des Courses qu'ils pourront faire le long de Cette Coste,
Il nous paroit pas fort Encommode que les Sieurs Grace
et Brancour nous Incommodent par la prise du Vaisseau
du Sr Joseph Lamer dernier estimé plus de 200000: et par
Cette prise qu'ils ont fait Cette année du Batiment que Sa
Hagesh avoit accordé au Sr Bazyot, dans ce Batiment
montoit par des Canadiens d'Une barque appartenant
au Sr Rouin Charger de poisson, et l'attaque du Navire
Commis par Un Corsaire anglois a l'entrée de la Riviere
St Jean et laquelle Il Sen faisoit Une autre qu'ils allas
Chercher a Boston, Mais a leur retour Cet Navire en estoit
party, Les Anglois ont encore en pendant Cet Un Corsaire
et Un Sloop pour Continuer plus de Cent quatre vingt

que Voeun a faire la guerre le long des costes de l'acadie
et Jamais nos alliez du mesme lieu ont a la Verité
envoyé plusieurs parties contre Eux Eglise ont bruslé 50.
ou 60 et bruslé quelques Maisons, mais comme elle
nattaquent que par surprise et sans Vouloir courir aucun
risque on ne peut gueres attendre d'autre succès, et Leurs
entreprises que la destruction de ceux qui ne prendront point
soin de se garder, Et qui arrive pareillement a l'egard des
françois qui habitent dans Lorts au dessus des trois rivieres
Les Iroquois ne faisant ordinairement Leurs Coups que dans
Les occasions, ainsy a MONSEIGNEUR il pourroit estre bien
dangereux pour les Colonies de se trop confier sur la pensée
que les anglois ne sont pas en Etat de rien Entreprendre
contre elle, Il ny a que deux Costes que nous puissions
retenir de l'empeschement a l'Execution de tout ce que Nous
pourrions faire contre Les Iroquois, Lun sont les quels nous estions
assurez quelle ne Nous Viendroient point attaquer Nous
estions en Etat de faire marcher toutes Les forces de la
Colonie contre luy et par la Moyen de mettre fin a
cette guerre

Il est bien difficile et mesme presqu'impossible de bien
dans la Colonie des forces suffisantes pour pouvoir en
mesme temps pourvoir a la Conservation, en cas que les
Anglois Voulussent faire quelque Entreprise et envoyer
contre les Iroquois Trois Corps assez Considerable pour
surmonter les difficultez qui pourroient se rencontrer en cas
qu'ils se Joignissent rassemblez, pour s'opposer au nos

diverse, Ce qui nous oblige Monseigneur a Vous
representer la Necessité ou nous nous trouvons d'avoir cette
nombreuse Equipage au moins de Ces Hommes qui Serviront
grandement a rendre Ces 28 Compagnies Complettes du
nombre ordonnée) Et Ces Anglois, Sont Incorporé pour
Augmentation, pour Couvrir la Depense du Roy Nouveaux
officiers Soldats et Matelots a Cet effet, aux moyen de Ceux
qui Sont Servis, Nous Croyons Ces Reserve d'une
Telle Necessité que nous ne Doutons point Vous Supplies
de Vouloir Accorder Cette Colonie, et qu'Ces Vaisseaux qui Les
Transporteront Arrivent Les dans Les Hautes Rivieres pour Ces
Hommes mettre en action dez la Prochaine année)

Nous pouvons assurer Sa Majesté Et Son Conseil Les
Avantages dont Jouissent quelles a la Boule d'accorder aux
Sauvages alliez, qui Servent a Ces Engagez a Continuer
Ces guerres Et a Ces Vingt Cinq Soldats aux Soldats
nous ne manquerons pour dans Cette Conjoncture de Ces
exciter pendant un an a faire de Ces gens tout ce qu'elle
pourront pour Concourir aux Nous a l'Entiere destruction
des Notres Ennemy

Ces Negotiations aux Iroquois Seront Empechés
de faire des Entreprises Considerable et qui auroient
peut etre cause Inutilement d'exposer Le Sr
de Frontenac Soit contrait d'envoyer Soldats et troupes
en troupes de petite partie pour Secourir Ces Cantons
dans Leur Chasse et Leur faire Connoistre aussy bien qu'a

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES COLONIALES

Folle c 1

Nous allons que nonobstant tout cet pour parler nous ne discontinuons pour delà faire la guerre, le Commerce Il y a paru de grandes entreprises cet dépenses extraordinaires pour les grandes armées de mer et celles de ces precedents, En sorte que Mr de Chamigny dit que le fond de Cent mil livres ordonné par Sa Majesté pour chacune de ces deux années pour ces dépenses a suffy pour l'économie et le ménagement qui y ont été apportés quoy qu'il y ayt été pris pour larmée de mer plus de xiii Mtt livres pour larmée de Mr de Noailles qui a été joint par Mrs les Anglois, dont Vous ne nous avez pas fait le remplacement Mr de Chamigny Vous informe par ses états et toutes ces dépenses et elles sont bien difficiles et larmée 1693, dans laquelle Il fut dépensé xxxix Mtt cc xx - lb cinq sols de la dite fonde, Nous Vous faisons cette remarque Monseigneur pour Vous faire connoistre qu'il ne nous est pas possible avec un semblable fond de Cent Mtt livres faire toutes les dépenses ordinaires pour larmée prochaine pour la guerre, les fortifications et les prises aux ennemis ayant autant d'entreprises a faire que nous en avons de nôtres costes, et toute notre ménagement a mettre en action avec l'entretien du Vaisseau la Bonne, et du Fort Louis, et qui Nous oblige a Vous supplier d'augmenter les fonds de larmée prochaine au moins de cinq cent mil livres pour pouvoir executer les entreprises que Mr de Pontchartrain projette, autrement Il faudroit prendre les resolutions de les reduire de beaucoup en les proportionnant au fonds de Cent Mtt Ce qui pourroit apporter un préjudice considerable au bien du service de Sa Maj.

et a La Colonie les Sauvages allez chez nous Voyans
par agio selon leur coutume

Mons Vous Inglion Acte d'oublier a Monseigneur
dauoir Egard aux demandes que nous Vous auons faites
a Vostre Voyage de xxxix. et de xxxx. et de xxxi. pour les
Espaces precedents de Lannee 1693 et de xxxiii m xxxvi.
m li. et Vous les prie faire a la Mer pour les deux
Etats cy Joints et Mrs Lubin ayant fait deduction
sur les Soudes qui doivent rentrer en Espece des Sommes
dont il doit en advance qui doivent Leur Estre Remises
Nous Vous Demandons pr Dedommagement de cette deux
Sommes, en sorte qu'il ne soit absolument impossible ou'il
soit mis aux depenses a faire a nous que la Mayte nait
La bonte des ordonner et fond Lannee prochaine

Le Sr Champigny qui a veu et Examine les Diuers
Marchandises et Munitions que Vous auez en la bonte
et Soute nous a remis un Estat Compte par la Lettre
particuliere qu'il en donne Dont nous Vous Escrivons
Nous auons remarque que les Munitions de Bouche et
de Guerre et les Ustancilles pour la guerre nous Sont
deduites a Rochefort sur le fond et qu'il ordonne pour
les depenses extraordinaires de cette Anne qui monte a
xx. lvi. lix lb suiuant l'Estat que le Sr Champigny
Vous enuoye signe par le Ministre du Roy il nous
Sera marque que la diminution n'en vaudra faite Nous

(Colle D)

Vous prions Monseigneur d'ordonner qu'il nous soit
pris soin de même a l'égard de Cellar que nous vous
demandons pour l'année prochaine dont Les Honneurs
de Cy dont Ce qu'il est bien de conséquence de Luire
distinguer celà que l'on fera Les Ennoyer de Rochefort
Le Sieur de Froubnac ayant jugé a propos de rétablir
Le fort Froubnac Comme Cy posé nécessaire et avantageux
y envoya au mois de juillet dernier Un détachement de
Cent Hommes avec tout Ce qui étoit nécessaire pour
l'exécution de Ce Champ de Bonneau d'Vy soutenu
Combaire regardant Ce fort comme Une Entreprise
de Conséquence a la Colonie par la difficulté de Ce Soutenir
sur tout en hyver de toutes Ce qui oblige de Luy joindre
un Mr de Froubnac tout ce qu'il crut pouvoir servir
a le détourner de Ce dessein

Le Sr de Froubnac dans sa lettre particulière Vous
mande Monseigneur La Nécessité indispensable
ou La Conjoncture des affaires L'engagent de faire ce
rétablissement et les avantages qu'il espère qu'en retireront
La Colonie

Vous envoyez plus Souvent les Vaisseaux destinez pour
Le Canada et Celuy pour L'Acadie il faut a propos
qu'ils Vinssent tous ensemble du moins jusqu'a Cadoussac
a Trois Rivières au dessous de Quebec Envoyez pour
les Vaisseaux qui Sont destinez a charger exactement
La flute La Charente de Marchandises et de Munitions

Le Vaisseau gouo Lacadien auec Cinq qui auroient sorty de
Dieppe pour de Cadoussac passoit la Baye Verte
a La Riuiere S.t Jean Et a Pentagouet dou Elz
pouuoient aller Croiser Vers Baston, Et y pouuoit
Etudier encore La Bousome pour cette Et Sitost
necessaire qu'elle Sortit de France plutost que ——
Continuer, L'ordre qui a Esté donné au Sr de Bonaventure
de Venir Croiser dans L'Eslang S.t Laurens jusques
aux Viuond S.t Jean Inutile pour Ce retardement
des Vaisseaux Enuoyez au Quebec et Nostre Croyance
mesme quil n'a pas eu assez de temps pour se rendre;
Et ou Coutume d'enuoyer Ou Seul Vaisseau a Lacadie
Il n'a bien a Craindre quil ne Soit pris dans Langloise
pour Ce qu'on ne doit pas douter pris, Et quelle ouure
fait cette année qu'elle n'a Sceu Leurs Efforts pour
l'attaquer Lannée prochaine a l'Entrée de Laximber S.t
Jean; La Resolu de tout Et la deffendu entierement
de Leur faire partie d'Armées au Commencement ——
d'Auril, et par ces Moyens l'attaque du fort de Penkuit
a Leur aduis Entreprise qu'on Pourra Esperer de pouuoir
faire dans le mois d'Aoust

Le fort de Nacouat situé au haut de La Riuiere
S.t Jean, et Les habitations au dessous Il est Constant
qu'il ne peut pas Estre a leur deuotion Et Les Anglois
Voulant entreprendre de Leur aller attaquer par Le bas
de la Riuiere qui est Seul endroit par ou Elle Leur

dire, Ce qui pourquoy Il avoit Conclu y plus necessaire que Ce fort fust placé au dessous de ces habitations, - Et que pour faire Ce Dit partie des plaintes que lon faits que des officiers Commandans nonobstant ces deffences que lon en fait faits de la vente des Castors, pour ce que Ce fort detourne plus grande quantité du Castor que les Sauvages viennent de Contrebande plus avoient obligés de passer chez ces habitans ou les battoient a leur prix

Il ne faut pas que pour que ces habitans puissent gaudagner quelques augmentation Coy a dont ils ont absolument tout ces jours exposés a dessous de toute, par ces Anglois, dit il Damont Il faut qui y ait tous établis nous pour donner lieu a la Colonie qui Cons a Jan Conbe aux au lieu jugutam de nous Gouverneur Lieutenant Gal aux Lan. Gouverneur, a L'Egard du Commerce de Pelleteries aux Les Sauvages Il est vray qu'ils font aussy que ces auberges habitances Ce Sont les seuls moyens qui Leur font procurer leurs besoins en France, Il avoit a propos de deffendre absolument Le Commerce dans les fort de St. Maxonat Et que Mr. de la Compagnie) innovation des Marchandises a tous les habitans en leur fixant des prix sur lesquels Ils pourroient se regler au les Commençant aux les Sauvages afin que les Uns et les auberges y trouvassent leur avantage

( ) Vous avez bien dit Il que vous deffendrez, y leur fixer les

dardemolez du S.r de Villebon sur les S.rs de Villeneuve et Boulligny et S.r de Coulonge dans le Quebec et quelques Juges pour les obliger a donner leur voix qui est Conmunable et sur ce refus de donner au S.r de Villebon la premiere Compagnie qui Vaquera et Canada et au S.r de Boulligny la premiere Enseigne et Envoya a leur place Un Capitaine et Un Lieutenant formé

Un Cas que nous avons vu qui peut quelquefois Edifiant que manquera a Sa reforme dans les Voeux de Leur devoir nous les manquerons pour Dieu et qui est Conmunable Sumant Cas Cas

Nous ne pouvons retenir qu'Un fort grand avantage des Anglois que le Roy a bien Voulu donner a Un petit Vaisseau de La frigatte Le Bouffonne et un Brigan La Coulombe petits Batimens anglois qui ont abordé Un Corsaire et qui ne manquent guere a faire tout les fois quelques accidents nous Il Sera Necessaire qu'elle Soit bien armée et de matelots de tout Le plus de monde qu'il pourra Sera possible pour Eviter la force des anglois Considerable et un tres pareil nombre de monde dans ces batimens anglois ont Coutume d'aborder ordinairement Sur le fond que sur les abordages

Nous voulons a la Lieu de Croix Sur les Enfans Les Lettres de Cachet et la Lettre de Sa Majesté qui Soit Substituer Selon qu'Elle Se Specifiera Barbade et Martinique que nous

amera demander le grand Jour de leur Arrivée pour les
Lar Fondre de l'Escadre Marine a Rochefort et quelle
Embarquement qu'il Sera Necessaire pour faire
Et pour Armer en guerre Son Vaisseau de Soldats
Savoir Sy il Sera Sur les Fondres de Extraordinaire de la Guerre
Et Sy Sa Majesté Sera Sur les pieds quelle Jours et pourquoy
Comme Supplions Les Srs Bureaux de Sa Majesté de Vouloir
nous accorder Le fond necessaire pour Embarquer de
Canons offerts a Marine et a Rochefort Embarquement et
Les Equipages Sur le Port de Rochefort

Comme Cette Année est bien plus Vieillard quelle a Eu faute
Bois et est combattu d'une maniere a ne pouvoir approcher
Les Costes sans peril, aussi que ceux qui sont Naufrages
ou rapport, Sur la Supplions encore de Vouloir bien
qu'elle puissent Sur Les Equipages de Celles qui Viendroient
Estre hors Vaisseaux Armer prochainement en la place
de la Bonsonne Comme elles nous auront fait la grace
de nous prouveller Cette année de prendre le Lest

Sa Majesté nous fait Sçavoir quelle a ordonné Trois
Fonds de Trois Mille pour la Depense de Mars qui n'a pas
Eté envoyé a la Depense en a été fait Et au delà, Le
Rétablissement de l'Armée des Vaisseaux a Engagé de
Charges Sur la Marine Ceux qui étoient detenus a cause
du danger qu'il y auroit en de perdre, Et Vaisseaux, Et
pourquoy Il est necessaire de faire partir Et Frégates Les
Vaisseaux plutost que Cette année, Il y en aura Trois
bonne quantité a Charger l'année prochaine Grace que

nous fasons Continuer de travailler pendant Cet Hiver, Mr. les Sindics qui les ont pris par la Capitulation de Cette Ville

aux Cinquante Livres de Rente dans le Sénat qui sont

à Mr. Chamorgie qui a été tué les deux Jours de la Visite

de leur Propriété de Cette Cathédrale peut assurer le Roy

que ses Troupes seront autant que Cette Ville pourra leur

que leur plus aide que par le passé, et les Troupes ont fait

le Corps de Cette Ville, pour laquelle Mr. Sindics Députés

pendront dans Cette Ville, et de la Cour. Il Vous plaist

Monseigneur de leur faire Cet honneur de

leurs Privilèges aux Sindics et Supplément de mille Livres

pour les dépenses qui Regardent Leur Charge pendant

Cette Année

Vous Supplions Cependant et que Sa Majesté nous prescrit

par Cette Dépêche, et Semblablement

pour la Gratification que Vous accorderez pour Chaque

Troupes que on prendra pour Cet hiver comme

Elle nous l'ordonne.

Les Canadiens reçus pour Soldats dans les Compagnies

ont rendu peu Considérables plus de Service que les Soldats

de France par la part aux dispositions qu'il faut avoir

pour les Voyages dans les bois et sur la rivière Ohio. Les

Canadiens ne demeurent propres qu'après avoir Servi

pendant Cinq, Cette Jeunesse Canadienne étant mêlée

avec les Soldats Sur a les Formes pour Cet Exercice, ainsi

Nous avons Supprimés en toutes les occasions en Sorte

que la plus grande partie des ancien Soldats les jugent
assez bien proportionné, Cependant nous n'augmentons
pas le nombre, parce que Sa Majesté nous a
fait sçavoir qu'elle auroit la bonté de
faire examiner quelle sera la bonté de
l'eau que nous demandons

Sur le 2e Sur ce que nous a plu Sa Majesté particulièrement nous
ordonner d'accorder aux officiers pour passer en France
qui leur sera nécessaire, Comme cela pourra peut être
nuisible aux Soldats dans le voyage, Il sera encore plus
expédient de laisser aux Officiers, de se conformer dans
la Majesté aux ordres et particulier de Sa Majesté
aux Soldats malades, à qui il y aura Une
nécessité indispensable de donner congé dans quelle
Le Duffaud

Nous nous attacherons à faire Exécuter le plus ponctuellement
qu'il sera possible, les règlements que Sa Majesté nous a
fait Envoyer pour les Soldats, et pour Uniformité de conduite
dans ce qui se pratique à l'égard de la paye
et de l'étappe des Soldats, Nous joignons Un mémoire
à cette dépêche qui rend raison de tout, à l'égard du
Chirurgien Major, qui a soin Entre par mois Une
Chaque Compagnie, Elle n'a pas de rapport à la dépense
des Soldats malades dans les Hôpitaux qui consiste
au payement d'Une subsistance seulement sans que

Il n'y a aucune chose pour le Chirurgien Major que les Vn
Va Soldats, si ce n'est qu'il y a un Chirurgien à l'Hôpital de Montreal
et qu'il Va y panser tous ceux qui Sont malades ou blessés, il y a aussi Vn
Chirurgien à l'Hôpital de la Grande Anse à Vn de Montreal
pour panser les Soldats

MUSÉE COLONIAL

Tous avons lu dans le Journal qu'il y a un grand plaintes
faites en France, par les officiers au Sujet du Logement des
Les habitans, Vn que nous n'y avons pas entendu parler
Il y a une grande quantité de Logements pour les Officiers et les Soldats
Les Casernes bien entretenues, et Commodes qui Sont
au dessus des Ecuries et Remises Sont aussi bien Logées
Les habitans que Soldats Les Maisons qui Sont
Comme bons de Guerre pour les Officiers ordinairement et Soldats
Vn lit avec Son bois et la Chaise et Sont fait, Ceux qui Sont
dans les Casernes depuis les Ecuries et Remises jusques au
haut de la Colonne Sont retirés dans des Sortes Sales
des Cabanons de Pierre Couverts d'Ecorce ou de planches
et Il y a la maison principalle et le Corps de Garde ou Les
officiers et les Soldats Logent assez Commodement
excepté quelques Soldats qui Saccommodent dans les Cabanons
avec les habitans, dans Montreal La Garnison y
Sont logés, les officiers leurs Chambres particulieres
autant que le peu de Lits Sont Suffisans
les Soldats dans des Maisons particulieres, Les Logemens
Sont Soldés par ceux qui les Occupent, Il y a si
peu d'habitans dans le pays de Sorte qu'il Sont dans

[illegible] ceux qui n'ont pas possible de leur
la plus grande partie étant réduite à l'aumône la paille
les principaux des Villes ou Bourgs sont Libres et Francs
et les Jurats de Bayonne et Abbé sont Soldats pour leur
Corps et pour leur autres nous ne croyons pas qu'il y ait
rien à changer à ce qui se fait

aux Ouvrages qui sont à faire pour la Citadelle
des Soldats sont toujours prêts à monter qu'il n'y
ait rien engagé ailleurs Il est payé à proportion de leur
Canon faire les recombrans de bonne manière et diligente
qu'un autre plus que ceux qui ne font pas si bien, et qui
labourent pour leur Nourriture et aux ouvriers
le prix tout en règle ordinaire, On remarque que les habitans
qui sont Laboureurs, Bourgeois ceux qui ne travaillent aux ouvriers
meilleurs et qui sont occupés aux travaux des Forts et
sont aux ouvrages et aux Bastions des fortifications, ont
Un supplément à leur Solde depuis trois Sols par jour
jusqu'à douze à proportion de la force et du travail, Il y
a des occasions où on leur fait travailler à la journée, Ceux
qui sont d'un plus grand avantage pour le Roy, sont
reconnus qui ont beaucoup de nonchalance et travaillent
à la journée, et qui font moins d'ouvrage, Ceux qui sont
employés à la Boulangerie gagnent ordinairement douze Livres
par mois avec un petit supplément de Vivres à leur ration
et il y a un Prêtre qui est établi dans le détail pour les
Habitants du Roy et la justice aux Soldats, que nous ne croyons
pas que l'on puisse mieux faire)

Ouvrages des Certifications de Suisse qui n'ont pas
toute la Solidité possible dans les Ouvrages de L'Ecluse
que n'étant construits que de gros bois degradés par les
Eaux et par les Vagues et Glaces dont les Assemblages
sont Lâches et Ecartés par tout qui exige des considerable
Réparations presque tous les ans et Ruine entiere
en peu d'années pour remedier à ces Ouvrages
plus Solides et Durables et à moins de frais dans les Lieux de
Leur Cours qui est le plus Rapide et plus fort
Distances aux Comunes pour les Reparations et Neufs, Lors
que Ces Eclusages Seront faits dans Suisse, et ces
Ouvrages qu'ils ont Coûté de Reparations depuis qu'ils sont faits
qu'ils n'ont pas été faits plus Solidement a cause mesme
Ils obligent dans Ces Lieux faire Comme pour les
Ecluses des Rivieres par mesme Prix qui étoient
Reglés pour Chaque Ecluse qu'Ils Regardent Par Charrois
qui Sont Chargés dans tout l'Etendue de L'Ecluse jusqu'a
la Hauteur des Prés aux dits Parapets aquoy les
Habitans et Artisans de Suisse a des Communes ont été
employés pendant Quelques Années et L'Est sans
Aucun autre Choses que la Nourriture et Ceux des
Campagnes et aux pauvres Artisans de Suisse, Les Nobles
Les officiers de Justice et Les principaux de Suisse,
sans aucune Exemption, ont été Taxés, a proportion des
Leurs Facultés Comme Il paroist par le rolle envoyé

Il en est ainsi
(Lettre G)

par le S.r de Champigny aux deux particuliers
montant ensemble à la somme de six cent soixante
livres, il n'a été taxé que des habitans
extérieurs, à la preuve de ce que les officiers de justice, et
les autres personnes qui auroient pu exercer quelque
exemption, ont employé leurs journées dans les bataillons
avec la milice qui a été à la campagne, pendant tout ce tems
sans leur payer aucune chose.

(Lettre I) A l'égard des ouvrages de Maçonnerie, il y a eu des
difficultés, les prud'hommes de Nancy par un jugement
interlocutoire, et de ce que les entrepreneurs n'ont pas fait
plus d'avances nécessaires, il n'a pas été possible d'y ce-
pendant de prendre des précautions pour la garantie des ouvrages
par de quelques Maçons n'ayant aucuns biens, il leur a
aussi été donné des cautions, persuadés que vous
aurez pour Jugement de S.r Le Vasseur qui nous a
paru fort instruit. Nous avons lieu de penser qu'en
donnant par vous les ouvrages à faire savoir exécuter
de tous de Manière. Et que nous avons déjà examiné dans
ceux qui l'ont fait faire. Cette affaire doit nous faire
envoyer par devers le S.r de Champigny pour envoyer
par la Lettre particulière l'état de la dépense qui a été
faite à laquelle la taxe de six cent soixante livres a été
employée, et le surplus payé sur les fonds de la Ba-
tellerie, n'étant pas possible de charger davantage les habitans
et que nous (Lettre K) croyons être obligés de représenter.

respectueusement a Sa Majesté sur ce qu'elle nous
ordonne par sa dépêche du 5 d'affirmative Son
avis sur Lux

Sa Majesté représentable pour ce qui
concerne l'emplacement de l'Hôpital Lu-
dovic qu'il nous paroit convenable qu'il soit mis
pour les malades particuliers des autres sortes Nous
examinerons sur ordre avec tout l'exactitude possible
les habitans de l'Hôpital au sujet L'Exposant donne
1500 pieds d'Carré de Diamètre dans le Jardin qui est
Contigu jusque à Cet Essai pour les bois du bois et les charrois
sur le Lieu affin de remplacer [illegible] la petitesse qui
pourroit survenir pour

[illegible]
ce Ouvrage nécessaire à faire à cette Ville Nous
de faire plaisir Cet 1500 pieds, à de Continuer ainsi
tous les ans à cinq mètres des murs, jusqu'à ce que l'Excuse
son entrevenu achève par ce que les Vieux pieux
deviennent Hors d'Etat de pouvoir servir par leur pourriture,

Dans la pensée que Sa Majesté approuvera le moyen
dont nous nous sommes servis pour remédier au défaut
des Fondes de Pierres Si Cet Ouvrage moyennant une
nous devons au rétablissement du Chaussée de Cubier par
les raisons que nous avons pour la liberté de Cet Exposition
Nous avons cru que Sa Majesté n'auroit pas désagréable
qu'on fasse encore Nous nous Empressons de vous au-

un seul Voyage, a fin de n'y pas laisser Impar faict Ce qui
a Mon Commandé a pr. Sçau que nous Sçauons Ses Volontez
Elle peut Estre assurée quelle Sera ponctuellement obeye
Tant la reuerence Que humblement dit Sa Majesté
encore en la bonté daccorder qui Sauroit a remboursser
au Creditau Les anances quelle a faites pour le même Sujet
Sa Majesté a la bonté de Continuer pendant deux
ans Son ancien Fond des 16 Sols Six deniers pour muy attribuez
Exclusivement Lad. Maison, et Soit peu assurée Sa Majesté
que Ce qui En faict Est bon et Solide et d'Vn ornement
pour la Ville

Le S.r Mayeur Satisfera a Ce que Sa Majesté desire
Sur la distribution des Congez en se renfermant au nombre
de Vingt Cinq et ne les accordant qu'aux familles honnestes
qui Sont dans Le Besoin et Chargées de famille, dont il enuoyera
Copie Cet an aux Srs Estats de distribution tant de Lannée Courante
que de la precedente afin que Sa Majesté Soit gratifiée
et Son Exactitude dans lexecution de Ses ordres, Nous
Vous enuoyons pareillement Letat de Ceux quil a accordé
Lannée derniere a Celle cy

Sa Majesté a pour Son Humeur du 8.e May 1694
règle qui Seront dans les payes Eslogniez ne pourront
porter de Lune de Vie que pour leur Vsage seulement sans
aucune extension Le S.r de Champigny a prez en auoir conferé
auec Le S.r Mayeur donna Vue ord.re a la Requeste
a mes, par laquelle Il fixa Ce Vsage a Deux pots
par Chacun Semaine pour Son Voyage, a raison D'Vn pot

aux mois avec défense des Vendre aux pays étrangers
au préjudice desquels l'état donne quelques particulières
qui en rapportent des différents occasions des plus grandes
quantités excédant ceux qui exigés et y annexés
L'hospital a été également des bouges qui avoit été
engagé pour cinq ans à M. de Callières pour mémoire
et Montreal sur Lauze qui Nous les a amoureux
donne Lambert particulière et agréé pour le Traité
dans les bois aux Sauvages ou de Coudamines sur
Les mêmes mines et des Sommes pécuniaires qui ont aydé
a la Réparation de l'hospital de Montreal brûlé
l'hiver dernier.

Il n'a pas encore été possible de parvenir a la réduction
de la quantité du Castor comme on auroit souhaité
Mais elle diminuera considérablement l'année
prochaine, et plus encore les années par les précautions
que nous prendrons pour empêcher les transports
d'une plus grande quantité de Marchandises que
qui pourra et Contenir dans les Vingt Cinq Canots
qui sont nécessaires pour l'exploitation des 25 Congés

de Castors sera cuirs et été estimé comme
marchands qualités, ont été Cette année jettés de la
réception au bureau, Ceux qui ne sont bons ni mal
apprêtés, et surchargés, et Ceux ont été réduits à Cuirs
et donné quoy qu'il soy Lomas qui pezassent beaucoup
plus, et qui déchargé autant la Livre

Voir que les Français viennent sur le Castor des Sauvages ils
leur vendent beaucoup de leurs qualités, ils persuadés
que le Manteau ci vaut au bureau pour cinq francs on
fait Rodrigue ils le font à 26 s 3 d la Livre et le Bonnet
Barbare à 1 l. 2 s 6 d la Livre sans parler des autres
Vallures de Castor entre ces deux différents prix, aussi
Il n'y faut point croire que toutes les qualités de Castor
soient payées au même prix comme il est marqué dans
le Mémoire de la Rochelle

Les Mrs les Fermiers se plaignent des Marchandises
de la grande quantité de Castor, Il vaut beaucoup
plus grand si on faisoit davantage des Sauvages qui
sont déjà retirés de la médiocrité de leur prix, et de
l'augmentation de celuy des Marchandises pourroient
bien chasser avec plus d'application qu'ils n'ont encore
fait les moyens de faire ces Commerces avec Anglois,
bien persuadés qu'ils sont d'en plus grand Avantage
par l'augmentation de la Vallure du Castor et la médiocrité
du prix des Marchandises

Vous avons Examiné l'arrêt de Mr. Hermitte que sa Majesté
nous a fait envoyer au même sujet, surquoy Nous
prendrons la liberté de vous marquer à Monseigneur
qu'après avoir fait assembler les principaux Negotians
et habitans de ce pays, Lagny, Le Conseiller des Fermes
et Le Receveur du Castor, Il fut résolu que l'on nommeroit
des gens Experts pour examiner avec le Contrôleur des
Fermes, Le Receveur du Castor pendant Les quatre

Mle K

Devinant annuer Mr Jean Lamalle assemblee pendant
quelques jours et enfin Mr nous ont produit une table
que Nous Vous envoyons pour laquelle on peut Vous
qu'en mettant tout le Castor en robe pour deux francs
a Vieille et 1# 2s 6d Les Six Bandeau et Mosconie
a 2# 10s La douzaine de la femelle de 25 pour Cent Lui
Il paroit en revenant bon de 19459# 2s 6d pour
cent Les femelles sur Cette quelle annuel, et de La
mande quelle le propositon de Le prendre pour l'arrest
du 30e May 1695. Il y auroit 10168811s 3d
qui ne se pourroit supporter, et donneroit Lieu a toute
nos Sauvages allies, et plus augmenter encore le
prix des Marchandises de porte Lieu Castor aux
Anglois pour l'avantage quelle en retireroit et qui pour
le Cent pour Cent de Benefice, Sy nous Leur Les
defendons a Commercer avec eux, Ainsy quoy que
Les 19459# 2s 6d apportent un grand prejudice aux
Habitans de Ce pays. Il se Sont Neantmoins
et Consentis de donner Lieu Castor au Bureau moyennant
Les prix Coutumes et Table Ce pour faire cesser
toutes les difficultés qui arrivent pour Les Castors
La Recette de Lieu Castor, a Condition qui Les
Castors Secs qui seront gratis, et ou Les Vieux
pour de Chats sur le Cuir, seront pris pareillement receus
pour tout Leur poids, Qui Les robes d'Et pour deux
pour ou Vieilles Roguenes et Matamies seront aussy
pris pour la moitie du Castor et robes qui seront Neufs

de 41.s 3 D. la Livre, et Comme nous Jommes persuadés
que Mr. Le Comte de Frontenac Approuvera Loffre qu'avons
fait aux Habitans de ce pays qui leur Evite de
grands Embarras et Dépenses à Cette occasion, Nous avons été
d'Avis Monseigneur Donne Ses Ordres pour Lexecution du susdit
du Contract, et Vous Supplions de vouloir rendre Vos ordres
sur lequel on Se puisse regler pour Lavenir, Et que
pareille peau Celuy qui Sera Les Castors ne Soit
reduites a trois prix Scavoir

Le grand deux grattes Et Vieilles a 4.ll 2.s 6.d

Le Petit Et Les Moscomes a 2.ll 10.s

Et Les robes d'Et. roguenes et mitaines a 2. 1. 3

Sur Ce Mr. Frontenac donne ordre aux Srs. de la foret
et de Louty proprietaires du fort St Louis des Illinois
de faire Vn journal de ce qui se aurons fait pour
mettre en action Les Illinois Contre Les Iroquois, Et
du Succès des entreprises auxquelles ils Les auront
engagés afin d'en pouvoir informer Sa Mté. Comme
elles Le desirent tous Les ans au depart des Vaisseaux, Et
Comme elles La Mté. l'aura agreable par Les Memoires
Circonstanciés par Les Missionnaires du nombre Considerable
d'Ennemis qui ont été tués ou faits prisonniers par les
Illinois Sous Les ordres du Sr. De Louty

Nous n'avons pas pu Sçavoir Certainement quel Succès
aura eu l'Entreprise du Sr. D'Iberville a la Baye du Nord
ayant Seulement appris de quelques Sauvages Venus

de Ces quartiers, quelz auoient entendu Lorsque
Groudes Le Canon Sauoit ou auoit ete aprochez, Et par
dauant quelz auoient ouy dire a des Sauuages de Leurs
nations que quelques Anglois Leur auoient emporté que
deux Vaisseaux Francois Venus dans la Baye auoient
eté battus et Vn Coulé a fond a Laubé proche apres
de Lisle longue de fruit, Il ny a pas Vn grand fond
a faire Sur ces nouuelles, Cependant comme la Saison
Se Soit auancée Sans en auoir eu pas la moyen
par tout Il pouuoit bien y auoir quelque chose a moins
quil n'eut été dreit ez Francois, Si Cette Entreprise reussit
a Mes Les Iuges qui Sont a Dauis pouuoit estre
assurez que Nous Sçauons Ce qui despendra de Nous
pour Leur Seruice, Mais elle augmentera bien encore
Le nombre des Pastes dans Les Riuieres Sauuages
Ces Lettres portent aussi Iuges de Leglandres, Il est Vray aussy
que la qualité en est en meilleure que celle des autres pages,
Nous auons receu La Confirmation des Concessions
que nous auions accordées Lannée dernière aux Sujets
de quoy Sa Majesté nous recommande de nous appliquer
plutost a reduire Celles qui Sont Les plus esloignées, et surquoy
nous prendrons La liberté de Luy marquer quelques uns
des Establissements dont Ses Vaisseaux nous Voyons
qu'aussi tost quelles Sont Separées entre plusieurs enfans

(Sacun, Si Sonne Loy sur dans (e qui p. pu nous,
a (e Sujet ce qui Sau qu'une grande partie des Lieux propres
a la (ulture de la (ologne, Sont mis en Etat de faire
des grains, Excepté dans les lieux, ou il y a du danger
(ontinuel d'Inondations, ou les Bauaux ne Sont pas assez
e(i (onsidérables, la mesme raison, peut empescher
Les S.rs Damours d'ameners Le desseichement de (elles
qu'ils ont a la Rivière de S.t Jean, ou ils ne laissent pas
d'Elever des bastiaux quoy qu'ils Soient (ontinuellement
exposés a les voir noyés par les Anglois, Nous
Excitons ceux qui Voudront (ommencer quelques
Etablissemens a y aller, e Nous (ité ici plus facile et
principalement en Temps de Guerre, e l'on de (Sauvegarde
Vous renvoyez aux Sa Déposition particulieres Les bruits des
(onditions que nous auons jugé a propos d'accorder depuis
le départ des Vaisseaux de l'année derniere, dont Nous
Supplions Sa e Majesté de Vouloir accorder la (onfirmation

(o Nous auons lieu de (roire que les (ommissaires de
Montreal n'ont (roit Requisitoire dont (i Sont les Sujets
de plaintes que Sa e Majesté a pû auoir par le passé a l'égard
de leurs garnisons, qu'ils n'ont pas tenu (onseil,
Surquoy nous leur auons representé, ce qu'ils (roient
a faire, Et Si de leur part ils ne Satisfont pas, nous
y apporterons les remedes (onuenables en les assujettissant
a faire Sans les Soldats ordinaires de (es garnisons,

l'ordonnance au Commissaire en fait de Vivres de
vouloir en fixer un prix juste qui leur effectif

Les habitans de la Colonie sont assez disposés à faire
des nourritures à Cochons et autres bestiaux, à vendre
les vivres même que depuis quelque abondance des
grains, ils y sont beaucoup plus attachés principalement
au dessous des Vivres Rouillés, mais ils sont exposés
aux jugements des Commis Comme ceux qui sont au dessus
de ceux-là sont réduits dans des forts ne les prennent pas
sans facilités, ils sont raisonnablement augmentés de prix
aussi que toutes les autres denrées, Mais ces nourritures
ne suffisent pas encore pour nous pouvoir dispenser de
Vous supplier Monseigneur de nous faire envoyer
Vingt prisonniers Cinq Vingt milliers de lard pour les
subsistances des soldats Connoissant bien que le payé
ne sera pas en Etat d'y fournir suffisamment à moins
donner occasion à ce Vous bien tost la désertion
et ces prisonniers pas cette précaution étant certain que
ceux de St Domingue en ont presque toujours dix milliers
Cette année pour la subsistance des Troupes et qui nous
sont encore que ceux qui ont parlé d'Vn autre manière
n'ont pas Eu dans Vn Connoissance assez étendue
de l'état des choses à cet égard, non plus que ceux qui
Connoissent la nourriture des officiers chez les habitans
on nous auroit trouvé qu'elles sont dans prix fort
modiques et il ne nous en est venu aucune plainte. Les

motif qui pren donna Sujet aux officiers qui Commandent
Les Compagnies de garder dans la nourriture de leurs Soldats
prenant de ce qui a pris dans qui leur grains leur donnent a
des prix assez mediocres ils Seroient bien aise de remedier
a tous Ces Abus et de Charger des fournir eux meme
a leurs Soldats pour les leur Soldats aquoy elles remedieront
particulierement ceux qui sont dans les bonnes quartiers
et ceux a qui les Soldats laissent leur gages lorsque quelques
uns les Habitants de Vaucelles, mais n'estant plus engagés
de Lard et Graisses ou la boudance n'estant a cette Saison
Ces officiers Augmentent de Langage et pour lors les
magazins Sont Vuides, Il faudroit remedier toutes choses
au lieu que Sont prouvisions Soyent toujours pour Trois ans, ou
pour Deux ans que le Soldat en Sera mieux, il a presentement
39 s de decroupt par mois

Si on Voulloit etablir des Bouchers a Cuber et a Moutrant
on les prix des Viandes Seroient reglés, Il faudroit en
meme temps deffendre aux habitans de la Campagne
d'y vendre leur Viandes, la leur Commis Seroient journellement
et Seroient a plus bas prix au benefice de la communauté Ceux
qui auroient entrepris les Bouchers, Mais laissant aux
Bouchers Comme aux habitans la liberté de ce Commerce,
Cela produit l'abondance et la diminution du prix Cela
Sentiment du Sr de Champigny, Mais Le Sr Desfontaines
croit qu'on pourroit etablir des Bouchers Comme Ils
en avoit autrefois, en Suivant les meme reglements que

Estoient dites sur cela, Ce qui approchoit veritablement
a boudance, diminution a cause de la Viande, la reduction
fort cher a Charmuse qui se fait presentement, sur cette
difference de Estimable de M.r de Champigny Et tout
ce qui se pouroit proposer de plus advantageux
pour Vostre Majesté et plus avantageux

Nous avons rendu Une ordonnance pour regler le prix
des monnoyes sur le pied que nous avions apris en
Cour des Vaisseaux quelles avoient Cours et Jouyes
par tout Vostre Royaume et Lord[es] afin que Il
y aye quelque changement nous pourions nous y conformer
Ayant veu Les dittes ordonnances Edits et Declarations
de Sa Majesté sur cela

Comme Il y a peu rendre la Navigation plus seure
dans la Riviere qu'elle nous fut donner connoissance
aux Coutumes d'exhorter Ceux qui y Navigent de
faire d'exacts observations de tout ce qui le Connoissance
de la Ville a necessaire en cela, afin de perfectionner
Les Cartes qui en ont este tirees, et de Plus
qui en Sera le plus propres a Cet ouvrage, et pour
Jntelligence et la bonne Police Les occasions de Les
pouvoir faire, en allant a Leurs habitations a Canticostie,
Sa Majesté Voulant bien que nous Luy fassions quelque
Gratification sur le fond de la guerre nous Luy trouvons payer
400 [l.] en Consideration de ce qui a fait par le passé

Les graces que Sa Majesté a bien voulu accorder aux officiers qui seront en Cayenne, doivent servir à les engager plus fortement à leur devoir. Nous prendrons soin de les faire servir à la décharge en un mot Sa Majesté pour être reconnoissante de ses bontés et de son attachement à l'exécution de ses volontés. Sans doute différents employés, tels que Mrs de Mannevillette, Chabert & Grenier auront satisfaction de nous voir agir plus librement, nous savons vous, ou plutôt vous voulez commencer dès l'établissement en leur accordant des concessions qui leur soient convenables

Mr Dupuy est beaucoup reconnoissant de la charge de Lieutenant particulier et la première de Cayenne, dont Sa Majesté l'a honoré, Il s'est bien acquitté de celle de Procureur, il sera encore son devoir dans celle-ci, Cet homme équitable et soigneux, comme le fond de sa gagner n'est vaste, encore fait-il est chargé de dix enfants, il mérite bien que Sa Majesté lui accorde quelque gratification, il n'y ayant aucune émolument à espérer de cette charge, Mr de Granville à qui Sa Majesté a accordé celle de Procureur en la place de Mr Dupuy la remplira bien, ainsi que Mr de Commanville celle de Procureur du Roy chez Croix Louvier ayant l'un et l'autre les dispositions convenables, Nous vous prions de vouloir bien régler aussi les appointements du dernier, que nous croyons devoir être de 800 en conformité de celui de Cayenne

(Sa Majesté ayant jugé la justice seigneuriale de
Montreal en justice royalle Crée et étably des
juges Il est a propos qu'il y ait aussy une maison pour
l'auditoire de la chambre d'audiances et de prisons et Mrs du
Seminaire de Montreal en ont joüy une jusqu'a
présent, et bien qu'elle ne soit pas en bon estat pour y tenir
des audiances de la retablir après la Charpente et la cou-
verture pouvant servir, nous croyons qu'elle doit estre
suffisante pour cela et en même temps Sa Majesté
connoit par son Edit la Volonté et sur la demande que le
Seminaire fait du payement de la Vieille maison et
de la place elle sera aussy agréable d'ordonner en
faveur de cet effet par ses dans l'estat des charges pour
l'entretien du feu de la chambre des audiances et des reglis
des gages au conseil

L'hopital de Montreal, dont les batimens des Religieuses
qui le servoient et la plus grande partie des meubles
qui y étoient ont été consommez par le feu y estant
devenu en moins de trois heures, sans qu'on ayt pu
trouver aucun secours pour y remedier a reduit l'hopital
et les Religieuses dans un estat deplorable et tel
qui est presque à ne pas imaginer; en sorte que cette
maladerie soldats et pauvres y habitans ont été depuis
et jusqu'a présent dans un espece de désordre et
etrange, et les Religieuses dans une chambre en
dans un grenier qui leur ont été accordez pour habitation

d'avance pour les Estimens de leur Eglise et de toutes
les annonces qu'on leur enjoint et la seule Comm.té
de ce pays a laquelle sa Mté n'a encore donné aucune
assistance extraord.re pour tout les Etablissemens
publics y mis faits

Sa Magté nous permettra icy les plaintes et les
marques les plus respectueuses que nous n'pouvons pas
dissimuler et qui peut avoir donné lieu de nous juger
de la mauvaise volonté et de la division, puisque nous avons
toujours veu avec Consolation les Srs jurats de Laube, Et
il y a eu des troubles dans la Colonie l'année dernière
à les precedents, ils ne pouvoient avoir été attribués a la
Conduitte que nous avons tenue ensemble reciproquement;
Et savoir pour nous Srs Jurats de Consolation si Vous
Estimés de Monseigneur a nous regarder comme
les Authteurs des desordres qui arrivent dans vos pays,
Nous Connoissons bien que nous nous sommes
plusieurs fois trouvés dans des sentimens differens
sur plusieurs affaires, comme il arrive tous les jours
en France dans les Parlemens et dans d'autres assemblées,
Mais cela n'a nullement altéré l'Union qui nous a été
si fortement recommandée par Sa Mté, dont nous regardons
tellement les ordres que quand il y auroit même quelque
disposition a avoir de l'antipatie entre nous Et qui n'a
jamais été, Elle Suffiroit pour la surmonter, Et elle
peut être assurée que cette Union en encore augmentée

depuis pieu a que nous lix Commandeur de Sommesbe-
possible, a L'Egard de ce qui s'est passé au Conseil
de Quebec sur les Mandemens de Mr l'Evesque Vous
en Jeanez la Verité lors que les affaires seront —
examinez au Conseil du Roy,

Et et Mr de Callieres et Mr de Ramezay Gouverneur de
Montreal et des Trois Rivieres pretendent de sa
Majesté par leurs Gouvernemens qu'ils n'ont aucuns Logemens
dans les Villes de leurs Gouvernemens et qu'ils ont été
obligez depuis quelques Jours de louer a leurs depens,
Et qu'il n'y a aucunes Villes du Royaume, ou ils ne
soient obligez de Vous supplier Monseigneur de
Vouloir faire un fond sur les Etats pour Ces Lo-
gemens qu'ils Soient Jugez pour

Vous avons prié la Liberté Lamer devons de demande
a Sa Majesté des provisions de Con.er au Conseil
Souverain pour Le Sr De la Chesnaye a la place du Sr
de Villy dont le Sr Le Gardeur fils a la Survivance, la
Ce vaut des accomodemens que l'on fait ensemble, Et
qui sont expliquez dans nos Lettres Communs de Lannee
dernier, on mande aux Sr de la Chesnaye que Vous aurez
en la bonté Monseigneur de luy en faire expedier Les
provisions, et Quoique Vous n'en nous en temoignez
rien dans toutes Vos depeches, et qu'apparamment elles
ont été oubliées, Nous prions la Liberté de Vous supplier
d'ordonner qu'elles nous soient envoyées lannee prochaine

a Sᵗ & la Chesnaye estant a Surlingen Capable de
remplir tout les devoirs aux Subalternes, et Nous luy
faisons cette priere avec d'autant plus d'instance que
Mrs Sᵗ de Cilly et de la Rade depuis Long temps, et que
son fils aisné qui a la survivance de sa charge estoit
comme eux bien aise d'abandonner les biens de son pere
aux Srs de la Chesnaye qui les doit assez considerablement
et d'angard qu'il y a pour le Vaisseau du Roy la charge
depuis Quebec jusques a la sortie du fleuve ou il y a
dans cette saison coutumierement des brumes, a obligé
Mr des Varennes de nous prier de luy vouloir donner
escorte capable de les luy faire euiter n'y ayant point
sur son Vaisseau qui en ayt assez de connoissance, et qui
nous le fait prendre les resolutions pour la seureté du
Vaisseau et des Castors et Mrs les femmes genevaux
qui se sont embarquez, et faire passer devant le Sr
Jolliet pour la pilotter comme celuy qui connoist
mieux les mauvais passages les Costes et les glaces
qui y sont et comme etant sur dans la Necessité d'aller
s'engager en glaces, Nous avons cru ne luy pouvoir refu-
ser, monte que la Somme de Dix escus l'hiver attendu
qu'il quitte sa famille, et abandonne son Commerce et Sire
l'un profit, Et que nous Croyons Monseigneur que
Vous agrouverez

Vous Sommes avec nos respects Et nos Soumissions
ordinaires

A Monseigneur

A Quebec ce 10ᵉ Novembre
1695

Vos Tres humbles Tres obeissants
Et Tres obligez Serviteurs
Frontenac Champigny

Col. Mss. 40128-114

Examination of Ellwood Farmarey who is comd. Directly from Canida Twenty dayes since the 21st of Novemb: 1695

Ask him fir. What he went to Canida

Who. answd. yt he had been a hunting near ye Lake there and heard of ye Canida Indians that a Peace was Concluded betwen ye five nations & ye gover. of Canada

Ask what occasion he had to come hither

Answd. that his family was here & that he heard yt the govern. of Canada made Preparation again the winter fir. this place &c. wherefore

Ask. further That. ye five french mohoggs with all speed for their Parties to Do. Mischeefe Viz. Harrison & three other mohoggs came near the gate of Albany Castle & Kill'd a ffrenchman & Indian & take 2 Indians which Deceived their Designe but yet ye french mohoggs are Encouraged to be Encouraged by four mohoggs that Came & Recommended ye govern. of Canada to ye same upon the Christians here

Says further That ye govern. of Canada had Directed his Indians what ever Prisoners they took they should not to spare their Life although they should come with a fair will to which they would not hearken

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Col.Mss. 40178-116

Qu. further if he had heard of any Ships arrived at
the Hill,

Ans. That he heard there were 17 Ships arrived Loaden
with Provis: & amunition with 300 men for supplying
of their garrison

Qu. further if he heard any thing of Cadarachaui

Ans. That it was in Possession with 50 men in garison
& 300 men Called out with amunition and
Provision for supplying of ye garrison Their end
so was to Return

Qu. Him if there was any Indians out for their part or Els
where, Who answerd no

Qu. him what was become of La Chagrenaight

Ans. That he is Dessited from Canada with Monr. Tachin Called
Tastacouere who is come in one of ye ships & yt he is gone
to Ottawawa Lake and from thence to Missisakoy Country

Qu. further if he would go with us to Cadarachaui to make a
Conclusion Ans. That he would go with us to Canada

Qu. further if he knew any Praying Indians

Ans. At Canada they had one officer & 3 Souldiers by ye
French Brought in a Prisoner by ye last Fleet & two Indians
that are Dead

Col. Mss. 40178-116

Albany ye 27th novemb. 1695

Examination of

Tunnaanege who came

from Canida

1

N.Y. Com. Docs.

Col. Mss. 40128-11d

40: 103 (1)

Examinatn of the Chirurg.
cald Funniance Who came Directly
from Canada Iuard in ye
the 25th of March 1695

Ques him for. What he went to Canada

Ans. That he had been a hunting near y. Fort there
and heard of ffour Canada Indians that a Dutch man
Conducted to Albany w. Five nations & y. y. of Canada
Ques. That Occasn he had to come further

Ans. That his family was here & y. he heard at the Indn
Canada was Congratulate by the Indns for their
Peace at Ryswick

Ques. further That a Black Smith wanted here for their
Daily Imployment he Informed y. One Ofsaw makes
came near y. Gate offered Castle & said a Smith
a Smiths Tools & would set a Work Directly for
all y. Indns Matters are Entered into Consideration
of this matter & Recommended the want of Canada to y.
Care upon Christians here.

Ques. Further That y. Gouvr of Canada Directed his Orders
That ever Comes the Lake that we are to give Them Entr
although the Iroquois and with a Design to Attack Them
Dutch not Traders

ack

The father of him had heard of any ships arrived at Quebec

Says that he heard Mr Andros is by ships loaden with Provisions and ammunition with 700 men for supply of the garrison

The father of him he heard also that Mr Andros

Says that it was in Discourse with 50 men in garrison & 600 more Soldiers were with ammunition & provision for the supply of the garrison Richard 50 men was to Return

The him if there was any Indians out for their parts or Eldr Richard

Who answered

The him Richard was Lieut. of Capt Wyeth

Says that he is Deputed from Canada with Mr Sachim called Taplamina who is come in Mr Andros ship is gone to Albania & is to come in Spring to Mr Andros Country

Says further that Mr Andros intends to Fortifie Quebec to make a Frontier Place together as he understood in Canada

Says further that all Inhabitants with Mr Andros Indians at Quebec & there did not exceed 3 hundred & that the French Interest is 2 thousand & odd men Indians & the rest Mist

Col.Mss. 40:28-116

Albany ye 27th march 1695

Examination of
Tunnancad. who came
from Canada

Col. Mss. 40:78-116

40:108

Upon the Journall of Cadaracqui and
Delawarre was ordered with the
following article Viz^t the 30th decem^r
1695

That the five nations of Indians & the Tionnon-
dadies & allowance Indians adjoyning to
reside at Irocoa and that they had appointed an
Indian who carried it wrapp^d with a white
feather about his neck to the Indians who had brought it
to him that they are come to Smoak the armes and
exchange their Cutlas and the usuall complement
belonging to a Peace that they had contributed great
Expence in obtaining ye same and that ye Tionnondadies & the rest
of the Indians of French had the more of the five nations
to be invited to come there and Kindle their fires
& Councils and settle upon their ancient seats
which they formerly had with the five nations and
to Build Fortifications wherever Cadaracqui & Irocoa
Bell Trompeur from Cadaracqui & Irocoa
to the Inclination who was the first Governour there of

Col Mss. 40128-116

40/109

Upon ye Arrivall of Sadekanaghte
& d Kanitsoi. and Informed with
ye following Articles ye 30th dec: 1695

That the sd. nations of Indians and ye Tionnondadees
& Onnawaes Indians and upon a treaty to conclude a
peace and that there haue arrived an undissemble Indian
who carryes ye Onnaways with a white Sign a true his
token to both Partys who hath Proughe it to pass
that they are come to Cessation of armes & Intire exchange
ing the Captives & y^t ye Roman wod so much Incline
to ye Peace that they haue Controlled great Endeavrs for
the obtaining of the same & y^t the Tionnondadees and
Onnawaes and y^t they notwithstanding the peace haue killed many
of the nations so y^t they are Inforced to come then no
Candle there fyres among the sd nations & fill up there
hearts again and y^t all who are in ye Romans Chain
with sd nations are Included in ye Peace
Sadekanaghte & Sadekanaghte Designs a Gall Journey
from Cataraqui for a token of further Intention
who goes ye first Moone hence.

N. Y. St. Lib.

I was favoured with both yours of y.e 2.d & 5.th of Nov.r last and of the 2.d inst. which I thankfully acknowledge. In the former notice is taken of an intimation that you had in that Copy of Court Frontenac's Letter prohibition given to the Gentlemen of my Council to receive not of or have any correspondence with that Court further then as should have given Order or Leave thereto from me. Sir Charles Lodwick acquainted me that he had received some Memorandums from Boston, which he was to send to you, but had not as yet sent them from Boston. I have caused to be delivered to the Gentlemen of Council your Letter to them, and as for anything in it relating to me I shall not at present make any return thereto, but shall take some other opportunity for the same.

Sir, I have also received yours of the 19.th of Nov.r last, wherein you signify that the Indians living upon Connecticut River are under a very great and certainty concerning some of their Lands there, and that you have offered them a Meeting, which they have accepted of, and that the Governor of Boston, and all their other Neighbours are desirous I should be present at the said Meeting, which I am willing to do, and shall be ready to attend the same at the time and place appointed. I am sorry that the Indians have been so much disturbed on the occasion of the late Grant of Connecticut Charter, and the Lands thereunto belonging, but I hope that by the Wisdom and Moderation of the Governor and Company of that Colony, and the Interposition of their Friends, Indians and others, concerned, matters will be accommodated to the satisfaction of all parties. I have also received yours of the 20.th of Nov.r last, wherein you acquaint me with the Arrival of Mr. Livingston, and that you had sent for him to Albany, to treat with him concerning the Affairs of Canada, and that you had appointed a Meeting with the Governor of Canada at Albany, in the Spring, for settling a Peace between the Five Nations and the Indians in Alliance with the French, and that you had sent Mr. Livingston to Canada, to acquaint the Governor with your Intentions, and to bring back his Answer, and that you had received a Letter from the Governor of Canada, dated the 15.th of Nov.r last, wherein he signifies that he is willing to send Deputies to Albany, for the purpose aforesaid, and that he had sent Mr. Livingston back with his Answer, and that you had sent Mr. Livingston back to Canada, with your Answer thereto, and that you expected his return in 20 days, and that you would then send me word of the Result of his Negotiation, and that you had sent Orders to the Commanders of the Forces in the Jerseys, to march to Albany, with the Forces under their Command, to be ready to attend you there, if you should have occasion for them, and that you had also sent Orders to the Commanders of the Forces in Connecticut, to march to Albany, with the Forces under their Command, to be ready to attend you there, if you should have occasion for them, and that you had also

1696

Mémoire sur le Canada

Les députations frequentes des Iroquois vers M.r de Frontenac,
pour des propositions de paix, qui croyoit qu'ils ne cherchoient sincerement
à qui auroit tout tenté choisir dans quelque occasion entre leur
soumettre et eux, l'avoit laissé dans l'incertitude jusques a la fin
d'octobre 1694; Ces negotiations ont été continuées jusques au
commencement d'avril 1695. par un deputé Onnoy des Iroquois, qui
vint de jour apres que l'on eut commencé la guerre, avec plainte de ce qui
s'estoit passé

ARCHIVES NATIONALES COLONIALES

Dans cette diete de diverses nations des Iroquois contre la colonie,
il y eut un nombre de personnes, et grille jugements contre
de tous sexe et aage qui sont tombées entre leurs mains.

Les Iroquois conduits avec negotiations par les Anglois
de la nouvelle York avoient augmenté leur dommage et
par la guerre que les François leur avoient fait, par manquement
de vivres et de munitions, de sorte que la fausse des negotiations,
et trop muny des forces necessaires, fit resolution dans un mesme
temps auprès des nations d'en haut, qui sont alliées des François
des approcher de la paix, qui se traitoit entre eux, les Iroquois,
pour la faire et offrir aux elles, à l'insçu et sans la participation
des François, et qui a été vu bien effet, que ces nations s'estoient de
faire valoir la guerre, pendant qu'elles voyoient les François et
negociation pour la paix aux les Iroquois ont agi de sorte que elle
ne se conclut, et qu'elles ne fussent instruites exactement a avoir soutenu la
guerre, et qu'avant le depart des Vaisseaux qui vinrent de retour de
Quebec, M.r de la motte Cadillac commandant a Michilimakinac,
avoit envoyé des exprez, pour avertir que les Huronnes avoient traitté
avec les Iroquois, que les Outtavaes avoient ebranlé pour les

mans effet, qui deux autres nations appellées les Renards
et les Machoutins qui ont 1200 guerriers lesquels n'auroient jamais
eu de bonne volonté, estoient dans le dessein de se joindre aux Iroquois
et de faire Mahlon auprès deux, pour se garantir de ceux, autre
nation plus éloignée du commerce avec les françois, qui leur a declaré
ce fut la guerre l'année dernière. En sorte qu'il ne pouvoit rester aucun
espérance de détourner ce orage de dessus les nations de
Outaouas, qui par quelq' entreprise considerable contre les Iroquois,
pour maintenir les françois dans la haute qu'on ne peut espérer de conser
dans l'obéissance, qu'autant que les françois seront les plus forts
et qu'ils croiront qu'ils ne peuvent espérer d'estre détruits par les Iro
Cet pourquoy tous les efforts doivent estre faits avec prom, et a
retranger autant qu'il sera possible, la dépense du costé d'en haut
pour diminuer en même temps la traitte des Castors des françois
Avec les nations les plus éloignées ou ils ne font repandus.

M.r de Frontenac paroist dans les dispositions de faire
entreprise quelque, mais j'ay eu à proposer d'attendre préalablement
à faire l'etablissement du fort de Catarouy, a quoy il a employé
l'été dernier, un detachement de 100 hommes retournée à Montréal
le 14 aoust, après avoir fait cet etablissement et y avoir laissé 40
soldats, ce qui a coûté 1685 80tt 18s.

M.r de Champigny mande, que cet etablissement n'est fait contre
son sentiment, et celuy de toute la colonie, et que le détachement mêm
qu'à cette journée de Montréal, lorsque les députez envoyez
par les Iroquois y arriveront, par la grandeur Monseigneur marquis
a M.r de Frontenac de ne pas faire cette entreprise, il l'auroit inutilem
solicité de la faire rompre. La lettre commune de M.rs de Frontenac,

Voir comp

et de Champigny, avec qu'ils ont leur chapmans dans mation de la
contrariété de l'avis sentiman de cela ».

« M.r de frontinac a regardé l'etablissem.t de ce fort, comme un
moyen pour faciliter les entreprises contre les Iroquois et pour le
secours et la communication aux les Sauvages alliés du Haut
Dans la disposition ou sont les affaires du Canada, il semble
necessaire d'y envoyer du secours, le plus promptement qu'il sera
possible, afin qu'il puisse arriver assez à temps, pour profiter
de la bonne saison ».

Outre les dépenses ordinaires pour l'entretien des Troupes,
M.rs de frontinac et de Champigny demandent comme une chose
indispensable ».

Depence extraordinaire

« Envoyer une recrue au moins de 600 hommes, pour incorporer
dans les 28 Compagnies, aux lieux subsistance ».

« Pour lextraord.re delagnar.e compris taux taillam.t

du sieur de frontiac	96525:	
« Pour les presens aux Sauvages	20000-	
« Pour le payem.t de l'équipage du Vaiss.au la Boussole pend.t 12 mois commancez en sept.bre 1726 - 13269: 12 4:		
« Pour 36175 rations pendant lad. année a 12.s par jour	21465:	43751: 12s 4d.
« Pour le radoub pendant l'hiver ainsi demandé cy devant par l'estat pour le printemps	10000-	
« Pour le bastiman du Chasteau de Quebec		
Non compris les fortifications		160279: 12: 4d

« Il y a de plus un Etat de ce qui est demandé
necessaire pour la garniture et agrémen
de la Boussole pour quelques vaisseaux augmentés en 1696 ».

J. L. V. D.

M.r de Chamigny a fait tirer pour rembour.
de lettres de change a compte des fonds de 1696
Il a envoyé l'état des Vivres Lisbeth a Marseille
a envoyer à compte des fonds, a quoy il faut
pourvoir incessamment.

Du Mal des munitions.

Autre demande

Fonds ordinaire en 1695 pour l'achapt des
matx nes pour cet envoy ..... 8000.
Pour supplément de la dépense en
la d.e année ..... 3163. } 11163.
Pour les mats preparez pour
envoyer en 1696 ..... 8000.

Pour le radoub de la Chaumont ..... 7868.

Pour les agrez extraordinaires des fonds en 1693.
dont le tresorier a fait déduction sur les fonds
qui devoit remettre en 1695 ..... 39894: - 8

Pour les poulies faites a la mer dont le
Tresorier a aussy fait déduction 33338: 4

Pour les munitions envoyées a Rochefort
en 1695. dont les prix on a déduit sur
le fonds de 100000 ll ordonnés pour les
dépenses extraordinaires &c ..... 10660.

HISTOIRE
ET
DESCRIPTION GENERALE
DE LA
NOUVELLE FRANCE.

LIVRE SEIZIE'ME.

MONSIEUR de Frontenac ayant déclaré la réſolution, où il étoit de pénétrer avec toutes ſes Forces juſques dans le centre du Pays Iroquois, il y eut pluſieurs avis ſur la maniere, dont il falloit s'y prendre pour aſſûrer le ſuccès d'une Expédition ſi déſirée, & dont on n'eſperoit pas moins que la fin d'une guerre, qui avoit mis pluſieurs fois la Colonie Françoiſe ſur le penchant de ſa ruine, qui en empêchoit les progrès, & à la faveur de laquelle les Anglois augmentoient conſiderablement leur commerce, & s'établiſſoient puiſſamment dans le Continent de l'Amérique Septentrionnale. 1696.

On ne s'accordoit pas même ſur le tems, qu'on devoit choiſir pour la faire. Pluſieurs vouloient qu'on allât fondre pendant l'hyver ſur le Canton d'Onnontagué avec toutes les Forces de la Colonie, afin d'avoir tout le loiſir d'achever dans une ſeule Campagne de détruire tous les autres Cantons; mais le Chevalier de Callieres ne fut pas de ce ſentiment. Il manda au Général qu'il ne trouveroit pas aſſez de Monde

Divers avis touchant l'Expédition contre les Iroquois.

1696. pour marcher en raquette, porter & traîner des vivres & des munitions ſi loin, & enlever une Bourgade ſituée au milieu du Pays Ennemi, où il étoit facile aux Iroquois de raſſembler en peu de tems tout ce qu'ils avoient de Guerriers, & de ſe fortifier de maniere à arrêter lontems l'Armée Françoiſe.

Il ajoûta que, quand bien même on les forceroit dans leur retranchement, ils pourroient dreſſer par tout des embuſcades à des Troupes chargées de Bagages, & les harceler juſqu'aux portes de Montreal; qu'il étoit plus à propos d'attendre la belle ſaiſon, & qu'alors rien n'empêcheroit de faire marcher toutes les Troupes, les Milices, & les Sauvages domiciliés; qu'on en compoſeroit un Corps capable de faire face de tous côtés, & d'exécuter tout ce qu'on voudroit; qu'il ſeroit bon néanmoins d'aller par avance ſur les glaces attaquer les Agniers, qui étoient plus proches, & qui ne ſe doutant de rien, ſeroient aiſément ſurpris.

Expédition du Sieur de Louvigny ſur les glaces.

Le Général goûta d'autant mieux cet avis, qu'il avoit penſé de même, & que d'ailleurs la ſaiſon fut ſi mauvaiſe juſqu'au mois de Janvier, que du côté de Quebec on ne pouvoit voyager ſur le Fleuve S. Laurent, ni à pied, ni en voiture, ni en Canot. Il ordonna donc au Gouverneur de Montreal d'envoyer cinq, ou ſix-cent Hommes de ſon Gouvernement & de celui des Trois Rivieres contre le Canton d'Agnier. Ce Parti fut bientôt prêt, & il étoit ſur le point de ſe mettre en marche, lorſqu'on eut des avis certains que la mine étoit éventée, & que les Agniers prenoient des meſures pour être ſecourus, non-ſeulement par les autres Cantons, mais encore par les Anglois de la Nouvelle York.

M. de Callieres le fit ſçavoir au Comte de Frontenac, qui lui manda d'envoyer ſeulement trois-cent Hommes choiſis pour tomber ſur les Chaſſeurs Iroquois, qui devoient être en grand nombre, & ſans aucune défiance entre le Fleuve S. Laurent & la grande Riviere, où ils avoient accoûtumé de chaſſer pendant l'hyver. Ce Détachement partit en effet à la fin de Janvier ſous les ordres de M. de Louvigny; mais il fut arrêté treize jours aſſez près de Montreal par les neiges, qui tomberent cette année en beaucoup plus grande abondance, qu'à l'ordinaire. Il continua enſuite ſa route juſqu'à cinq lieuës de Catarocouy avec des fatigues incroyables, trouvant par tout une neige molle de la hauteur de ſept, ou huit pieds. Il

envoya de-là des Sauvages à la découverte ; ceux-ci marcherent ſept, ou huit jours, & rencontrerent enfin dix Iroquois & une Femme ; ils en tuerent trois & prirent le reſte. Ces Priſonniers furent menés à Montreal, où on en brûla un, ou deux, & on fit grace aux autres, parce que les François, qui avoient été Eſclaves dans leur Pays, les reconnurent, & rendirent témoignage qu'ils leur avoient obligation de la vie ; mais on les diſtribua dans les Villages du Sault S. Louis, de la Montagne & de Lorette. 1696.

Les Iroquois paroiſſent dans la Colonie.

Quelques autres Priſonniers, qu'on fit au printems, raporterent que les Iroquois s'étoient tenus tout l'hyver enfermés dans leurs Forts, & qu'ils devoient bientôt venir en grandes Troupes pour empêcher les François de faire leurs ſemences. Il y eut en effet pluſieurs Partis de ces Barbares, qui ſe répandirent dans nos Habitations ; mais par la ſage prévoyance du Gouverneur de Montreal les travaux de la Campagne n'en furent point interrompus. Il n'y eut que quelques Habitans, qui furent ſurpris, pour n'avoir pas exécuté les ordres, qu'on leur avoit donnés.

Mort du Chevalier de Criſaſy.

Le vintiéme de Mars M. de Louvigny relâcha faute de vivres, & peu de jours après la Colonie fit une perte, à laquelle tout le Monde parut très-ſenſible. Le Chevalier de Criſaſy s'étoit flatté qu'après les dernieres preuves, qu'il avoit données de ſon zéle & de ſon habileté, la Cour feroit quelque choſe en ſa faveur ; d'autant plus que le Gouverneur Général & l'Intendant n'avoient rien négligé pour lui faire obtenir les récompenſes, que ſembloient mériter ſes ſervices. Leurs ſollicitations ne furent pourtant ſuivies d'aucun effet, & le Chevalier ſuccomba au chagrin, qu'il en conçut. Il eut du moins en mourant la conſolation de voir les Grands & les Petits prendre également part à ſa douleur, & regretter qu'un auſſi grand mérite que le ſien fut demeuré dans l'obſcurité.

Préparatifs pour la Campagne prochaine.

Au mois de May le Chevalier de Callieres deſcendit à Quebec, pour régler avec le Comte de Frontenac les opérations de la Campagne, dont les préparatifs étoient déja fort avancés ; & quand tous les arrangemens eurent été pris, il retourna à Montreal pour tenir la main à l'exécution de ce qui avoit été conclu. Le vint-deux de Juin le Gouverneur Général l'y joignit, accompagné de M. de Champigny, du Chevalier de Vaudreuil, de M. de Ramezay, Gouverneur des

1696. Trois Rivieres, des Troupes & des Milices du Gouvernement de Quebec, & de celui des Trois Rivieres. Celles du Gouvernement de Montreal étoient déja assemblées, & il ne restoit plus rien à faire, que de se mettre en marche.

Disposition de l'Armée. Le quatriéme de Juillet dix Outaouais arriverent à Montreal des environs d'Onnontagué, où ils avoient lontems rodé, sans avoir pu faire un seul Prisonnier. A la fin ayant eu avis qu'on avoit détaché contr'eux un Parti considerable, ils s'étoient retirés à Catarocouy, où le Sieur DES JORDIS, qui y commandoit, leur ayant appris que tous les François étoient sur le point de se mettre en Campagne, & que le Comte de Frontenac seroit à leur tête, ils témoignerent qu'ils seroient ravis de l'accompagner. Ils venoient donc lui offrir leurs services, & ils furent acceptés d'autant plus volontiers, qu'on se flatta qu'ils attireroient plusieurs de leurs Compatriotes.

Ils avoient rencontré le Général à la Chine, où l'Armée se rendit le même jour, & où arriverent aussi cinq cent Sauvages, dont on fit deux Troupes. M. de Maricourt, Capitaine, eut la conduite de la premiere, composée d'Iroquois du Sault S. Louis, & d'Abénaquis domiciliés. La seconde, où étoient les Hurons de Lorette, & les Iroquois de la Montagne, eut pour Commandans MM. de Beauvais & LE GARDEURS, Freres, tous deux Lieutenans. Les dix Outaouais, auxquels se joignirent quelques Algonquins, des Sokokis & des Nipissings, firent une Bande séparée, que le Baron de Bekancourt se chargea de conduire.

Les Troupes furent partagées en quatre Bataillons, de deux-cent Hommes chacun, sous les ordres de quatre anciens Capitaines, qui furent MM. de la Durantaye, de MUYS, DU MESNIL, & le Chevalier de GRAIS. On fit aussi quatre Bataillons des Milices Canadiennes; celui de Quebec étoit commandé par M. de ST MARTIN, Capitaine Reformé; celui de Beaupré, par M. de Grandville, Lieutenant; celui des Trois Rivieres, par M. de GRANDPRÉ, Major de la Place; & celui de Montreal, par M. DES CHAMBAUTS, Procureur du Roy de cette Ville. M. de SUBERCASE, Capitaine, faisoit les fonctions de Major Général, & chaque Bataillon, tant des Troupes, que des Milices, avoit son Aide-Major.

Elle part de la Chine. Le sixiéme l'Armée alla camper dans l'Isle Perrot, & le lendemain

1696.

lendemain elle en partit en cet ordre. M. de Callieres menoit l'Avantgarde, composée de la premiere Bande des Sauvages, & de deux Bataillons des Troupes: elle étoit précédée de deux grands Batteaux, où étoit le Commissaire d'Artillerie, avec deux piéces de Campagne, des mortiers pour jetter des grenades, des Artifices, & autres munitions semblables. Quelques Canots conduits par des Canadiens les accompagnoient, avec toutes sortes de provisions de bouche.

Le Comte de Frontenac suivoit, environné de Canots, qui portoient sa Maison & son Bagage, & d'un bon nombre de Volontaires, ayant avec lui M. Le Vasseur, Ingénieur en Chef. Les quatre Bataillons de Milices, plus forts que ceux des Troupes du Roy, faisoient le Corps de bataille, que commandoit M. de Ramezai sous le Général, & les deux autres Bataillons des Troupes, avec la seconde Bande des Sauvages, formoient l'Arrieregarde, qui étoit sous les ordres du Chevalier de Vaudreuil.

L'Armée partit en cet ordre, qui ne fut point interrompu pendant la marche, si ce n'est que le Corps, qui avoit fait un jour l'Avantgarde, faisoit le lendemain l'Arrieregarde. Le dix-neuf elle arriva à Catarocouy, où elle sejourna jusqu'au vint-six pour attendre quatre-cent Outaouais, que M. de la Motte Cadillac avoit promis, & qui ne parurent point. Quelques Voyageurs François devoient les accompagner, & ne vinrent point non plus; ils n'oserent apparemment se hazarder seuls dans des chemins, qu'ils croyoient infestés de Partis Ennemis. D'ailleurs on fut obligé de laisser à Catarocouy vint-six Malades, dont la plûpart s'étoient blessés en montant les Rapides. Sa marche.

Le vint-huit l'Armée se trouva à l'entrée de la Riviere de Chouguen. Comme cette Riviere est étroite & rapide, le Général, avant que de s'y engager, envoya cinquante Découvreurs par Terre de chaque côté. Ce jour-là il ne put faire qu'une lieuë & demie. Le lendemain l'Armée fut séparée en deux Corps pour faire plus de diligence, & pour occuper les deux bords de la Riviere par Terre & par Eau. M. de Frontenac prit la gauche avec M. de Vaudreuil, les quatre Bataillons des Troupes, & un de Milices. MM. de Callieres & de Ramezai avec tout le reste, tinrent la droite. Sur le soir on se réunit après avoir fait trois lieuës, & on s'arrêta au pied

1696. d'une chute, qui a dix, ou douze pieds de haut, & occupe toute la largeur de la Riviere.

Elle court un grand risque, & elle est sauvée par l'habileté de M. de Callieres.

La plus grande partie de l'Armée s'étoit mal-à-propos engagée dans le courant de cette chute, & il eût été dangereux de la faire reculer en arriere. Le Gouverneur de Montreal se chargea de remedier à ce désordre. Il fit mettre tout son Monde à l'Eau, fit porter les canons par Terre, & traîner tous les Batteaux sur des rouleaux jusqu'au-dessus de la chute, & cette opération, qui dura jusqu'à dix heures du soir, se fit aux flambeaux d'écorce avec un ordre merveilleux. Ce Rapide passé, on commença à marcher avec plus de précaution, non-seulement parce qu'on aprochoit de l'Ennemi; mais parce que les chemins, pour ceux, qui étoient par Terre, étoient très-mauvais; le Chevalier de Vaudreuil ayant fait avec toute sa Troupe cinq lieuës dans l'eau jusqu'aux genoux.

Elle arrive à Onnontagué.

Enfin l'Armée entra dans le Lac de Gannentaha par un endroit, qu'on nomme *le Rigolet*, & qu'il n'eût pas été facile de forcer, si les Ennemis eussent eu la précaution de s'en saisir. On y trouva deux pacquets de joncs pendus à un Arbre, qui, suivant la coûtume des Sauvages, marquoient que quatorze-cent trente-quatre Guerriers, car il y avoit autant de joncs dans les deux pacquets, attendoient les François pour les combattre, & les défioient. L'Armée traversa ensuite le Lac en ordre de bataille. M. de Callieres, qui avoit la gauche, feignit de faire la descente de ce côté-là, où étoient les Ennemis, & dans le même tems le Chevalier de Vaudreuil la fit sur la droite, avec sept, ou huit-cent Hommes, puis tournant autour du Lac, alla joindre M. de Callieres: alors tout le reste de l'Armée débarqua.

Les Onnontagués avoient été avertis par un Transfuge.

M. le Vasseur traça aussitôt un Fort, qui fut achevé le lendemain. On y enferma le Magasin des vivres, les Canots, les Batteaux, & la garde en fut confiée au Marquis de Crisasy & à M. DES BERGERES, tous deux Capitaines, ausquels on donna cent cinquante Hommes choisis. Je ne sçai au reste comment les préparatifs de cette Expédition n'ayant été couverts d'aucun prétexte, on avoit pu se flatter de surprendre les Iroquois. Il est vrai que l'incertitude, où étoit le Public, de l'endroit, où devoit tomber l'orage, tint lontems les Cantons en suspens; mais un malheureux Transfuge du Village de la Montagne, qui avoit été détaché avec plusieurs autres du

même Village, pour faire des Prisonniers, les instruisit du véritable dessein des François. 1696.

Un autre avis, que ce Traître alla ensuite donner au Canton de Tsonnonthouan, qui étoit le sien, produisit un effet tout contraire à celui, qu'il prétendoit : le Chevalier de Callieres, qui connoissoit assez les Sauvages, pour s'attendre que quelques-uns déserteroient, s'étoit avisé, en partant de Catarocouy, de dire assez haut qu'il ne falloit point être surpris de ce que les Outaouais n'arrivoient point, puisque M. de Frontenac les avoit fait prier d'attaquer le Canton de Tsonnonthouan, tandis qu'il marcheroit à Onnontagué : le Déserteur ne manqua pas de porter cette nouvelle à ses Compatriotes, ce qui fut cause que tous les Guerriers y resterent pour le défendre. Ruse du Chevalier de Callieres, & ce qu'elle produit.

Ce même soir on aperçut une grande lueur du côté du grand Village d'Onnontagué, & on jugea, comme il étoit vrai, que les Sauvages y avoient mis le feu : la nuit suivante un autre Tsonnonthouan déserta. Ces deux Hommes avoient été pris en guerre l'année précédente ; on leur avoit accordé la vie, & ils témoignoient beaucoup d'affection pour les François ; mais la prudence vouloit qu'on ne comptât point sitôt sur leur fidélité. On avoit déja découvert beaucoup de pistes de Gens, qui alloient à Goyogouin & à Onneyouth, & qui venoient de ces deux Cantons ; on ne douta point que les Onnontagués n'y eussent envoyé toutes les bouches inutiles du leur, & qu'à leur place on n'en eût fait venir tous ceux, qui étoient en état de porter les armes. Les Onnontagués brûlent leur grand Village.

Le troisiéme l'Armée alla camper à une demie-lieuë du débarquement, auprès des Fontaines salées, dont j'ai parlé ailleurs. Le jour suivant M. de Subercase la rangea en bataille sur deux lignes, & fit les Détachemens nécessaires pour porter l'Artillerie. M. de Callieres commandoit la ligne de la gauche, & comme il étoit incommodé des jambes, il avoit eu la précaution de faire embarquer un Cheval, qu'il monta. Le Chevalier de Vaudreuil conduisoit celle de la droite, qui étoit la moins exposée : le Général étoit entre les deux, porté dans un fauteuil, environné de sa Maison, & des Volontaires, ayant devant lui le canon. Le chemin étoit très-difficile, & l'on ne put arriver que le soir fort tard au Village, que l'on trouva presque tout en cendres, & deux Fran- On n'y trouve Personne.

1696. çois, qui y étoient Prisonniers depuis lontems, tout récemment massacrés.

Négligence des Ennemis.

Ce qui surprit davantage, c'est que les Ennemis avoient ruiné leur Fort, où ils auroient pu se défendre lontems, ce qu'on reconnut aux vestiges, qui en restoient. On ne comprenoit pas même que les Anglois, qui l'avoient bâti, l'eussent ainsi abandonné, & n'eussent fait aucun mouvement pour secourir leurs Alliés. Ce Fort étoit un quarré long à quatre Bastions, environné d'une double palissade flanquée de redoutes, avec une enceinte fermée de perches de quarante, ou cinquante pieds de haut. Quinze-cent Iroquois, autant d'Anglois, quelques piéces d'Artillerie, qu'on pouvoit aisément faire venir de la Nouvelle York, la proximité des Bois si propres aux embuscades, & la facilité de défendre le Rigolet, auroient suffi pour mettre le Comte de Frontenac en danger de recevoir un échec, ou dans la nécessité de s'en retourner sans rien faire.

Les Onneyouths demandent la paix.

Le cinquiéme au matin deux Femmes & un Enfant du Village de la Montagne, qui étoient depuis six ans Captifs à Onnontagué, s'échaperent, & vinrent au Camp, où ils confirmerent que depuis six jours tout ce qui n'étoit pas en état de porter les armes, s'étoit refugié à une lieuë de-là. L'après-dîné du même jour un Soldat François, qui avoit été pris avec le P. Milet, arriva d'Onneyouth, chargé d'un Collier de la part des Chefs de ce Canton, pour demander la paix. Le Général le renvoya sur le champ avec ordre de dire à ceux, qui l'avoient député, qu'il vouloit bien recevoir leurs soûmissions, mais à condition qu'ils viendroient s'établir dans la Colonie; qu'au reste ils ne comptassent point de l'amuser par de feintes négociations, & qu'il alloit faire marcher des Troupes pour sçavoir leur derniere réponse.

M. de Vaudreuil marche à Onneyouth.

En effet le lendemain le Chevalier de Vaudreuil partit pour ce Canton à la tête de six, ou sept-cent Hommes. Il avoit ordre de couper les bleds, de brûler les Villages, de recevoir six Chefs en qualité d'ôtage, & au cas, qu'on voulût lui faire la moindre résistance, de passer au fil de l'épée tous ceux, qu'il pourroit joindre. Le sixiéme un jeune François, Prisonnier depuis sept ans à Onnontagué, s'échapa, & donna connoissance de plusieurs caches de bled & de hardes, que les Ennemis n'avoient pas eu le tems d'emporter. On s'en saisit, on

commença de couper les bleds & de ruiner le Pays, ce que l'on continua les deux jours ſuivans. 1696.

Le huitiéme un Onnontagué, âgé, dit-on, de près de cent ans, fut pris dans le Bois, n'ayant pu fuir avec les autres, ou ne l'ayant pas voulu; car il paroît qu'il y attendoit la mort avec la même intrépidité, que ces anciens Senateurs Romains dans le tems de la priſe de Rome par les Gaulois. On l'abandonna aux Sauvages, qui, ſans égard pour ſon grand âge, déchargerent ſur lui le dépit, que leur avoit cauſé la fuite des autres. Jamais peut-être Homme n'a été traité avec plus de barbarie, & n'a témoigné plus de fermeté & de grandeur d'ame. Conſtance d'un Vieillard brûlé par nos Sauvages.

Ce fut ſans doute un ſpectacle bien ſingulier que de voir plus de quatre-cent Hommes acharnés autour d'un Vieillard décrépite, duquel, à force de tortures, ils ne purent arracher un ſoupir, & qui ne ceſſa, tant qu'il vécut, de leur reprocher de s'être rendu les Eſclaves des François, dont il affecta de parler avec le dernier mépris. La ſeule plainte, qui ſortit de ſa bouche, fut, lorſque par compaſſion, ou peut-être de rage, quelqu'un lui donna deux, ou trois coups de couteau pour l'achever. „ Tu aurois bien dû, lui dit-il, ne « pas abreger ma vie, tu aurois eu plus de tems pour aprendre « à mourir en Homme. Quant à moi, je meurs content, parce « que je n'ai aucune baſſeſſe à me reprocher. «

Le neuf M. de Vaudreuil, après avoir brûlé le Fort & les Villages du Canton d'Onneyouth, revint au Camp avèc environ trente-cinq Hommes, la plûpart Priſonniers François, dont il avoit rompu les chaînes; ils étoient accompagnés des principaux Chefs du Canton, qui venoient ſe mettre à la diſcretion de M. de Frontenac. Ce Général leur fit un accueil très-favorable, dans l'eſperance d'attirer les autres; mais ſon attente fut vaine. Il ſe rencontra dans cette Troupe un jeune Agnier, qui étoit venu à Onneyouth pour voir ce qui s'y paſſoit: il fut reconnu pour avoir déſerté l'hyver précédent du Village de la Montagne, & il fut brûlé. Il avoit raporté au Chevalier de Vaudreuil que des Agniers & des Anglois s'étoient aſſemblés à Orange au nombre de trois-cent, pour aller au ſecours d'Onneyouth, qu'ils prévoyoient bien devoir être attaqué; mais qu'ils étoient d'abord retourné ſur leurs pas, & que la conſternation étoit grande par tout. Ce que fait M. de Vaudreuil à Onneyouth.

1696.

On délibere sur le parti, qu'on doit prendre.

Sur cet avis le Conseil de guerre fut assemblé, & l'on y délibera de ce qu'il y avoit à faire pour mettre la derniere main à une Expédition si bien commencée. Le Comte de Frontenac fut d'abord d'avis qu'il falloit aller traiter le Canton de Goyogouin, comme on venoit de faire ceux d'Onnontagué & d'Onneyouth, & non-seulement cette proposition fut généralement aplaudie ; mais on ajoûta qu'après avoir ruiné ces trois Cantons, il falloit y construire des Forts, pour empêcher les Sauvages de s'y rétablir.

Cela fut encore aprouvé ; le Chevalier de Callieres s'offrit à demeurer pendant l'hyver dans le Pays pour exécuter ce projet, & son offre fut aussi d'abord acceptée. M. de Maricourt & quelques autres Officiers, la plûpart Canadiens, comme plus accoûtumés que les autres à vivre dans les Bois, & à y suivre les Sauvages, furent nommés pour y rester sous ses ordres ; mais on fut bien surpris, lorsque dès le soir même le Général déclara qu'il avoit changé de pensée, & qu'il falloit se disposer à reprendre la route de Montreal.

Le Comte de Frontenac, contre le sentiment de tout le Monde, laisse son Expédition imparfaite.

Le Chevalier de Callieres eut beau lui representer qu'il falloit du moins, avant que de sortir du Pays, reduire les Goyogouins, les plus fiers de tous les Iroquois, & les plus aisés à dompter ; qu'il n'y auroit pour cela qu'à descendre une belle Riviere, qui conduisoit dans ce Canton, & qu'il n'étoit besoin pour cette Expédition, que d'une partie de l'Armée ; il ne put rien obtenir, & l'on assûre qu'il échapa au Comte de Frontenac de dire que le Gouverneur de Montreal étoit jaloux de sa gloire, & que c'étoit pour l'effacer, qu'il vouloit l'engager dans une nouvelle Entrepriſe, dont le succès étoit incertain. Quoiqu'il en soit, le mécontentement devint presque général, & ceux, qui le cacherent le moins, furent les Canadiens, & les Iroquois du Sault S. Louis.

Soupçons contre lui.

Mais malgré les instances réitérées de ces Derniers, que M. de Frontenac n'aimoit point, il fit sonner la retraite, en disant assez haut: „ On veut obscurcir ma gloire, & il est tems que je prenne un peu de repos. „. La Tradition, que j'ai trouvé assez constante au bout de neuf ans dans le Canada, est que quelques Personnes, qui ne vouloient pas voir finir la guerre sitôt, avoient représenté au Gouverneur Général au sortir du Conseil que, si la Nation Iroquoise étoit une fois détruite, ou entiérement hors d'état de nous causer

de l'inquiétude, le Roy ne manqueroit pas de faire une reforme conſidérable dans les Troupes, que Sa Majeſté entretenoit dans la Colonie. 1696.

C'étoit-là le prendre par ſon foible; il aimoit à dominer, il avoit la nomination de la plûpart des Emplois militaires, qui rendoit toutes les bonnes Familles abſolument dépendantes de lui, & lui concilioit une autorité, dont la diminution l'auroit mortifié. D'ailleurs il avoit aſſez d'eſprit pour comprendre que la Cour, où l'on recevoit de tems en tems des Mémoires contre ſa conduite, le ménageroit moins, quand elle le jugeroit moins néceſſaire. Il crut donc, à ce que ſes Ennemis ont prétendu, devoir conſerver un Ennemi, dont il avoit beſoin pour ſe maintenir dans le point d'élévation, où il ſe trouvoit.

Mais pour eſtimer un Homme de ce rang capable d'avoir ainſi ſacrifié la tranquillité d'une Colonie à ſon ambition; flétri des Lauriers, qu'il étoit venu cueillir ſi loin, & avec tant de fatigues à l'âge de 74. ans; & terni toute la gloire, qu'il avoit acquiſe depuis ſon retour en Canada, il faut, ce ſemble, une évidence, que les plus fortes conjectures ne donnent point; & ce n'eſt pas aſſez qu'on n'ait pu concevoir le motif, qui le faiſoit agir, pour lui en attribuer un, qui le déshonoreroit. D'ailleurs s'il avoit dans la Nouvelle France un grand nombre de Partiſans, que ſon mérite perſonnel avoit prévenus en ſa faveur, ou que l'intérêt & la reconnoiſſance lui attachoient, il y avoit encore plus de Perſonnes, qui croyoient avoir ſujet de ſe plaindre de lui. Or on ſçait aſſez que le reſſentiment laiſſe des impreſſions beaucoup plus durables, que l'eſtime & la reconnoiſſance, qui ſouvent ſont enſevelies dans le tombeau avec celui, qui en étoit l'objet.

L'Armée retourne à Montreal.

Le Comte de Frontenac laiſſa donc murmurer les Sauvages & tous ceux, qui n'aprouvoient pas ſa réſolution. Il partit le neuf, & alla camper à deux lieuës de ſon Fort. Il s'y rendit le dix, & le fit raſer. Il s'embarqua le lendemain, & le vint il arriva à Montreal, n'ayant perdu que ſix Hommes dans ſon Expédition, à ſçavoir deux Sauvages, qui s'étant enyvrés d'eau-de-vie, furent maſſacrés par les Iroquois; un François, dont le Canot fut attaqué dans la retraite; & trois autres, qui ſe noyerent dans les Rapides, pour n'avoir pas ſuivi la route, qu'on leur avoit marquée.

1696. M. de Frontenac trouva à Montreal le Sieur d'Argenteuil, qui étoit venu de Michillimakinac avec cinquante François, pour l'accompagner à Onnontagué, mais qui étoit arrivé trop tard. Ce fut par cet Officier, qu'on apprit la véritable raiſon, qui avoit empêché nos Alliés d'aller joindre le Général, comme ils l'avoient promis. Cette raiſon n'étoit qu'une mauvaiſe volonté de leur part, colorée de prétextes, qui ne valoient pas mieux, & dont le plus ſpécieux fut la perſuaſion, où ils étoient, qu'il en ſeroit de cette Entrepriſe, comme de pluſieurs autres projets tout ſemblables, qu'on avoit formés les années précédentes, & qui n'avoient point eu d'exécution.

Pourquoi nos Alliés ne furent pas de cette Expédition.

Cependant le Gouverneur Général, non-ſeulement croyoit avoir beaucoup fait en humiliant les Iroquois; mais comme il étoit inſtruit que la diſette des vivres n'étoit guéres moins grande dans les Cantons, où il n'avoit pas pénétré, que dans ceux, qu'il avoit ravagés, & que la Nouvelle York n'étoit nullement en état de leur en fournir, il ſe flatta que cette Nation, pour éviter ſa ruine entiere, accepteroit la paix aux conditions, qu'il lui plairoit de lui impoſer. Pour achever de l'y contraindre, il réſolut de continuer la guerre, & après avoir donné à ſes Troupes & aux Milices le tems de ſe refaire de leurs travaux, il en fit pluſieurs Détachemens, qui harcelerent l'Ennemi juſqu'à la fin de l'automne.

M. de Frontenac veut obliger les Iroquois à lui demander la paix.

Il deſcendit lui-même à Quebec, dès qu'il eut donné ſes ordres, & le vintcinquiéme d'Août *le Weſp*, Navire du Roy, y arriva avec un commandement exprés du Roy d'y embarquer des Troupes & des Canadiens ſous la conduite de M. de Muys, Capitaine, Officier de mérite, & des plus capables, qu'il y eut alors dans la Colonie. *Le Weſp* devoit porter ce renfort droit à Plaiſance, & y attendre M. d'Iberville, lequel ne devoit s'y rendre, qu'après avoir enlevé aux Anglois le Fort de Pemkuit, ſuivant le plan, dont nous avons parlé au Livre précédent.

Préparatifs pour l'attaque de Pemkuit.

La Cour avoit extrêmement à cœur cette Entrepriſe; une Place fortifiée au milieu des Nations Abénaquiſes donnant lieu de craindre qu'à la fin ces Sauvages, ſi néceſſaires à la Nouvelle France, ou ne fuſſent accablés par toutes les Forces de la Nouvelle Angleterre, ce qui ſeroit infailliblement arrivé, ſi les Anglois avoient eu des Gouverneurs plus habiles; ou détachés pour toujours de notre alliance par le défaut de

de ſecours de notre part ; mais nos Ennemis prenoient pour arriver à ce but des moyens, qui n'étoient propres qu'à les en éloigner. 1696.

Quelques mois auparavant des Abénaquis s'étoient encore laiſſés attirer à Pemkuit par l'eſperance, qu'on leur avoit donnée de leur remettre des Priſonniers de leur Nation : ils y avoient été aſſez bien reçus d'abord ; mais lorſqu'ils ſe croïoient plus en ſûreté, deux furent tués à coups de piſtolet. On voulut enſuite ſe ſaiſir des autres, & quoiqu'ils euſſent été ſurpris, ils ſe défendirent lontems avec leur valeur ordinaire. Deux furent tués ; il en coûta auſſi la vie à deux Anglois. Il paroît que les autres Sauvages, dont je n'ai pu ſçavoir le nombre, demeurerent Priſonniers ; car je trouve que Taxous, qui étoit un de ces derniers, tua en chemin deux de ſes Conducteurs, & ſe ſauva : quelques autres s'évaderent après lui.

Nouvelle trahiſon faite aux Abénaquis par les Anglois.

On ne comprenoit pas comment les Anglois ne voyoient point qu'en prenant une autre conduite ils auroient pu réuſſir avec le tems à gagner un Peuple naturellement doux & facile ; mais les Nations, non plus que les Particuliers, ne ſe défont jamais de leur caractere, & ſont preſque toujours les Victimes de leur défaut dominant. Par la même raiſon ces trahiſons ſi fréquentes ne corrigeoient point les Abénaquis d'une confiance, dont ils avoient été ſi ſouvent les Dupes, non plus que de leur manque de prévoyance, qui les reduiſoit preſque toujours à manquer du néceſſaire. La moindre lueur d'eſperance de délivrer leurs Freres d'un eſclavage, dont ils connoiſſoient la dureté, ſuffiſoit pour effacer de leur mémoire les piéges, qu'on leur avoit tant de fois tendus ſous cet appas, & l'on apréhendoit avec raiſon qu'à la fin ils ne s'accommodaſſent avec un Ennemi, dont ils oublioient toujours qu'ils n'avoient rien à eſperer, & qu'ils ne devoient ceſſer de craindre.

C'eſt ce qui fit prendre au Conſeil du Roi la réſolution de les délivrer d'un voiſinage, qui ne pouvoit manquer de cauſer avec le tems leur perte, quelque parti qu'ils priſſent, & on étoit bien perſuadé que de leur conſervation dépendoit celle de l'Acadie, & de toutes ſes dépendances. MM. d'Iberville & de Bonaventure, à qui j'ai dit que Sa Majeſté avoit donné la Commiſſion d'attaquer Pemkuit, arriverent le vintſix de Juin à la Baye des Eſpagnols : ils y trouverent des Let-

MM. d'Iberville & de Bonaventure arrivent en Acadie.

1696. tres du Chevalier de Villebon, par leſquelles ils aprirent que trois Navires Anglois les attendoient à l'entrée de la Riviere S. Jean, & ils ſe remirent en Mer le quatriéme de Juillet, pour les aller chercher.

Ils prennent un Vaiſſeau Anglois.

Ils les rencòntrerent le quatorze, & d'Iberville ayant dématé le Niewport de vint-quatre piéces de canon, s'en rendit Maître, ſans avoir perdu un ſeul Homme. Les deux autres ſe ſauverent à la faveur d'une brume fort épaiſſe, qui s'éleva tout à coup. Cinquante Micmaks, que d'Iberville avoit embarqués ſur ſon bord à la Baye des Eſpagnols, contribuerent beaucoup à ſa victoire. Le lendemain les deux Navires François s'aprocherent de la Riviere S. Jean, où le Chevalier de Villebon les attendoit avec cinquante Sauvages; ils y reſterent juſqu'au deuxiéme d'Août, & y débarquerent les munitions, dont on les avoit chargés pour le Fort de *Naxoat*, qu'on avoit ſubſtitué à celui de Jemſet. Les cinquante Sauvages, qui accompagnoient Villebon, & qui étoient de la même Nation, que ceux, qui avoient ſuivi M. d'Iberville, s'embarquerent ſur *le Profond*, que commandoit M. de Bonaventure.

Attaque du Fort de Pemkuit.

Le ſeptiéme ils mouillerent à Pentagoët. Ils y trouverent le Baron de Saint Caſtin avec deux-cent Sauvages, Canibas & Malecites, & M. d'Iberville leur diſtribua les préſens du Roy, tant pour eux, que pour ceux des leurs, qui étoient allés en guerre d'un autre côté. Saint Caſtin & ſa Troupe s'embarquerent enſuite dans leurs Canots, avec M. de Villieu, Capitaine, M. de Montigny, & vint-cinq Soldats de la Compagnie de Villieu. Ils arriverent le treize à la vûë de Pemkuit, & ils l'inveſtirent le quatorze.

Le même jour MM. d'Iberville & de Bonaventure mouillerent à une lieuë de la Place, & ayant appris que S^t. Caſtin avoit déja dreſſé deux mortiers & un canon, ils envoyerent ſur les cinq heures du ſoir ſommer le Commandant, qui ſe nommoit CHUBD. Cet Officier reçut la ſommation avec beaucoup de fierté, & répondit que quand la Mer ſeroit toute couverte de Vaiſſeaux François, & la Terre d'Indiens, il ne ſe rendroit pas, qu'il n'y fût forcé.

Sur cette réponſe les Sauvages commencerent à tirer: le Fort fit auſſi un aſſez grand feu de mouſqueterie, & tira quelques coups de canon. Sur les deux heures après minuit M. d'Iberville deſcendit à Terre, & fit travailler avec tant de di-

ligence aux batteries, qu'à trois heures après midi elles étoient toutes dreſſées, & qu'on tira cinq bombes, qui mirent l'allarme dans le Fort. St. Caſtin, qui s'en aperçut, fit avertir les Aſſiégés que, s'ils attendoient l'aſſaut, ils auroient à faire aux Sauvages, dont ils ſçavoient bien qu'ils n'avoient aucun quartier à eſperer. 1696.

Cette ménace eut ſon effet : la Garniſon, qui étoit de quatre-vint douze Hommes, obligea le Commandant de capituler. Les conditions, qu'il demanda, furent qu'on ne dépouilleroit Perſonne; que le Commandant & tous les Siens ſeroient envoyés à Baſton, & échangés contre les François & les Sauvages, qu'on y retenoit, & qu'on les garantiroit contre la fureur des Indiens. Tout cela fut accordé, Chubd & ſa Garniſon ſortirent le ſoir même de la Place, & M. de Villieu y entra avec ſoixante François. Les Priſonniers furent enſuite menés dans une Iſle ſous le canon des Vaiſſeaux de Roy, où il n'y avoit pas à craindre qu'ils fuſſent inſultés par les Sauvages, & cette précaution étoit encore plus néceſſaire, qu'on ne l'avoit cru d'abord. Il capitule.

Villieu en entrant dans le Fort, y trouva un Canibas aux fers; & parmi des papiers, que le Commandant avoit négligé d'emporter, ou de brûler, un ordre venu depuis peu de Baſton de faire pendre ce Priſonnier. Villieu étoit trop ſage pour inſtruire alors les autres Sauvages de cet ordre; mais le Priſonnier étoit dans l'état du Monde le plus déplorable, ayant les jambes roides comme un bâton, & paroiſſant prêt à expirer, ce qui mit ſes Compatriotes dans une rage, dont on eut bien de la peine à empêcher les effets. Le Fort de Pemkuit n'étoit pas une auſſi bonne Place, qu'il le paroiſſoit; toutefois il eſt certain que, s'il eût été défendu par de braves Gens, le ſuccès du ſiége eût pu être douteux, ou du moins il en eût coûté bien du ſang pour s'en rendre Maître. On n'y manquoit de rien pour une longue défenſe, le magaſin à poudre n'avoit à craindre que les bombes, encore n'étoit-ce que par un petit endroit, parce qu'un gros Rocher, contre lequel il étoit apuyé, faiſoit une partie de ſa voute & de ſes murailles. Enfin il y avoit dans le Fort quinze piéces d'Artillerie montées, & rien n'étoit mieux ménagé, ni plus propre, que les logemens des Officiers & des Soldats.

Le dix-ſept & le dix-huit furent employés à le ruiner. En-

1696. traiter comme des Sujets rebelles, acheva de les ruiner, & fit réduire l'Egliſe en cendres.

Il leur préſenta enſuite un Ecrit en Anglois à ſigner, diſant qu'il ne contenoit qu'une nouvelle Déclaration, par laquelle ils ſe reconnoiſſoient Sujets du Roy Guillaume, & ajoûta qu'elle leur ſerviroit de ſauvegarde contre les Anglois, qui pourroient débarquer ſur leur Côte. Cela fait, il ſe rembarqua, & le vintneuf de Septembre il appareilla pour la Riviere S. Jean, où il arriva le même jour. Un Enſeigne de la Garniſon de Naxoat, nommé CHEVALIER, étoit en vedette à l'entrée de cette Riviere, avec un petit Détachement de trois, ou quatre Soldats : il aperçut d'abord un Brigantin d'environ ſoixante tonneaux, & le lendemain il fut attaqué par des Anglois, qui avoient mis pied à Terre, ſans qu'il s'en fût aperçu.

Il ſe jetta dans le Bois, & alla avertir ſon Commandant de l'arrivée des Ennemis, dont il n'avoit pu ſçavoir, ni le nombre, ni les Forces. Ce Commandant étoit le Chevalier de Villebon, qui avoit apparemment été relâché, ayant fait voir qu'il n'étoit pas Priſonnier de bonne guerre, parce qu'il avoit été arrêté avec un Paſſeport en bonne forme. Deux jours après Chevalier retourna à la Mer lui troiſiéme ; mais il tomba dans une embuſcade, que lui avoient dreſſée quelques Sauvages ; il y fut tué, & ſes deux Soldats pris.

Ils font le ſiége de Naxoat.

Ceux-ci, je ne ſçai par quels motifs, découvrirent aux Anglois pluſieurs caches, qu'on avoit faites aſſez près de-là de munitions & de marchandiſes, & le tout fut embarqué dans les Navires, qui reprirent auſſitôt la route de Baſton. Ils n'avoient pas encore fait beaucoup de chemin, qu'ils rencontrerent une Fregate de trente-deux piéces de canon, & deux autres petits Bâtimens, commandés par un Capitaine Anglois, nommé SIKIK, lequel en vertu d'un ordre, dont il étoit Porteur, obligea l'Eſcadre de retourner à la Riviere S. Jean pour attaquer le Fort de Naxoat. Ainſi l'Armée Ennemie, augmentée de trois Vaiſſeaux, & fortifiée de deux-cent Hommes, reparut à l'entrée de la Riviere S. Jean, lorſqu'on la croyoit bien proche de Baſton.

Le Chevalier de Villebon en reçut la nouvelle le douziéme d'Octobre par M. de NEUVILLETTE ſon Frere, le plus jeune des Fils du Baron de Bekancourt, & qui avoit été en-

voyé pour ſçavoir ce qu'étoit devenu le Sieur Chevalier. Il avoit écrit la veille au P. Simon, Recollet, qui gouvernoit aſſez près de-là une Miſſion de Sauvages, pour le prier d'engager le plus qu'il pourroit de ſes Néophytes à le venir joindre, & ce Religieux lui amena le quatorze trente-ſix Guerriers. Il renvoya le lendemain Neuvillette à la Mer, & cet Officier retourna le ſeize à Naxoat, ayant rencontré les Ennemis en aſſez grand nombre à une demie-lieuë au-deſſous de Jemſet, c'eſt-à-dire, environ à moitié chemin de l'embouchure de la Riviere à Naxoat. 1696.

M. de Villebon avoit déja mis ſon Fort en aſſez bon état, il fit encore travailler le reſte du jour à de nouveaux rétranchemens, en quoi il fut parfaitement ſecondé par ſon Frere, par M. de Gannes, un de ſes Officiers, par le Sr de la Côte, Ecrivain du Roy, & par le Sr Tibierge, Agent de la Compagnie de l'Acadie. Le dixſeptiéme au ſoir il fit battre la Générale, & toute ſa Garniſon étant ſous les armes, il lui fit une Harangue militaire fort pathétique : il l'exhorta à mépriſer un Ennemi, lequel malgré la ſupériorité du nombre, ne tenoit pas ordinairement contre les François, & il finit en promettant ſur ſon honneur que, ſi quelqu'un avoit le malheur d'être eſtropié en combattant pour ſon Roy, & pour ſa Patrie, Sa Majeſté pourvoyeroit à ſa ſubſiſtance le reſte de ſes jours. Diligences de M. de Villebon pour la défenſe.

On ne répondit à ce diſcours, que par de grands cris de *Vive le Roy*, & dans le même tems les Srs de Clignancourt & Baptiſte arriverent au Fort avec dix François, qui avoient leurs Habitations au-deſſous de Naxoat. M. de Villebon leur commanda de ſe mettre à la tête des Sauvages, pour diſputer la deſcente aux Anglois, & de lui envoyer tous les jours quelqu'un pour recevoir ſes ordres. Tout étant ainſi diſpoſé, chacun ſe rendit à ſon Poſte, dans la réſolution de ne le quitter qu'avec la vie, & comme l'aboyement des Chiens fit connoître que l'Ennemi approchoit, tout le Monde paſſa la nuit ſous les armes. Réſolution de la Garniſon.

Le dix-huit entre huit & neuf heures du matin, tandis que le Commandant aſſiſtoit à la Meſſe, on l'avertit qu'il paroiſſoit une Chaloupe pleine de Gens armés. Il fit auſſitôt tirer l'allarme, & dans l'inſtant chacun reprit ſon Poſte. Deux autres Chaloupes, armées comme la premiere, la ſuivoient de près : on les laiſſa aprocher juſqu'à la demi portée du ca- Attaque du Fort.

1696. suite M. d'Iberville envoya une partie de la Garniſon au Commandant de la Nouvelle Angleterre, & lui fit dire que, s'il vouloit retirer le reſte, & l'Equipage du Niewport, il falloit lui remettre inceſſamment tous les François & leurs Alliés, qu'il retenoit dans ſes priſons. Il partit en même tems pour Pentagoët, où il attendit quelque tems la réponſe du Commandant; mais comme elle tarda beaucoup, & qu'il n'avoit pas aſſez de vivres pour nourrir tant de Monde, il renvoya encore cent Hommes à Baſton, & ne retint que les Officiers, dont il confia la garde à M. de Villieu.

On renvoye à Baſton une partie des Priſonniers.

Le troiſiéme de Septembre il fit voile avec M. de Bonaventure & ſa priſe. Ils avoient à peine doublé les Iſles, qui ſont à l'entrée de la Riviere de Pentagoet, qu'ils aperçurent au vent ſept Voiles, qui venoient à eux, & qui les tenoient entr'elles & la Terre. D'Iberville cria auſſitôt au Sieur de Lauſon, qui commandoit le Niewport, où étoient les cent Micmaks, qu'il avoit embarqués à la Baye des Eſpagnols & à la Riviere S. Jean, de ſe tenir le plus près de lui qu'il ſeroit poſſible.

Les deux Navires François évitent une Eſcadre Angloiſe.

Les Sauvages de leur côté, qui ne douterent point qu'il ne fallût ſe battre, prierent cet Officier que plûtôt que de ſe rendre, il abordât le plus grand des Vaiſſeaux Ennemis, parce qu'ils aimoient mieux mourir les armes à la main, & après avoir vengé par avance leur mort, que de pourrir dans les cachots de Baſton. Lauſon le leur promit; mais ſur le ſoir l'Eſcadre Angloiſe étant déja fort proche, d'Iberville fit revirer de bord & porter à Terre; puis après avoir fait une lieuë, il alongea la Côte en tirant vers les Monts déſerts. Alors les Anglois déſeſperant de le joindre, ou n'oſant s'aprocher d'une Côte, qu'ils ne connoiſſoient peut-être pas aſſez, changerent auſſi de route, & prirent celle de la Riviere S. Jean.

Le lendemain matin d'Iberville ne les voyant plus, s'éléva au large, & courut ainſi juſqu'à l'Iſle Royale, ou de Cap Breton; ce qui l'empêcha d'embarquer un aſſez grand nombre de Sauvages, qui l'attendoient dans le Port de la Héve, & qui devoient l'accompagner en Terre-Neuve. Il débarqua même dans l'Iſle Royale ceux, qui étoient ſur le Niewport, à la réſerve de trois, qui ne voulurent point le quitter, & le douziéme d'Août il mouilla dans la Rade de Plaiſance, n'ayant perdu dans ſon Expédition que le jeune du Taſt,

Ils arrivent à Plaiſance.

Garde-Marine, & qui ſervoit d'Enſeigne ſur ſon bord. Cet Officier s'étoit donné de ſi grands mouvemens pour le ſiége de Pemkuit, qu'il fut attaqué d'une pleureſie, dont il mourut. 1696.

Cependant l'Eſcadre Angloiſe, qui avoit manqué les trois Navires François, rencontra le Chevalier de Villebon, qui s'en retournoit à ſon Fort de Naxoat avec une Troupe de Sauvages, & le fit Priſonnier. De-là elle continua ſa route vers l'Acadie, & mouilla l'ancre vis-à-vis de Beaubaſſin, où elle débarqua quatre-cent Hommes, parmi leſquels il y avoit cent cinquante Sauvages. Alors un nommé Bourgeois, qui avoit une Habitation dans ces Quartiers-là, ſe mit dans une Chaloupe, & alla trouver le Commandant à ſon bord; il lui préſenta un Ecrit, par lequel tous les Habitans de Beaubaſſin s'étoient engagés au tems de la conquête de l'Acadie par le Chevalier Phibs à demeurer fidéles au Roy Guillaume, & avoient été reçus ſous ſa protection.

M. de Villebon eſt pris par les Anglois.

Le Commandant ayant lu cet Ecrit, aſſûra Bourgeois qu'il ne ſeroit fait aucun tort à Perſonne, & défendit même à ſes Soldats de rien prendre dans les Habitations, ni de tuer plus de Beſtiaux, qu'il ne leur en faudroit pour vivre. Il ſe rendit enſuite avec ſes principaux Officiers chez Bourgeois, où pluſieurs autres Habitans vinrent le ſaluer; mais tandis qu'il étoit dans cette maiſon, dont le Maître le regaloit de ſon mieux, ſes Soldats ſe diſperſerent dans toutes les autres, & s'y comporterent comme dans un Pays de conquête.

Ceux-ci exercent pluſieurs hoſtilités en Acadie contre le droit des Gens.

Pluſieurs Habitans s'étoient bien douté que cela arriveroit, & s'étoient mis en ſûreté dans des lieux, où ils ſçavoient bien qu'on n'iroit pas les chercher: ils n'en voulurent pas même ſortir, quoi qu'on pût leur dire pour les raſſûrer de la part du Général Anglois, & bien leur en prit; car bientôt ce Général ne garda pas plus de meſures que ſes Soldats; ceux, qui firent paroître plus d'humanité, furent les Sauvages. Au bout de neuf jours il ne reſtoit plus à Beaubaſſin aucun édifice ſur pied, que quelques maiſons & quelques granges, dont on avoit tout enlevé, & l'Egliſe, à laquelle on n'avoit point encore touché; mais des Anglois y ayant enſuite aperçu une Affiche ſignée de M. de Frontenac, & qui contenoit quelque Reglement pour la Traite, le Commandant, qui en fut averti, éclata en reproches contre les Habitans, ménaça de les

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1696. non, & alors on tira ſur elles, ce qui les obligea de ſe mettre à l'abri derriere une pointe, où elles firent leur deſcente, ſans qu'il fût poſſible de les en empêcher, quoiqu'elles ne fuſſent guéres qu'à la portée du mouſquet, parce que la Riviere étoit entre deux. On attendit auſſitôt les Anglois crier *Vive le Roy*, & la Garniſon en fit autant de ſon côté.

Un moment après on les vit s'avancer en bon ordre juſques vis-à-vis du Fort, où la Riviere a une bonne portée de piſtolet de large. Ils camperent en cet endroit, & commencerent auſſitôt à travailler à un épaulement, pour ſe mettre à couvert du feu de la Place. Ils dreſſerent enſuite une batterie de deux piéces de Campagne, qui furent en état de tirer au bout de trois heures. Ils arborerent alors le Pavillon Royal d'Angleterre, & le ſoir ils placerent un troiſiéme canon plus gros que les deux autres, & plus près du Fort, mais comme il étoit à découvert, il tira peu.

Les deux premiers furent bien ſervis ; mais ceux du Fort le furent encore mieux. La mouſqueterie fit auſſi de part & d'autre un très-grand feu, & les Sauvages des deux Partis s'étant un peu avancés ſur le bord de la Riviere, ſe battirent en Braves. La nuit, qui ſurvint, mit fin au combat, & le Chevalier de Villebon appercevant les Ennemis, qui ſe préparoient à allumer des feux, parce que le froid étoit fort picquant, fit donner pluſieurs allarmes pour les en empêcher ; mais comme elles ne produiſoient pas l'effet, qu'il en avoit eſperé, il fit charger un canon à mitrailles, dont le premier coup les obligea d'éteindre tous leurs feux.

Ils paſſerent ainſi une nuit très-rude, & dès le point du jour la mouſqueterie du Fort recommença à tirer ſur eux. Ils n'y répondirent que vers les huit, ou neuf heures, & ne le firent qu'avec les deux piéces de leur batterie. La Côte, qui s'étoit déja fort diſtingué la veille, en tirant beaucoup & fort juſte, démonta bientôt une de ces deux piéces, & on continua de faire un ſi terrible feu ſur l'Eſcadre, qu'elle fut auſſi abandonnée peu de tems après. Sur le midi le Sieur de FALAISE arriva de Quebec, ayant fait une diligence extrême pour avoir part à la défenſe de Naxoat, dont il avoit apris le ſiége en chemin. On lui aſſigna ſur le champ ſon Poſte, & le reſte du jour le feu de la Place fut très-vif.

Le ſiége eſt levé.

Le ſoir les Ennemis allumerent un feu, qui occupoit un grand

grand terrein, & l'on ne douta preſque point qu'ils ne ſongeaſſent à décamper. Quelque tems après on les aperçut, qui chargeoient leurs Chaloupes, & M. de Villebon voulut engager les Sauvages, que commandoient MM. de Clignancourt & Baptiſte, à paſſer la Riviere au-deſſous du Fort, pour tomber enſuite ſur eux; mais ils le refuſerent, je ne ſçai pourquoi: le lendemain matin le Camp des Aſſiégeans ſe trouva vuide. Neuvillette fut auſſitôt détaché pour les ſuivre; mais après qu'il eut fait trois lieuës, il les trouva embarqués dans quatre Bâtimens d'environ ſoixante tonneaux, & deſcendant la Riviere à la faveur d'un bon vent. 1696.

Il tira beaucoup ſur eux, pour leur faire croire que les Sauvages étoient à leurs trouſſes, après quoi il retourna au Fort. Nous n'eumes à ce ſiége qu'un Soldat tué, un autre eut les deux jambes emportées d'un de nos canons, & un troiſiéme fut eſtropié par ſon fuſil, qui lui creva entre les mains. La précipitation, avec laquelle les Anglois ſe retirerent, fit juger qu'ils n'en avoient pas été quittes à ſi bon marché. Ils brûlerent, avant que de s'embarquer, deux, ou trois maiſons, & laiſſerent au bas de la Riviere deux Habitans, qu'ils avoient amenés de Beaubaſſin, avec leurs Femmes & leurs Enfans; mais on n'en put tirer aucune lumiere ſur la perte, qu'avoient faite les Ennemis.

Etat des Anglois & des François en Terre-Neuve.

Tandis que les Anglois étoient ſi mal menés du côté de l'Acadie, on ſe préparoit à les chaſſer de Terre-Neuve, où ils occupoient un grand nombre de Poſtes, preſque tous ſur la Côte Orientale de cette Iſle. Ils y avoient même des Etabliſſemens fort conſiderables, entre leſquels ils avoient pratiqué une communication facile par des chemins coupés dans le Bois. On y voyoit pluſieurs Habitans très-riches, & de leur propre aveu leur commerce y montoit à dix-ſept millions par an. En un mot ils ſe formoient en Terre-Neuve une puiſſance, qui les pouvoit rendre Maîtres abſolus du commerce le plus riche, le plus aiſé, le plus étendu de l'Univers, & qui demande le moins de dépenſe; c'eſt celui des Moruës.

Il s'en falloit bien que nous euſſions pris d'auſſi bonnes meſures pour le partager avec eux. La Colonie de Plaiſance, quoique placée dans un des plus beaux, & des plus commodes Ports de l'Amérique, ne valoit pas le plus médiocre de leurs Etabliſſemens. Un Auteur contemporain, & Témoin

1696. oculaire de ce qu'il avance, assûre que le plus aisé de nos Habitans n'étoit pas logé plus au large, qu'on ne l'est dans un Navire ; que tous y étoient réduits à une ration par jour, c'est-à-dire, à la portion d'un Matelot ; que Personne n'étoit en état de soulager les Pauvres, ni les Malades, & que l'on n'avoit pas même eu soin d'y bâtir un Hôpital.

Le Fort de Plaisance n'étoit pas une trop bonne Place, sa principale défense étoit la difficulté d'en aprocher, & le Gouverneur n'y avoit pour toute Garnison que dix-huit Soldats, auſquels il pouvoit joindre dans un besoin environ quatre-vint Pêcheurs, les uns & les autres fort peu aguerris, & sur lesquels on ne pouvoit pas compter pour un coup de main.

Caractére du Gouverneur de Plaisance.

Ce Gouverneur étoit encore M. de Brouillan, que nous avons déja vû repousser les Anglois de devant sa Place. C'étoit un brave Homme, un Officier intelligent & expérimenté ; mais il n'avoit le don de se faire aimer, ni de ceux, qui étoient sous ses ordres, ni de ceux, que la Pêche de la Moruë attiroit dans son Gouvernement. Le désir d'accumuler ne manque guéres de produire ce fâcheux effet : il sert au moins de prétexte, & fournit des occasions pour accuser de violence & de vexation ceux, qui n'ont pas sçu réprimer cette passion, ou la dissimuler. M. de Brouillan pour son malheur avoit au moins la reputation d'être avide & intéressé, & le Service du Roy en souffrit autant que sa gloire.

Quant à la Religion, on ne sçavoit trop si les Anglois de Terre-Neuve en avoient une, puisque dans un si grand nombre de Postes assez peuplés, on ne voyoit pas un seul Ministre ; d'où s'ensuivoit un si grand déréglement de mœurs, que les plus Sages reconnurent dans les disgraces, dont nous allons les voir accablés, la main de Dieu, qui s'apésantissoit sur eux. L'abondance & le luxe n'avoient pu enfanter les mêmes désordres parmi les François, qui le plus souvent manquoient du nécessaire ; mais pour l'ordinaire ils n'étoient guéres moins dénués des secours spirituels, que des temporels, & pour sçavoir recourir à Dieu dans ses besoins, & souffrir sa misere avec patience, comme il convient à des Chrétiens, il faut du-moins être instruit des grands principes du Christianisme.

Il part pour attaquer S. Jean.

Telle étoit la situation des deux Colonies Européennes, qui partageoient l'Isle de Terre-Neuve, lorsque M. d'Iberville proposa à la Cour de la mettre toute entiere sous l'obéissance

du Roy. Comme ſon Expédition de Pemkuit l'avoit retenu du côté de l'Acadie plus lontems, qu'il n'avoit compté d'y être, il ne put arriver à Plaiſance, que le douziéme de Septembre. M. de Brouillan, qui, ſuivant leurs conventions, devoit l'y attendre juſqu'à la fin du mois d'Août, en étoit parti trois jours auparavant avec le Vaiſſeau du Roy *le Pelican*, & huit Bâtimens Maloins, *le Comte de Thoulouſe*, *le Philippeaux*, *le Diamant*, trois Corvettes & deux Brulots, pour aller attaquer S. Jean. C'étoit le Quartier général des Anglois, & le Port, où abordoient ordinairement les Vaiſſeaux du Roy d'Angleterre. 1696.

Quoiqu'il eût des avis certains qu'on étoit inſtruit de ſon projet, il ne crut pas devoir ſe preſſer d'attaquer les Côtes, où les Ennemis étoient moins ſur leurs gardes, & il aima mieux attendre que les vents fuſſent favorables, pour aller droit à S. Jean. Mais comme il ſe tenoit à dix, ou douze lieuës au large par le travers de ce Port, le tems devint ſi mauvais, & la Mer ſi orageuſe, que les Bâtimens, qui l'accompagnoient, furent lontems ſéparés de lui. Ils ſe rallierent enfin à ſept, ou huit lieuës de Terre, & il réſolut de ne plus differer à entrer dans le Port. Il n'y peut entrer.

Il n'en étoit plus qu'à la portée du canon, lorſqu'il ſe ſaiſit d'une Chaloupe, laquelle alloit apparemment à la découverte, & où ſe trouva le Sieur Ites, Commandant d'un Navire du Roy d'Angleterre, nommé *le Soldat de Priſe*. Il ſçut de cet Officier qu'il y avoit à S. Jean quarante Navires, dont quelques-uns avoient depuis dix-huit juſqu'à trente-deux piéces de canon montées. Cet avis ne lui fit pas changer de deſſein, & il ſe prépara à faire la deſcente à l'entrée du Port, dès que la nuit ſeroit venuë; mais le Courant l'ayant fait dériver ſix lieuës au Sud, malgré tous les efforts, qu'il fit pour ſe ſoûtenir, ſon projet échoua.

D'autres Courans l'entraînerent enſuite, ſans qu'il s'en aperçut, vis-à-vis d'une Baye, qu'on appelle *Baboul*, par corruption de *Bayeboul*, où deux jours auparavant il avoit envoyé *le Philippeaux* & *le Comte de Thoulouſe*, pour s'emparer de ce Poſte, & ſe rendre Maître d'un Navire du Roy d'Angleterre, appellé *le Zephir*, & de deux Vaiſſeaux Marchands, qui y étoient mouillés. Mais ces deux Vaiſſeaux n'ayant pû aprocher la Terre, revinrent joindre M. de Brouillan. Ce

1696. Gouverneur voulut eſſayer s'il ſeroit plus heureux, & il entra en effet dans la Baye à la faveur d'un petit vent, qui tomba tout-à-fait dans le tems, qu'il manœuvroit pour aborder *le Zéphir*.

Il ſe ſaiſit de pluſieurs Poſtes.

Il eſſuya alors le feu de cinq petits Forts, ce qui ne l'empêcha point de commander deux deſcentes, l'une à gauche par M. de St OVIDE, ſon Neveu, & l'autre à droite ſous les ordres du Sieur L'HERMITE, Major de Plaiſance. Toutes deux réuſſirent; l'Hermite chaſſa les Anglois de deux batteries, qui incommodoient beaucoup les Navires François; St. Ovide leur enleva deux Forts, où le Capitaine *du Zéphir* s'étoit retiré avec la meilleure partie de ſon Equipage, & un aſſez grand nombre d'Habitans, qui ſe refugierent dans les Bois.

M. de Brouillan voulut enſuite retourner à S. Jean, qu'il déſiroit paſſionnément de prendre ſans le ſecours de M. d'Iberville; mais la méſintelligence s'étant miſe entre lui & les Maloins, il fut obligé de tourner vers *le Forillon*, qu'il emporta l'épée à la main, malgré la vigoureuſe réſiſtance du Sieur CLASBY, Capitaine du *Zephir*, qui reſta Priſonnier de guerre avec tous ſes Gens. *Aiguefort*, *Fremouſe*, & *Rognouſe* ne lui coûterent que la peine du voyage, qu'il fit par Terre, parce qu'il trouva tous ces Poſtes abandonnés. Il prétendit que, ſi les Maloins avoient exécuté ſes ordres, ils auroient enlevé un très-grand nombre de Navires Marchands, qui étoient dans tous ces Ports. Il ne laiſſa pas d'en prendre environ trente dans le cours de cette Expédition, après laquelle il retourna à Plaiſance, moins flatté de ces petits ſuccès, que mortifié de n'avoir pu prendre S. Jean, & fort picqué contre les Maloins, qui de leur côté ſe plaignoient beaucoup de lui.

Il ſe brouille avec M. d'Iberville.

Il arriva dans ſa Place le dix-ſept d'Octobre, & y trouva M. d'Iberville, qui faute de vivres n'avoit pu aller le joindre. Il n'avoit pourtant pas perdu ſon tems; car après diverſes excurſions pour reconnoître le Pays, ayant reçu par *le Weſp* & *le Poſtillon* les ſecours d'Hommes & les proviſions, qu'il attendoit de Quebec, il fit ſes préparatifs pour aller attaquer *Carbonniere*, le Poſte Anglois le plus reculé vers le Nord. Il étoit ſur le point de partir pour cette Entrepriſe, lorſque M. de Brouillan débarqua à Plaiſance, il lui communiqua ſon deſſein; mais le Gouverneur lui déclara nettement que ce projet n'étoit

point de ſon goût, qu'il n'y conſentiroit jamais, & que, s'il s'obſtinoit à le ſuivre, il empêcheroit les Canadiens de l'accompagner. 1696.

D'Iberville le connoiſſoit aſſez pour craindre que, s'il entreprenoit de lui tenir tête, il ne pouſſât les choſes à quelque extrêmité fâcheuſe. Il crut donc qu'il valoit mieux quitter la partie; il réſolut même de repaſſer en France, & de laiſſer le Gouverneur de Plaiſance chargé d'une Expédition, dans laquelle il déſeſperoit de pouvoir agir de concert avec lui; mais les Canadiens n'eurent pas plûtôt apris cette réſolution, qu'ils déclarerent tous unanimement qu'ils s'étoient engagés à lui ſeul; qu'ils avoient ordre de M. de Frontenac de le reconnoître pour leur Chef, & qu'ils retourneroient plûtôt à Quebec, que d'en accepter un autre. Les Canadiens ſe ſoulevent en faveur de celui-ci.

D'Iberville étoit Canadien, & Perſonne n'a fait plus d'honneur à ſa Patrie; auſſi étoit-il l'Idole de ſes Compatriotes. En un mot ces braves Canadiens étoient la dixiéme Légion, qui ne combattoit que ſous la conduite de Céſar, & à la tête de laquelle Céſar étoit invincible. De plus les Maloins faiſoient de très-grandes plaintes du Gouverneur de Plaiſance, qui d'ailleurs avoit la reputation d'être dur & haut dans le Commandement, & il n'y eut jamais de Troupes, avec leſquels on réuſſit moins par la hauteur & la dureté, que les Milices Canadiennes, très-aiſées cependant à conduire, lorſqu'on ſçait s'y prendre d'une maniere toute opoſée, & qu'on a ſçu gagner leur eſtime.

M. de Brouillan, qui connoiſſoit ces Gens-là capables d'éxécuter leurs ménaces, & qui ne pouvoit diſconvenir que le Roy avoit chargé M. d'Iberville de toutes les Entrepriſes, qui ſe feroient pendant l'hyver, lui fit dire par M. de Muys, qu'il ne prétendoit rien au pillage de S. Jean, & que toute ſon ambition étoit de partager avec lui l'honneur d'une ſi belle conquête. D'Iberville répondit que ſon ſentiment étoit de commencer par le Nord, par la raiſon, que les Anglois n'y étoient point ſur leurs gardes, comme on ne pouvoit douter qu'ils ne fuſſent à S. Jean. Néanmoins voyant que le Gouverneur s'opiniâtroit ſur cet article, & craignant quelque éclat de la part des Canadiens, il ſe relâcha pour le bien de la paix. Les deux Commandans ſe réconcilient.

Il ſe fit donc un Traité entr'eux, par lequel il fut reglé que

1696. l'un & l'autre ſe rendroient ſéparément à S. Jean, M. d'Iberville avec ſes Canadiens, & M. de Brouillan avec les Troupes & ſes propres Milices ; que quand ils ſe ſeroient réunis, le Gouverneur de Plaiſance auroit tous les honneurs du Commandement ; mais que le pillage ſeroit partagé de telle ſorte entre les deux Troupes, que d'Iberville, qui faiſoit la plus grande partie des frais de cette Expédition, auroit auſſi la meilleure part du butin.

Ils partent pour S. Jean. La bonne intelligence étant ainſi rétablie entre les François, M. de Brouillan s'embarqua ſur *le Profond*, que commandoit toujours M. de Bonaventure, lequel, quoique Canadien, & Ami d'Iberville, ne parut prendre aucune part à ſes démêlés avec le Gouverneur de Plaiſance. M. de Muys s'embarqua auſſi avec celui-ci, lequel avoit trouvé le ſecret de s'attacher cet Officier, en lui faiſant eſperer de le mettre à la tête des Canadiens, qui dans toute autre occaſion n'auroient fait aucune difficulté de marcher ſous ſes ordres.

M. d'Iberville partit le premier de Novembre par Terre avec tous les Canadiens, pluſieurs Gentilshommes, & quelques Sauvages. Après neuf jours de la plus rude marche, qu'il ſoit poſſible d'imaginer, il arriva au Forillon ; le Chevalier de RANCOGNE, Gentilhomme Angoumois, l'y joignit le lendemain, venant de S. Jean, où M. de Brouillan l'avoit envoyé avec quelques Soldats, pour examiner en quel état ſe trouvoit ce Poſte. Chemin faiſant il avoit pris un Anglois, qui s'étoit échapé, & avoit donné l'allarme à S. Jean. Le Gouverneur Anglois avoit fait un Détachement pour courir après M. de Rancogne, & ce Détachement ayant joint cet Officier, lui avoit tué un Homme, bleſſé un autre, & fait quatre Priſonniers. Rancogne s'étoit ſauvé preſque ſeul, avoit marché vintquatre jours par des chemins affreux, & en avoit paſſé pluſieurs ſans manger.

Ils ſe brouillent de nouveau. Le douze M. d'Iberville alla ſeul en Chaloupe à *Rognouſe*, où étoit le rendez-vous général, pour s'y aboucher avec M. de Brouillan ; mais il fut bien étonné, lorſque lui ayant demandé ce qu'il jugeoit à propos qu'il fît, le Gouverneur lui répondit qu'il falloit que ſes Gens l'attendiſſent au Forillon, où il ſe rendroit inceſſamment ; que de-là ils iroient enſemble à S. Jean en Chaloupe, tandis que *le Profond* feroit voile, pour ſe trouver à l'entrée de ce Port, quand ils y arriveroient ;

qu'au reſte il prétendoit à la moitié du butin, qui ſe feroit à S. Jean. D'Iberville lui repliqua que ce n'étoit point là ce dont ils étoient convenus ; Brouillan nia d'avoir traité avec lui ſur un autre pied, & lui fit entendre qu'il ne ſe relâcheroit point de cette prétention. 1696.

D'Iberville ſe contint, & réſolut de ſe ſéparer ſans rien dire. Il le manda à M. de Pontchartrain, dès qu'il fut de retour au Forillon, ajoûtant que c'étoit pour lui un parti forcé, que d'en uſer ainſi, parce qu'il avoit à faire à un Homme, à qui il ne pouvoit plus parler, ſans être expoſé à ſe battre avec lui, & auquel il ne croyoit pas devoir livrer ſes Canadiens, qui n'étoient pas Gens à endurer qu'on les traitât, comme on avoit fait les Maloins. M. de Brouillan ſe douta apparemment de ſon deſſein, & lui fit dire qu'il ſe déſiſtoit. D'Iberville ne ſe montroit jamais difficile à regagner, & la reconciliation parut ſincére des deux côtés : les deux Commandans partirent enſemble pour aller à *la Baye de Toulle*, qui eſt ſur le chemin de Rognouſe à S. Jean. Ils ſe réconcilient encore.

Ils rencontrerent ſur leur route le Sieur de Plaine, Gentilhomme Canadien, que M. d'Iberville avoit envoyé à la découverte avec douze Hommes, & qui lui amenoit douze Priſonniers. On apprit d'eux qu'il y avoit cent dix Anglois à la Baye de Toulle, & que tous ceux, qui avoient abandonnés les Poſtes conquis par le Gouverneur de Plaiſance & les Maloins, n'y avoient perdu que leur maiſon ; qu'ils comptoient bien de la rébâtir au printems, & de faire leur Pêche à l'ordinaire. Ces avis confirmerent M. d'Iberville dans la penſée que c'étoit par le Bois, qu'il falloit attaquer les Anglois de cette Iſle, par la raiſon que de cette maniere on leur enlevoit généralement tout ce qu'ils poſſedoient, & qu'ils ne ſçavoient plus, où ſe refugier. C'eſt ce qui l'engagea à renvoyer en France *le Profond*, qui fit voile le vintdeux, après qu'on y eut embarqué tous les Priſonniers, dont M. d'Iberville croyoit pouvoir diſpoſer.

Le Gouverneur de Plaiſance n'attendoit que ce départ pour lever le maſque. Il commença par déclarer qu'il prétendoit que tous les Canadiens fuſſent à ſes ordres ; qu'il leur donnoit M. de Muys pour Commandant, & qu'il caſſeroit la tête au Premier, qui refuſeroit de lui obéir. Il dit enſuite à M. d'Iberville qu'il pouvoit aller, où bon lui ſembleroit avec ſes Mauvaiſe foi & nouvelle prétention de M. de Brouillan.

1696. Volontaires. Celui-ci s'aperçut alors, mais un peu tard, du piége, que lui avoit tendu M. de Brouillan, pour l'engager à renvoyer *le Profond*, & l'obliger par-là à reſter en Terre-Neuve, où il n'auroit pas été fâché que de dépit il ſe fût tenu les bras croiſés, tandis que lui auroit tout l'honneur & le profit de la conquête de S. Jean.

On s'apaiſe encore réciproquement.

Le Gouverneur n'étoit pourtant pas ſans inquiétude de la part des Canadiens; il comprenoit qu'il alloit allumer une guerre civile, où il ne ſeroit peut-être pas le plus fort: il n'étoit pas même aſſûré d'avoir pour lui tous ceux de ſon Gouvernement, & il avoit trop d'eſprit, pour ne pas prévoir que les ſuites de cette affaire, de quelque maniere qu'elle tournât, ne pouvoient manquer d'être funeſtes, & qu'elles ſeroient ſur ſon compte. D'autre part d'Iberville, naturellement moderé, ne fit rien pour attiſer le feu, & prit le parti de laiſſer le Gouverneur de Plaiſance dans tout ſon tort. Il n'étoit pourtant pas peu embarraſſé lui-même, par l'impuiſſance, où on le reduiſoit, de remplir ſes engagemens avec les Canadiens, & il apréhendoit de n'avoir pas aſſez d'autorité ſur eux, pour les détourner de ſe faire juſtice par la voye des armes. Ces réfléxions faites de ſang-froid de part & d'autre, produiſirent une troiſiéme reconciliation: on ſe promit réciproquement de ne plus parler de rien.

L'Armée marche à S. Jean.

L'Armée partit auſſitôt pour la Baye de Toulle, qui eſt à ſix lieuës du Forillon, y arriva le même jour, & y trouva un Navire Anglois de cent tonneaux, que l'Equipage avoit abandonné, pour ſe ſauver dans le Bois avec tous les Habitans du lieu. Le vintquatre M. d'Iberville envoya à la découverte pluſieurs Détachemens de Canadiens, qui tous firent des Priſonniers, & le vintſix, qui avoit été fixé pour le départ de la Baye de Toulle, il prit lui-même les devants avec ſept Canadiens, pour s'emparer d'une hauteur, d'où les Anglois auroient pu reconnoître l'Armée, & l'incommoder dans ſa marche.

Action de vigueur de M. d'Iberville.

Après qu'il eut fait environ trois lieuës, il rencontra un de ſes Partis, qui étoit allé juſqu'à S. Jean, & le retint avec lui. Un peu plus loin il aperçut trente Anglois, qui avoient découvert l'Armée; il ſe mit à leurs trouſſes, & entra avec eux dans un petit Havre, d'où ils étoient ſortis, paſſa une Riviere très-rapide, ayant de l'eau juſqu'à la ceinture, força les Anglois dans une eſpéce de rétranchement, qu'ils défendirent aſſez bien,

bien, & demeura Maître du Havre. Les Ennemis y perdirent trente-ſix Hommes, tués ſur la place, on en prit quelques-uns; le reſte ſe ſauva à S. Jean. 1696.

Le ſoir l'Armée joignit d'Iberville dans ce même lieu, où elle fut obligée de ſejourner tout le lendemain, à cauſe d'une neige ſi épaiſſe, qu'elle obſcurciſſoit l'air, & qui dura juſqu'à la nuit. Montigny, qui ne pouvoit demeurer en repos, & qui étoit le plus incommode Voiſin, que puſſent avoir les Anglois, ne laiſſa pas de faire une courſe dans le Bois, & en ramena pluſieurs Priſonniers. C'eſt le même, qui avoit été bleſſé à l'attaque de Corlar, & qui s'étoit fort diſtingué au ſiége de Pemkuit. Belles actions de M. de Montigny.

Le vinthuit au matin toute l'Armée marcha en ordre, Montigny faiſant l'Avantgarde avec trente autres Canadiens, & devançant le Gros de cinq cent pas. MM. de Brouillan & d'Iberville ſuivoient à la tête des Troupes, ayant avec eux Nescambiouit, Chef Abénaqui, brave Homme, & qu'on a vû à Verſailles en 1706. careſſé & comblé de préſens par le feu Roy. La Garniſon de Plaiſance avoit la tête; mais on étoit convenu que les Canadiens commenceroient l'attaque.

Après deux heures & demie de marche, Montigny découvrit à la portée du piſtolet un Corps d'Anglois de quatre-vint huit Hommes, avantageuſement poſtés derriere des rochers. Il ne balança point à faire feu ſur eux, & ceux-ci ne voyant que trente Hommes, ſe contenterent de leur répondre d'une décharge de leur mouſqueterie, & les attendirent dans leur Poſte avec beaucoup de réſolution. Montigny fit ferme de ſon côté, tirant toujours ſur les Anglois en attendant l'Armée. Elle le joignit bientôt. M. de Brouillan attaqua les Ennemis de front; d'Iberville tourna ſur la gauche, pour les prendre en flanc, du côté, où le rocher ne les couvroit point.

Ils ſe battirent bien, mais au bout d'une demie-heure de réſiſtance ils plierent de toutes parts. D'Iberville ſuivi d'un petit nombre de Canadiens des plus alertes, pourſuivit les Fuyards l'épée dans les reins, & les mena battant juſqu'à S. Jean, dont on n'étoit qu'à trois quarts de lieuës, & où il arriva un quart d'heure avant l'Armée. Il s'étoit même déja ſaiſi dans ce peu de tems de deux Forts, & avoit fait trente-trois Priſonniers. Les Habitans de S. Jean avoient beaucoup compté ſur Un Corps d'Ennemi défait.

1696. les quatrevint huit Hommes, qui venoient d'être défaits, & quand ils virent les François entrés avec le reſte dans la Ville, ils furent ſaiſis d'une telle épouvante, que, ſi d'Iberville avoit eu cent Hommes avec lui, il auroit encore pris d'emblée un troiſiéme Fort, où il y en avoit deux-cent.

Dans le combat, dont je viens de parler, les Ennemis perdirent cinquante-cinq Hommes. M. de Brouillan y fit merveille, & eut ſon Trompette tué à côté de lui : trois autres de ſes Gens furent bleſſés, & deux Canadiens tués. Les Soldats de la Garniſon de Plaiſance firent très-bien leur devoir ; mais on remarqua qu'ils auroient eu beſoin d'avoir fait quelques Campagnes contre les Sauvages du Canada, pour aprendre à ſe couvrir en découvrant l'Ennemi. C'eſt la réfléxion de M. d'Iberville dans le compte, qu'il rendit de cette Campagne à M. de Pontchartrain.

Siége du Fort de S. Jean. L'Armée en entrant dans le Bourg S. Jean, aperçut un Bâtiment, où s'étoient refugiés pluſieurs Anglois, lequel faiſoit force de voiles, pour ſortir du Port, & l'on ſçut depuis qu'on y avoit embarqué tout ce qu'il y avoit de plus précieux dans les Maiſons des Particuliers. Le Fort, qui reſtoit à prendre, étoit revêtu d'une paliſſade de la hauteur de huit pieds ; du reſte il étoit en aſſez mauvais état. L'Armée campa dans les maiſons du Bourg, & d'abord on envoya ſommer le Gouverneur par une Femme, qui étoit du nombre des Priſonniers. Le Gouverneur la retint, & ne fit point de réponſe.

Cela fit juger qu'il étoit réſolu de ſe défendre, & ſur le champ on envoya chercher à la Baye de Toulle les mortiers, les canons, & les munitions de guerre, qu'on y avoit laiſſés. La nuit du vint-neuf au trente MM. de Muys & de Montigny furent commandés avec ſoixante Canadiens pour brûler les maiſons les plus proches du Fort, & celles, qui étoient au-delà. M. d'Iberville & Neſcambioüit s'avancerent avec trente Hommes choiſis pour les ſoûtenir, & le Gouverneur de Plaiſance ſe mit en bataille avec tous ſes Gens, pour marcher, s'il en étoit beſoin, à leur ſecours. Les maiſons furent brûlées, & le trentiéme un Anglois ſortit du Fort avec un Pavillon blanc.

Le Gouverneur veut amuſer les François dans Sur les propoſitions, qu'il fit, on convint d'une entrevûë hors de la Place, dont le Gouverneur Anglois ne vouloit pas que les François viſſent le mauvais état. En effet toute la

1696.

Force de S. Jean étoit du côté de la Mer, parce qu'il n'étoit pas venu dans l'eſpit des Anglois qu'on vînt les attaquer par Terre. Le Gouverneur ſe trouva au rendez-vous avec quatre des principaux Habitans du Bourg. M. de Brouillan lui fit ſes propoſitions, & il demanda terme juſqu'au lendemain pour y répondre. Il ne vouloit que gagner du tems, parce qu'il avoit découvert deux gros Navires, qui depuis deux jours louvoyoient pour tâcher d'entrer dans le Port; mais on ſe douta de ſon deſſein, & on lui déclara qu'il falloit prendre ſon parti à l'inſtant même, ou qu'on alloit donner l'aſſaut.

l'eſperance d'un prompt ſecours.

Il n'étoit nullement en état de le ſoûtenir, & il convint de ſe rendre le jour même aux conditions ſuivantes. 1°. Qu'on lui fourniroit deux Bâtimens pour le conduire avec tout ſon Monde en Angleterre : 2°. Que Perſonne ne ſeroit fouillé : 3°. Que ceux des Anglois, qui voudroient aller à Bonneviſte, le pourroient en toute ſûreté. Cette capitulation fut ſignée de la part des François par le ſeul Gouverneur de Plaiſance, qui ne fit pas ſeulement à M. d'Iberville la politeſſe de la lui préſenter. Cet Officier n'y fut pas inſenſible; mais il diſſimula ſagement, comme il avoit deja fait ſur d'autres choſes, qui étoient d'une plus grande conſéquence.

Il ſe rend.

Le Gouverneur Anglois, après avoir ſigné, rentra dans ſa Place, & en ſortit un moment après avec deux-cent cinquante Hommes, ſans les Femmes & les Enfans. Il n'avoit eu qu'un Soldat bleſſé dans une eſcarmouche, lorſqu'on alloit reconnoître le Fort; mais toute cette Garniſon n'étoit guéres compoſée que de miſerables Pêcheurs, qui ſçavoient à peine tirer un coup de fuſil, & leur Commandant étoit un ſimple Habitant choiſi par les Capitaines de Vaiſſeaux, ſans Commiſſion du Prince. Le Fort étoit aſſez bon, mais dépourvû de tout. La Garniſon n'y avoit pas même de vivres pour vint-quatre heures, ni un morceau de bois pour ſe chauffer; auſſi n'y étoit-elle entrée, qu'au moment que M. d'Iberville avoit paru dans le Bourg.

Etat de la Place.

Cependant S. Jean eſt un très-beau Havre, qui peut contenir plus de deux-cent Vaiſſeaux : ſon entrée n'a qu'une demie-portée de fuſil de largeur entre deux Montagnes très-hautes, & elle étoit défenduë par une batterie de huit canons. On y comptoit alors plus de ſoixante Habitans très-bien établis ſur la Côte du Nord, & le long de la Gréve dans l'eſpace

Situation de S. Jean.

1696. d'une demie-lieuë. Le Fort, dont nous venons de parler, n'étoit qu'à une portée de canon de l'entrée du Port.

Les deux Navires, qui n'avoient pu arriver assez à tems pour secourir cette Place, la voyant prise, n'eurent point d'autre parti à prendre que de s'en retourner en Angleterre; ce qu'ils firent sur le champ. Le second de Décembre Montigny fut envoyé avec douze Hommes à *Portugalcouë* dans la Baye de la Conception, éloignée de trois lieuës de S. Jean, pour y arrêter un grand nombre de Fuyards, qui vouloient se refugier à Carbonniere, & il en prit trente. DUGUÉ DE BOISBRIAND, Gentilhomme Canadien, fit encore un plus grand nombre de Prisonniers en un lieu nommé *Kirividi*, à trois quarts de lieuës de S. Jean, & en peu de jours le nombre s'en trouva de plus de cent.

S. Jean est brûlé & abandonné.

Jusques-là les deux Chefs avoient paru agir de concert; mais quand il fut question de mettre le butin à part, leur animosité mutuelle se reveilla, & peu s'en fallut qu'elle n'allât à une rupture éclatante. Ce nouveau feu ayant encore été assoupi par la prudence des Médiateurs, & par la modération de M. d'Iberville, le Gouverneur de Plaisance proposa de garder S. Jean, & d'en donner le Commandement à M. de Muys. D'Iberville y consentit, mais à condition qu'il n'y resteroit aucun Canadien, n'en ayant pas, dit-il, un seul de trop pour les Expéditions, qu'il méditoit.

De Muys n'avoit garde d'accepter à cette condition le Commandement, dont on vouloit le charger, & la résolution fut prise, & exécutée sur le champ d'abandonner cette conquête, après avoir brûlé les Forts, & généralement tous les Bâtimens, qui étoient encore sur pied. Cela fait MM. de Brouillan & de Muys se disposerent à retourner à Plaisance, & M. d'Iberville ne songea plus qu'à continuer la guerre avec les Braves, qui s'étoient attachés à sa fortune.

Conquêtes des Canadiens en Terre-Neuve.

Il y employa près de deux mois, au bout desquels il ne resta plus aux Anglois en Terre-Neuve que Bonneviste & l'Isle de Carbonniere. Le premier de ces deux Postes étoit trop bien fortifié, pour pouvoir être insulté par une aussi petite Troupe de Gens, qui marchant sur la neige, & presque toujours dans des chemins impratiquables à tout autre qu'à des Canadiens & des Sauvages, ne pouvoient porter tout au plus que leurs fusils & leurs épées, avec ce qu'il falloit de vivres pour ne pas mourir de faim.

L'Iſle de Carbonniere eſt inabordable pendant l'hyver, pour peu qu'elle ſoit défenduë, & plus de trois-cent Anglois s'y étoient refugiés des autres Places, qu'on leur avoit enlevées. La Mer y eſt en toute ſaiſon fort orageuſe, & les vagues lui faiſoient alors un rempart, qu'une Armée entiere avec une bonne Artillerie n'eût jamais pu forcer. Si M. d'Iberville avoit été libre de commencer par-là ſes Expéditions, il auroit trouvé cette Iſle preſque ſans défenſe, & beaucoup plus aiſée à aborder. On fit dans ce reſte de Campagne ſix, ou ſept cent Priſonniers, qui furent envoyés à Plaiſance, & dont la plûpart ſe ſauverent, parce qu'il n'y avoit pas dans ce Port aſſez d'endroits fermés pour s'aſſûrer d'eux. 1696.

Après M. d'Iberville, qui donna en cette rencontre de grandes preuves de ſa capacité, & ſe trouvoit par tout, où il y avoit plus de riſques à courir & plus de fatigues à eſſuyer, & Montigny, qui prenoit pour l'ordinaire les devants, & ſouvent laiſſoit peu de choſes à faire à ceux, qui le ſuivoient, Boucher de la Perriere, d'Amour de Plaine, Dugué de Boisbriand, trois Gentilshommes Canadiens, & Neſcambioüit, furent ceux, qui ſe diſtinguerent le plus. Il n'eſt point douteux que, ſi l'on avoit eu aſſez de Monde pour achever une conquête ſi avancée, & pour garder les Poſtes, dont on avoit chaſſé les Anglois, ils auroient perdu pour toujours l'Iſle de Terre-Neuve; mais peu de Gens en France connoiſſoient alors de quelle importance il étoit de nous en aſſûrer la poſſeſſion entiere.

Fautes des Anglois & des François dans leurs Colonies.

Il faut convenir que, ſi les Anglois font paroître dans l'Etabliſſement de leurs Colonies une habileté, qu'on ne remarque en aucune autre Nation de l'Europe, communément ils prennent aſſez peu de précautions pour les garantir d'une ſurpriſe, ou d'un effort de leurs Voiſins. De ſorte que ſi les François avoient autant de conſtance, & prenoient auſſi-bien leurs meſures pour conſerver leurs conquêtes dans le Nouveau Monde, qu'ils montrent de hardieſſe & de promptitude à les faire, la Couronne de l'Angleterre ne poſſederoit peut-être pas aujourd'hui un pouce de terre dans le Continent de l'Amérique Septentrionnale.

La plus grande faute, que faiſoient alors les Anglois dans leurs Colonies, c'eſt que pour l'ordinaire ils choiſiſſoient mal ceux, à qui ils confioient le Commandement, ſoit des Poſtes

1696. particuliers, soit des Provinces entieres. C'étoit presque toujours des Hommes de fortune, qui ne sçavoient point la guerre, qui ne l'avoient même jamais faite, & dont tout le mérite étoit d'avoir amassé du bien par des voyes, qui ne supoſent point les qualités néceſſaires pour soûtenir le rang, où on les élévoit, & que des Gens de cette sorte n'acquerent jamais.

D'autre part les Colons Anglois mêlés avec des Etrangers de toutes sortes de Nations, s'apliquoient uniquement à la culture des Terres, & à leur commerce; ce qui les rendoit peu propres pour la guerre; delà le mépris, qu'avoient pour eux les Sauvages, dont une poignée a tenu lontems en échec les plus peuplées & les plus floriſſantes de leurs Colonies. Toute leur reſſource étoit dans notre legereté, dans notre inconſtance, dans notre négligence, & dans le peu de concert de nos Commandans; & c'eſt par-là qu'ils sont demeurés Maîtres de tant de Poſtes importans, dont nous les avions chaſſés autant de fois, que nous les y avions attaqués.

Pourquoi M. d'Iberville n'achevapoint la conquête de Terre-Neuve.

Pour revenir à Terre-Neuve, tout étant soûmis dans cette grande Iſle, à la reſerve des deux Poſtes, dont j'ai parlé, M. d'Iberville retourna à Plaiſance pour s'y préparer à achever sa conquête, ce qu'il ne pouvoit pas faire ſans le ſecours de
1697. France, qu'il avoit demandé par M. de Bonaventure. Il l'attendit lontems, & l'arrivée de M. de Serigny, ſon Frere, qui mouilla dans cette Baye le dixhuitiéme de May 1697. avec une Eſcadre, & des ordres de la Cour, l'obligea de renoncer à cette Entrepriſe, pour aller cueillir de nouveaux lauriers dans les glaces de la Baye d'Hudſon. Mais avant que de raconter ce qui donna lieu à cette Expédition, & quel en fut le ſuccès, l'ordre de l'Hiſtoire demande que nous voyions ce qui ſe paſſa du côté des Iroquois après la deſtruction d'Onnontagué.

M. de Frontenac s'étoit bien attendu que les Iroquois, qu'il avoit plûtôt étourdis que ſubjugués, ne tarderoient pas à reprendre toute leur fierté, & à ſe remontrer ſur nos Frontieres, s'il s'en tenoit à ce qu'il venoit de faire. Auſſi n'étoit-ce pas ſon deſſein; mais ſon malheur fut qu'aucun des projets, qu'il forma pour achever de les humilier, ne lui réuſſit, & que les affaires de la Colonie, par raport à cette guerre, ſe trouverent bientôt dans la même ſituation, où elles avoient été avant qu'il ſe fût mis en Campagne avec des Forces

1697.

plus que ſuffiſantes pour ruiner abſolument les Cantons.

Le Chevalier de Callieres avoit reçu ordre vers la fin de l'automne de lever dans ſon Gouvernement un grand Parti, & de l'envoyer ſur les glaces contre les Agniers ; mais la diſette des vivres le mit dans l'impoſſibilité d'obéir ; la recolte ayant été fort mauvaiſe. Il le fit ſçavoir au Gouverneur Général, qui lui manda de ſe contenter donc d'envoyer cinquante Hommes du côté, où les Iroquois avoient accoûtumé de chaſſer pendant l'hyver. Il ſe mit auſſitôt en devoir d'exécuter cet ordre, & tout étoit prêt pour le départ de la Troupe commandée, lorſqu'on reçut quelques avis, qui firent changer de réſolution.

Pluſieurs projets contre les Iroquois, ſans effet.

L'onziéme de Janvier un Sauvage du Sault S. Louis, originaire d'Onneyouth, & qui avoit été envoyé dans ce Canton pour en exhorter les Habitans à venir s'établir parmi nous, arriva à Montreal. On lui demanda en quelle diſpoſition il avoit laiſſé ſes Compatriotes, & il répondit que ſoixante d'entr'eux, diviſés en deux Bandes, venoient en chaſſant dans le deſſein de dégager la parole, qu'ils avoient donnée à ce ſujet au Gouverneur Général. Il ajoûta que tous les autres Iroquois étoient allés en chaſſe vers le Pays des Andaſtes, & ſur cette ſeconde nouvelle le Parti fut congédié.

Les François reçoivent quelques échecs.

Quelques Particuliers ſe mirent pourtant en Campagne, & prirent la route de la Nouvelle York. Un nommé Dubos, qui conduiſoit une de ces Troupes, après s'être lontems battu avec beaucoup de valeur contre des Mahingans & des Agniers, & les avoir fort maltraités, tomba dans une embuſcade auprès d'Orange. De ſeize qu'ils étoient, dix furent tués ſur la place, Dubos & trois autres furent bleſſés, pris, & menés à Orange : les deux autres n'ont jamais paru depuis. Une ſeconde Bande de ſept, ou huit François ne fut guéres plus heureuſe. Elle fut rencontrée par des Sauvages de la Montagne, qui les prirent pour des Anglois, & les chargerent. Deux furent tués avant qu'on ſe fût reconnu ; mais le grand Chef de la Montagne, nommé Totathiron, y reſta auſſi, & ce fut une grande perte pour la Colonie.

Des Onneyouths viennent pour s'établir dans la Colonie.

Enfin le cinquiéme de Février trente-trois Onneyouths arriverent à Montreal ; ils dirent qu'ils venoient s'acquitter de la promeſſe, qu'ils avoient faite à leur Pere de ſe ranger au nombre de ſes Enfans ; que tous les autres les avoient chargés

1697. de lui assûrer qu'ils les auroient suivis, si l'Agnier & l'Onnontagué, entre lesquels ils se trouvoient, ne les avoient pas retenus chacun par un bras ; qu'ils n'avoient pourtant pas changé de pensée, & que si Ononthio vouloit bien leur députer quelqu'un, ils partiroient aussitôt pour se rendre auprès de lui ; que pour eux, ils étoient très-disposés à se placer par tout, où l'on voudroit ; qu'ils souhaitoient seulement de conserver le nom d'Onneyouth ; qu'on leur feroit plaisir de leur donner pour Missionnaire le P. Milet, qui les aimoit beaucoup, malgré les maux, qu'ils lui avoient fait souffrir, & qu'ils prioient qu'on les aidât à se loger.

Réception, qu'on leur fait.

Ce qu'ils disoient de l'amitié, que le P. Milet leur portoit, n'étoit point exaggeré. Ce Missionnaire, avec qui j'ai vécu plusieurs Années, ne parloit qu'avec tendresse des Onneyouths, à qui il n'avoit pourtant point d'autre obligation, que les occasions, qu'ils lui avoient fournies de mériter beaucoup pendant cinq ans d'un rude esclavage. M. de Callieres reçut fort bien ces nouveaux Hôtes, & les assûra qu'ils ne manqueroient de rien. Il écrivit ensuite au Comte de Frontenac pour sçavoir ses intentions à leur sujet, & il en reçut ordre de renvoyer leur Chef à Onneyouth, pour rendre compte à ses Compatriotes de la bonne réception, qu'on leur avoit faite, & pour engager par-là tous les autres à suivre leur exemple.

Les autres Cantons en prennent de l'ombrage.

Cette négociation, & la démarche des premiers Onneyouths, avoient causé de grands ombrages aux autres Cantons, & les Onnontagués s'étoient donnés de grands mouvemens pour s'y opposer. Les Agniers plus impatiens que les autres de sçavoir en quelle disposition étoient les choses par raport aux Onneyouths, envoyerent deux des leurs à Quebec, sous prétexte d'y conduire deux Demoiselles, qui avoient été prises l'année précédente à Sorel. On sçut de ces deux Prisonnieres que les Iroquois commençoient à revenir de leur fraieur ; que les Anglois avoient fait des présens aux Onnontagués pour les dédommager de leurs pertes, & pour les engager à rebâtir leur Village, & que ceux-ci comptoient bien d'ensemencer dès le printems de cette année ces mêmes Champs, que les François avoient ravagés.

Les deux Agniers de leur côté demanderent avec beaucoup de hauteur au Comte de Frontenac, si le chemin de leur Canton à Quebec étoit libre ? & l'un d'eux lui dit qu'il prétendoit bien

bien qu'il lui rendît ſon Fils, qui étoit Priſonnier dans la Colonie. Le Général leur répondit que le premier Iroquois, qui auroit l'inſolence de lui parler de la ſorte, en ſeroit puni ſur le champ, qu'il leur pardonnoit néanmoins en conſideration des deux Captives, qu'ils lui avoient ramenées, mais qu'ils s'accoûtumaſſent à baiſſer le ton devant lui; qu'il ne les écouteroit plus ſur rien, qu'ils ne fuſſent parfaitement ſoûmis à ſes volontés, & qu'ils ne lui euſſent remis tous les François, qui étoient encore Priſonniers chez eux. 1697.

Il les retint même tout le reſte de l'hyver, de peur qu'ils n'informaſſent les Cantons des endroits, où nos Alliés étoient en chaſſe, & cependant il envoya de nouveaux ordres à Montreal pour continuer à faire harceler les Ennemis par de petits Partis, afin d'être inſtruit à propos de ce qui ſe paſſoit dans les Cantons & dans la Nouvelle York. Le quinziéme de May les Sauvages du Sault S. Louis & de la Montagne allerent offrir leurs ſervices au Gouverneur de Montreal, qui l'ayant fait ſçavoir au Comte de Frontenac, en reçut réponſe qu'il ne falloit pas que, ni les François, ni les Sauvages domiciliés s'éloignaſſent, & qu'il pourroit avoir bientôt beſoin des uns & des autres.

Pourquoi M. de Frontenac refuſe aux Iroquois Chrétiens la permiſſion d'aller en guerre.

Ce qui le faiſoit parler ainſi, c'eſt que ſur ces entrefaites le Sieur Vincelotte, Canadien, Homme d'eſprit & fort actif, étoit arrivé par Terre des Monts déſerts proche de Pentagoët, où M. de Gabaret l'avoit débarqué, & il avoit remis au Général des Dépêches de la Cour, où on lui donnoit des avis, qui ne lui permettoient pas de dégarnir la Colonie de Troupes. Le Miniſtre lui mandoit qu'il y avoit dans les Ports d'Angleterre des Vaiſſeaux, qui devoient mettre inceſſamment à la voile, & aller joindre une Eſcadre, qu'on armoit à Baſton, pour attaquer le Canada. Il ajoûtoit que le Roy vouloit qu'il tînt prêt mille, ou douze-cent Hommes pour exécuter les ordres, qu'il recevroit de Sa Majeſté, au cas qu'il n'y eut rien à craindre pour Quebec. Nous verrons dans peu de quoi il s'agiſſoit.

Avis, que ce Général reçoit de la Cour.

Les Iroquois s'aperçurent bientôt qu'on ne ſongeoit plus à les aller inquietter chez eux, & ſe mirent de toutes parts en Campagne. Cela obligea le Gouverneur de Montreal à multiplier les Partis, qu'il envoyoit contr'eux, & par-là il vint à bout de rompre toutes leurs meſures. Peu de tems après

Les Iroquois recommencent leurs hoſtilités.

1697. quelques Priſonniers, qu'on lui amena du voiſinage de la Nouvelle York, lui aprirent qu'on débitoit dans cette Province, tantôt que les Anglois armoient en Europe pour venir aſſiéger Quebec, & tantôt qu'on ſe diſpoſoit en France à faire le ſiége de Baſton. On reçut en même tems dans la Capitale des aſſûrances que la Nouvelle Angleterre n'étoit nullement en état de rien entreprendre; que la diſette des vivres y étoit extrême; que la méſintelligence regnoit entre les Chefs de la Colonie, & qu'encore qu'on y fît quelque mine de menacer le Canada, on y craignoit fort les François, & qu'on y travailloit à ſe fortifier.

Les Anglois ſe rendent Maîtres du Fort Bourbon.

Mais on aprit en même tems que le Fort Bourbon étoit retombé l'automne derniere ſous la puiſſance des Anglois, & que M. de Serigny, qui y avoit été envoyé pour y porter un ſecours d'Hommes, de munitions & des vivres, n'avoit pu y aborder. En effet le ſecond jour de Septembre 1696. quatre Vaiſſeaux Anglois avec une Galiote à bombes parurent à la vûë de cette Place, & il n'y avoit pas encore deux heures, qu'ils étoient mouillés dans la Rade, lorſque MM. de Serigny & de la MOTTE EGRON y arriverent auſſi ſur deux Bâtimens; le premier ſur *le Dragon*, qui étoit au Roy, & le ſecond, *le Hardi*, qui apartenoit à la Compagnie du Nord.

La partie étoit trop inégale pour hazarder un combat, & les François ſe retirerent: Serigny reprit la route de France, où il arriva heureuſement; la Motte Egron fit naufrage en allant à Quebec, & ſe noya. Le Fort Bourbon n'étoit guéres plus en état de réſiſter à l'Eſcadre Angloiſe; on ne laiſſa pourtant pas d'y faire aſſez bonne contenance d'abord. Le cinquiéme la Galiotte ſoûtenuë de deux Navires fit un aſſez grand feu. Elle continua le lendemain, & à ſa faveur les Anglois voulurent tenter la deſcente; mais le Sieur JEREMIE, qui ſervoit en qualité d'Enſeigne dans la Place, s'étant embuſqué avec quatre-cent Fuſiliers derriere des Buiſſons, fit ſur les premieres Chaloupes, qui s'aprocherent des décharges ſi fréquentes, & avec tant d'ordre, qu'il les contraignit de s'éloigner.

Ils violent la capitulation.

Alors la Galiotte recommença à jetter des bombes, & il en tomba juſqu'à vintdeux dans le Fort. Comme on n'y avoit pas un ſeul endroit, où la poudre fût en ſûreté, le Sieur de la Forêt, qui y commandoit, n'eut point d'autre parti à pren-

dre, que celui de capituler. Il demanda d'être conduit avec toute ſa Garniſon ſur les Terres de France, & qu'on permît à chacun d'emporter tout ce qui étoit à lui. Ces deux articles furent accordés ; mais les Anglois ne furent pas plûtôt entrés dans la Place, qu'ils ſe mocquerent de la capitulation, dépouillerent les François, & les menerent Priſonniers en Angleterre. 1697.

Ils furent néanmoins élargis quatre mois après leur arrivée, & ayant appris, en débarquant ſur les Terres de France, qu'on armoit à la Rochelle pour aller reprendre le Fort Bourbon, ils s'y rendirent la plûpart en diligence. Ils y trouverent en effet quatre Vaiſſeaux, que M. de Serigny devoit commander juſqu'à Plaiſance, où il devoit en remettre le Commandement à M. d'Iberville, ſon Frere, & ils s'y embarquerent. Nous avons vû il n'y a pas lontems que cette Eſcadre étoit arrivée en Terre-Neuve le dixhuitiéme de May dans le tems, que M. d'Iberville ſe diſpoſoit à achever la conquête de cette Iſle.

Il auroit bien ſouhaité que ſon Frere fût arrivé plûtôt, ou avoir été averti qu'il arriveroit ſi tard ; dans le premier cas il auroit eu tout le tems néceſſaire pour aſſûrer le ſuccès de l'Entrepriſe, dont il ſe voyoit chargé ; & dans le ſecond, il auroit pu faire un effort pour ſe conſoler de ce retardement par le plaiſir de ne pas laiſſer un Anglois dans l'Iſle de Terre-Neuve, ce qu'il avoit extrêmement à cœur ; d'autre part il étoit évident que la Cour avoit compté que M. de Serigny feroit plus de diligence ; mais j'ai déja obſervé que les armemens traînoient toujours en longueur dans nos Ports, ce qui déconcertoit ſouvent toutes les meſures de nos Officiers.

C'eſt ce qui parut par les inſtructions, qui furent remiſes à M. d'Iberville par ſon Frere. Elles portoient qu'avant que de paſſer à la Baye d'Hudſon, il feroit un tour à la Riviere S. Jean, pour voir ſi le Fort de Naxoat n'avoit pas beſoin de ſecours. L'éxécution de cet article étoit devenuë impoſſible, & fut jugée telle par M. de Brouillan, à qui d'Iberville communiqua ſes inſtructions ; car outre que la ſaiſon étoit trop avancée pour entreprendre deux Expéditions en des lieux ſi éloignés l'un de l'autre, les Equipages des Navires venus de France, n'étoient pas en état de demeurer ſi lontems en Mer.

La réſolution fut donc priſe d'aller droit au Fort Bourbon,

1697.

& l'Eſcadre, compoſée de quatre Navires & d'un Brigantin, mit à la voile le huitiéme de Juillet. Il y avoit un troiſiéme ordre de la Cour, mais bien plus aiſé à exécuter que le ſecond; c'étoit de croiſer quelque tems ſur le Banc de Terre-Neuve, & M. d'Iberville comptoit bien de n'y pas manquer; mais il trouva dans ce Parage des brumes ſi épaiſſes, & les vents ſi favorables pour ſuivre ſa route, qu'il crut ne devoir pas s'en écarter, & le vinthuit il arriva à l'entrée du détroit d'Hudſon.

M. d'Iberville part pour la Baye d'Hudſon.

Il l'avoit paſſé le troiſiéme d'Août; mais il ſe trouva alors tellement ſerré par les glaces, qu'il fut contraint de ſe grapiner ſur les plus grandes. Ce qui faiſoit le danger de cette ſituation, c'eſt que les glaces portées avec violence par les courans, donnoient de ſi rudes ſecouſſes aux Navires, qu'à chaque inſtant elles les mettoient en danger de périr. Auſſi dès le cinquiéme le Brigantin fut écraſé entr'un de ces écueils flottans, & *le Palmier*, que montoit M. de Serigny, & cela ſi ſubitement, qu'à peine put-on ſauver les Hommes, tout le reſte fut perdu.

Il perd un de ſes Bâtimens dans les glaces.

Le vinthuit M. d'Iberville, qui montoit *le Pelican* de cinquante piéces de canon, ſe trouva débarraſſé des glaces; mais ſeul, & ne ſçachant ce qu'étoient devenus ſes autres Navires, que les glaces lui avoient cachés depuis l'onze. Il crut néanmoins qu'ils avoient pris les devants, parce que la veille il avoit entendu tirer des coups de canon, & il fit voile pour le Port Nelſon, à la vûë duquel il arriva le quatriéme de Septembre. Le ſoir il mouilla l'ancre aſſez près du Fort Bourbon, & envoya ſa Chaloupe à Terre avec le Sieur de MARTIGNI, ſon Couſin Germain, pour prendre connoiſſance de la Place, & des Navires Anglois, qu'il avoit aperçus dans le Détroit d'Hudſon.

Il eſt ſéparé des autres.

Le lendemain, vers les ſix heures du matin, il découvrit à trois lieuës ſous le vent trois Vaiſſeaux, qui louvoyoient pour entrer dans la Rade: il leur fit les ſignaux, dont il étoit convenu avec M. de Serigny, & comme ils n'y répondirent point, il ne douta plus que ce ne fuſſent les Ennemis, & ſe prépara à les attaquer. Il falloit être bien hardi, pour prendre une telle réſolution. Il avoit à peine cent cinquante Hommes en état de combattre, & il avoit à faire à trois Navires, dont l'un étoit plus fort que lui, & les deux autres avoient chacun trente-deux piéces de canon montées.

1697.

Il ſe bat contre trois Navires Anglois.

Malgré cette inégalité, il arriva ſur eux avec une intrépidité, qui les étonna. Ils l'attendirent: vers les neuf heures & demie du matin on commença à ſe canonner, & juſqu'à une heure après midi le feu fut continuel & très-vif des deux côtés. Cependant *le Pelican* n'eut qu'un Homme de tué, & dix-ſept bleſſés. Alors d'Iberville, qui avoit conſervé le vent, arriva tout court ſur les deux Fregates, & leur envoya pluſieurs bordées de fort près, à deſſein de les déſemparer. Dans le moment il aperçut le troiſiéme, nommé *l'Hamshier*, qui l'aprochoit, ayant vintſix canons en batterie ſur chaque bord, & deux-cent trente Hommes d'Equipage.

Succès de ce combat.

Il alla auſſitôt à ſa rencontre, tout ſon canon pointé à couler bas, le rangea ſous le vent vergues à voiles, & ayant fait dreſſer ſon Navire, lui envoya ſa bordée. Elle fut faite ſi à propos, que *l'Hamshier*, après avoir fait tout au plus ſa longueur de chemin, coula bas. D'Iberville revira ſur le champ de bord, & tourna ſur *le Hudſon Baye*, celui des deux autres Navires Anglois, qui étoit le plus à portée d'entrer dans la Riviere de Sainte Thereſe; mais comme il étoit ſur le point de l'aborder, le Commandant baiſſa ſon Pavillon, & ſe rendit.

D'Iberville chaſſa enſuite le troiſiéme, apellé *le Deringue*, qui fuyoit au Nord-Eſt, & dont il n'étoit qu'à une bonne portée de canon; mais comme ce Bâtiment étoit auſſi bon Voilier que lui, il ceſſa bientôt de le pourſuivre, n'oſant forcer de voiles, parce qu'il avoit eu pluſieurs de ſes manœuvres coupées, deux pompes crevées, ſes hautbancs fort incommodés; qu'il avoit reçu ſept boulets de canon dans le corps de ſon Navire; qu'il étoit percé à l'eau, & qu'on ne pouvoit l'étancher. Il revira donc de bord, & envoya le Sieur de la Sale avec vintcinq Hommes dans ſa Chaloupe, pour amariner ſa priſe. Il travailla enſuite à ſe raccommoder, ce qui ayant été fait avec une diligence extrême, il ſe remit à la pourſuite du ſeul Ennemi, qui lui reſtât, & qui étoit déja à trois lieuës de lui.

Il commençoit à le gagner, lorſque le ſoir, le vent s'étant rangé au Nord, & une brume épaiſſe s'étant levée tout à coup, il perdit *le Deringue* de vûë. Ce contretems l'obligea d'aller rejoindre *le Hudſon Baye*, & il mouilla l'ancre auprès de *l'Hamshier*, dont il ne paroiſſoit preſque plus rien, & duquel

1697. on n'avoit pas pu ſauver un ſeul Homme. Il aprit de ſes Priſonniers qu'ils avoient été vintcinq jours arrêtés dans les glaces, & y avoient perdu un Brûlot par le même accident, qui avoit fait périr le Brigantin François ; qu'ils avoient enſuite rencontré une Flûte Françoiſe, contre laquelle ils s'étoient battus pendant ſix heures, & qui après s'être défenduë avec une bravoure étonnante, étoit allé ſe rejoindre à deux autres Navires de ſa Nation dans les glaces.

Combat d'une Flûte Françoiſe contre trois Navires Anglois.

Cette Flûte étoit *le Profond*, que M. d'Iberville avoit armé à Plaiſance, elle étoit montée de vintſix canons, & de ſixvint Hommes d'Equipage, & il en avoit donné le Commandement à M. Dugué. Elle avoit été ſéparée du *Palmier* & du *Weſp* le vintcinquiéme d'Août, & peu de jours après elle ſe trouva entre les trois Navires Anglois, qui la criblerent à coups de canon, & ne purent l'aborder, ni obliger le Capitaine à ſe rendre. Heureuſement pour lui, après ſix heures de combat ils aperçurent *le Weſp* & *le Palmier*, qui faiſoient force de voiles pour le ſecourir, & ils ne jugerent pas à propos de les attendre. *Le Profond* étoit tout déſemparé ; les deux autres Navires avoient auſſi beaucoup ſouffert des glaces : ils ſe raccommoderent néanmoins en diligence, & ſe mirent à la pourſuite des Anglois, qui fuyoient devant eux, & qui ne les éviterent, que pour ſe faire battre par le ſeul *Pelican*, de la maniere, que je viens de raporter.

Naûfrage de M. d'Iberville.

Cependant rien n'empêchant plus M. d'Iberville de s'aprocher du Fort Bourbon, il leva l'ancre le ſixiéme au matin, & alla mouiller dans la Rade, où ſa Chaloupe, qui étoit reſtée à Terre, depuis qu'il l'avoit envoyée pour prendre langue, lui amena des Sauvages, qui lui aprirent qu'il n'y avoit que trente-cinq Hommes dans le Fort. Sur cet avis il fit embarquer dans *le Hudſon Baye* un mortier & cinquante bombes, pour commencer l'attaque en attendant ſes trois autres Navires. Le lendemain, comme il vit la Mer groſſir extraordinairement, ce qui dans la Baye eſt un ſigne certain d'une prochaine tempête, il quitta la Rade, qui n'eſt point ſûre, & alla mouiller au large. Sa précaution fut inutile, le vent, après s'être un peu calmé, reprit avec plus de violence qu'auparavant, tous les cables des ancres caſſerent, & quoique pût faire d'Iberville pour ſe ſoûtenir, & qu'il n'y eût peut-être pas en France de plus habile Manœuvrier que lui, il fut

jetté à la Côte, & alla échouer à l'entrée de la Riviere de Sainte Thereſe avec ſa priſe. 1697.

Ce malheur arriva pendant la nuit, dont l'obſcurité augmentant encore l'horreur, que cauſoit la tourmente, empêcha qu'on ne prît plus de meſures pour ſauver le Navire, en tâchant d'échouer dans un endroit ſûr; de ſorte qu'avant le jour il ſe trouva crevé & plein d'eau. Néanmoins le calme étant revenu, l'Equipage ſe ſauva à Terre, & emporta tout ce qui étoit néceſſaire pour l'attaque du Fort Bourbon; mais il n'avoit plus de vivres, & ne pouvoit en eſperer qu'en ſe rendant Maître du Fort. Auſſi d'Iberville fit-il tout préparer en diligence pour y donner l'aſſaut. Il commençoit à peine ce travail, lorſqu'il aperçut ſes trois Navires, & peu de tems après ils mouillerent dans la Rade. Il eſt joint par ſes trois Navires.

Ils avoient eſſuyé la même tempête, qui avoit briſé *le Pelican & le Hudſon Baye;* mais ils étoient beaucoup plus au large, ou plûtôt elle les y jetta, & elle ceſſa avant qu'ils fuſſent près de Terre. *Le Palmier* y perdit encore ſon Gouvernail, & quand il arriva à la vûë du Fort, il avoit deux voyes d'eau, qui l'obligeoient de faire jouer deux pompes ſans diſcontinuer. Cette jonction aſſûroit à M. d'Iberville la priſe du Fort, & lui procuroit des vivres: ainſi il ne ſongea plus à donner l'aſſaut, qui n'étoit pas néceſſaire, & qui pouvoit lui coûter beaucoup de Monde. Priſe du Fort Bourbon.

Le lendemain dixiéme de Septembre il deſcendit à Terre avec ſa Chaloupe, chargée de mortiers & de bombes, & débarqua à une demie-lieuë du Fort, où l'Equipage du *Pelican* étoit campé. Il fit auſſitôt dreſſer des batteries, & le douziéme il commença de faire jetter des bombes. Le Commandant du Fort, nommé Henry Bailay, n'attendoit apparemment que cela pour ſe rendre. Le jour ſuivant il battit la chamade, & convint de livrer ſa Place aux conditions ſuivantes, 1°. Qu'on ne toucheroit point à ſes Papiers, ni à ſes Livres de compte, qui apartenoient à la Compagnie de Londres: 2°. Qu'on laiſſeroit aux Officiers & aux Soldats leurs coffres, leurs hardes, & généralement tout ce qu'ils avoient: 3°. Qu'ils ſeroient traités comme les François: 4°. Qu'ils ſeroient inceſſamment envoyés en Angleterre: 5°. Que la Garniſon ſortiroit avec toutes les marques d'honneur, & ne ſeroit point déſarmée.

1697. Dès que cette capitulation eut été ſignée, le Commandant ſortit avec cinquante-deux Hommes, dont dix-ſept étoient de l'Equipage de *l'Hudſon Baye*; car on peut bien juger que dans la confuſion du naufrage de ce Navire & du *Pelican* chacun avoit été plus occupé à ſauver ſa vie, qu'à garder les Priſonniers; de ſorte qu'il n'en étoit reſté avec les François que ceux, qui craignirent de trop riſquer en ſe ſauvant dans des Pays inconnus, & pendant une nuit très-obſcure. Ceux, qui s'échaperent, furent compris dans la capitulation, & recouvrerent ainſi leur liberté.

M. d'Iberville retourne en France.

M. d'Iberville ayant pris poſſeſſion de ſa conquête, y établit pour Commandant le Sieur de Martigny, & M. de Boisbriand, Frere de M. Dugué, en qualité de Lieutenant de Roy. Comme *le Palmier* étoit abſolument hors d'état de tenir la Mer, on le fit entrer dans la Riviere, & mouiller près du Fort. Serigny, qui y reſta pour le ramener en France, ſupoſé qu'on pût le réparer, ne garda avec lui que cinquante Hommes, & d'Iberville s'embarqua ſur *le Profond* avec l'Equipage *du Pelican*, & quarante-quatre Priſonniers, qui lui reſtoient. Il fit voile le vint-quatre de Septembre avec *le Weſp*, & le huitiéme de Novembre il arriva à Belle-Iſle, n'ayant preſque pas un Homme ſur ſes deux Navires, qui ne fût malade du ſcorbut.

Importance de ſa conquête.

Mais la priſe du Fort Bourbon, quoiqu'elle ait aſſûré pour lontems aux François la poſſeſſion de tout le Nord du Canada, ne dédommagea point le Roy des frais, qu'il fit cette année-là pour l'Amérique Septentrionnale, comme je le dirai dans le Livre ſuivant. Toutefois le commerce de la Baye d'Hudſon étoit un objet beaucoup plus conſiderable, que bien des Gens ne le croyoient; & l'on n'en a bien connu la conſéquence, que par l'empreſſement, qu'ont fait paroître les Plenipotentiaires Anglois au Congrès d'Utrecht, pour aſſûrer à leur Nation tous les Poſtes de cette Baye. Ce qui eſt certain, c'eſt que les Pelleteries y ſont beaucoup plus belles, que par tout ailleurs, & que l'extrême indigence des Sauvages de ces Contrées eſt cauſe qu'on les peut avoir à très-bon marché.

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HISTOIRE

not but mind you as much as in you lies, to do the same thing by endevouring if possible to accustome some of your neighbour Indians to our manners and sending some hardy youths amongst them, to be inured to their fatigues and learn their language, and especially by all the engaging arts you conceive most proper to persuade some of them to consent to be transported hither, with assurance of their being well used in their passage both, forwards and backwards and very kindly entertained, whilst here, that they may be thereby filled with an advantagious opinion of His Majᵗʸˢ greatness and power.

Publick Papers read

Besides your letters that we have mentioned in the beginning of this we have received also the publick papers therein specified, amongst which are several

Associations defective.

Associations, but all of them (except one signed by a few civil Officers in Albany County) defective in a very essential expression, which is not well; however since then the agents of that province having shewn us another in due form signed by yourself and the military Officers, we shall say no more of the first ommission. Amongst these papers we

Laws

find also upon examination a copy of those laws under the seal of your province, of which we mentioned in our last letter another copy without a seale, and they with many of longer date, that we received from the late Committee are now all under consideration,

Three Lieutenants.

together also with the complaints of the three Lieutᵗˢ and the case of Mʳ Levingston, upon all or any of which when any determination is made you shall be informed of it.

signed

T Bridgewater
Wᵐ Blathwayt
Tankerville
John Pollexfen
Phil: Meadows.
Aᵇ Hill.

Whitehall 1ᵒ Febrʸ 169⅘.

Order in Council about the two Mohawk Indians brought to London.

[New-York Entries, A. 88.]

At the Court at Kensington the 25ᵗʰ of Febrʸ 1696.

Present— The Kings most Excell Majᵗʸ in Council

His Majesty being informed that two of the four Indians (of the Five nations dependances of New York and under His Majᵗʸˢ protection) that were made prisoners at the surrender of York Fort in Hudsons Bay to Captᵉ Allen, are brought up to this town, was thereupon pleased this day to order in Council, that the said Indians be put into the care of Mʳ William Nicoll and Mʳ Chidleigh Brooke agents of the Colony of New Yorke who are not to permitt Monsʳ De la Forest late Govʳ of the said Fort or any other person to speak with them without leave from Mʳ Secretary Trumbull, and the said agents are to see that the Indians together with their interpreter be well accommodated and treated during their stay here, and when they return to that Colony to take them into their company, and to see them provided with all

necessarys for their passage, and it is further ordered by His Maj^{ty}, that the Commissioners for sick and wounded Men and prisoners of war, do forthwith furnish the said Agents with such allowances, as the Council of trade shall judge fitt to direct for the services aforesaid; which sum or sums are to be allowed the said Commissioners upon their accompt.

JOHN NICHOLAS.

Report of the Board of Trade on the Union of New-York with other Colonies.

[New-England B. T. Entries, A. 134.]

To the KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

May it please your Majesty

In obedience to your Majesty's Order in Council dated the 10th of December last, we having taken into consideration the Representation of your Majesty's Lieutenant Governor, Councill and Assembly of the Massachusetts Bay in New England thereunto annexed, humbly praying that your Majesty's severall governments within those territories may be jointly concerned in the prosecution of the war and supporting the charge thereof; and having at the same time received severall memorialls from the Agents of that Province here, and from other persons concerned both in that and the neighbouring colonies relating to an Union proposed to be made amongst them for common defence; We humbly beg leave to lay before Your Majesty the state of what has been offered to us upon that subject.

The importance and advantages of an Union for mutual defence and common security are by all sides agreed on; but the objections against the methods proposed for putting it in execution are various, according to the different interests of those by whom they are made.

The proposition chiefly insisted on in the forementioned Memorials is that the person whom Your Majesty shall be pleased to send Governour of the Massachusetts Colony may also be the Civil Governour of New York and New Hampshire and Generall of all the Forces of the Massachusetts New York and New Hampshire Connecticutt, Rhode Island and the Jerseys.

Connecticut Agent against the Union.

But to this the agent of Connecticut here (in the name of the Governour and Company of that Colony) has objected, that the imposing even a Military Governor over them, with power to demand men ammunition and provisions, and to lead and carry their men at the pleasure of the said General, out of the said Colony, without consent and advice of the said Governour and Company, will be hard on the inhabitants, and (as they conceive) contrary to their charter.

Proprietor of New Hampshire against ye Union.

The proprietor of New Hampshire (who by your Majesties appointment is the present Governour thereof) has also objected to us his reasons against the subjecting of that Province to the Government of the Massachusetts; as tending to increase a charge upon the inhabitants there, without any addition to their security, and without any appearance (as he argues) of assurance to Your Majesty that the government of the said Province will be better administered by strangers than by the said Proprietor and the inhabitants themselves.

New York Agents against ye Union.

The Agents of New York have more particularly than others opposed the Union of that Province and the Massachusetts under one Civill Governor by

one day's journey from Montreal on the arrival there of the despatches transmitted by *l'Envieux*, forbidding Mr de Frontenac to organize this expedition, he had solicited its recall in vain.

The joint letter of Messrs de Frontenac and de Champigny mentions the difference of their opinions in that regard.

M. de Frontenac regarded the restoration of this Fort as a means to facilitate his expeditions against the Iroquois, and to aid and communicate with the Indian allies.

In the existing condition of affairs in Canada, it appears expedient to send thither reinforcements with the greatest promptitude possible, so that they may arrive in time to profit by the favorable season.

Extraordinary expenses attendant on sending a reinforcement of not less than 600 men to be incorporated into the 28 companies, with their subsistence.

For the Extraordinaries of war including 12.000 for revictualling Fort Frontenac,	96.525
For Indian Presents,	20.000
For payment of the crew of the ship *la Bouffonne*, for 12 months commencing last September,	13,269.12.4.
For 36.175 rations for the said year @ 125 per day,	21,465
For caulking during winter in order to have this vessel ready for Spring,	10.000
	44.754.12.4

There is an estimate of what is required for the furniture and rigging of *La Bouffonne* to be sent in 1696.

Mr de Champigny has authorized the drawing of the bills of exchange for 200,000 on account of the funds of 1696, for building the Castle of Quebec, exclusive of the fortifications.

He has sent the Estimate of the provisions, effects, and merchandises to be sent on account of the funds, for which immediate provision must be made.

A statement of munitions of War.

Other demands.

Abstract of Despatches from Canada with Notes of the Minister thereon.

25 February 1696.

The Negotiations of peace from the Iroquois to Count de Frontenac continued until the beginning of April of last year, after which these savages recommenced hostilities with more cruelty than ever; so that they inhumanly killed and roasted persons of all ages and sexes that fell into their hands.

That Nation, which had suffered great injury from the war the French had waged against it previous to these negotiations, was in want of every thing, and the result showed that it proposed terms only to obtain time to provide supplies. It pushed its cunning further; it took advantage of the honorable attention paid to its propositions, to create among our Indian

allies the apprehension that it would attack them after it should have concluded its arrangements with us; so that the Hurons who had been faithful to us up to the present time, have treated with them, and the Outaouas, Foxes, and the Mascoutens have commenced negotiations.

These circumstances require the vigorous recommencement of hostilities against the Iroquois, this being the only means left to retain the Indian allies, and to procure the return of those who have strayed from their obedience.

It is necessary that his Majesty make known immediately his decision on these 2 demands in consequence of the measures to be adopted for levying men, and for the investment of the sums demanded in articles useful to the Colony.

For this purpose Messrs de Frontenac and de Champigny demand 600 soldiers to be embodied into the 28 companies; they demand, also, 115^m^ for the expenses of the war and for presents for the Indian allies, instead of 100^m^ granted them hitherto.

M. de Frontenac has, according to his letter, and in order to carry on operations successfully against the Iroquois, considered it necessary to repair fort Cataracouy otherwise called Frontenac, which is 100 leagues above Montreal, pretending that it will serve as a place of meeting and a retreat for the Upper Indians; and there has been incurred on that account an expense of 16580^ll^ exclusive of the employment there of 700 men during the entire of last season.

It is difficult to determine whether the construction of this post has been necessary or not, but it appears dangerous to pull it down at present in consequence of the bad opinion it would give the Indians of us.

Monsr de Champigny writes in the joint letter, that he is wholly averse to this establishment which will expose his Majesty to immense expense, without that advantage M. de Frontenac anticipates being derived from it. The required increased expenditure arises from the reëstablishment of that fort.

What M. de Champigny did on this occasion is not only conformable to the usual custom, but it has even been heretofore authorized by his Majesty in order to dispense with transporting specie to that country.

Sieur de Champigny has authorized the Treasurer's clerk to borrow 200^m ll^ from the merchants of Quebec in order to pay the troops during the year 1696, whilst awaiting the arrival of the ships.

The correspondents of these Merchants request that M. De la Rayoye be ordered to accept and pay those Bills of Exchange, so as to be able to prepare the cargoes they are to send to that country and be ready for the end of April according to the orders they have received, and that there be no more complaints of their having spoken too late.

Acadia.

This Colony, which has been laid waste by the English, and of which we have recovered possession, is of very great importance on account of the fisheries that can be established there; the convenience of its ports, and the vicinity of the English, who are furnished with considerable occupation by the Indians whose friendship we have found means to secure. In consequence of this diversion, the English are less able to injure the Colony of Canada.

These Indians demanded last year the destruction of a fort which the English possess at the mouth of the river of Pinkuit. The lateness of the season prevented a compliance with the request at that time. The ships which must necessarily be sent to that Colony, and which will afterwards proceed on the expedition against Newfoundland, will be able to prosecute this enterprise, 2400^ll^ worth of provisions will be required for 300 Indians who will be employed therein, and some ammunition, the memorandum of which is annexed. The English having destroyed the fort the King had in the Baye Francaise[1] of Acadia when possession was resumed thereof, it has been found necessary to establish a post up the river

[1] Bay of Fundy.—Ed.

S[t] John which falls into that bay; and this establishment has succeeded so well that all the settlers who had sworn allegiance to the English have returned to their duty.

It was proposed last year to abandon this post and to occupy a fort which formerly existed at the mouth of that river. The principal reason for the change is, to secure a retreat for the privateers of Quebec and Newfoundland who by this means may damage the large trade the English carry on in New England. A sum of 3000[ll] is required for that purpose, with some munitions, the estimate of which is annexed; also 60 Soldiers to make up, with the 40 actually there, the number of 100, to be divided into 2 Companies. Sieur de Villebon, commanding in that country, has caused to be prepared stockades and all the materials necessary to render that fort tenable.

They can be deducted from the number of those to be sent to Canada, if the King grant the request.

Sieur de Villebon has written that the fishermen of New England have proposed to him to pay 10 pistoles for each of their vessels that he would permit to fish on the banks of Acadia during one summer. He observes that he would be of opinion, for divers reasons, to accept that proposal, more especially in order that it be used as a title against the English who pretend to have conquered that Colony by mastering and destroying the King's fort.

Should it be accepted, the proceeds could be employed in the augmentation of the Colony.

Sieur Baptist, a privateer of Acadia, who formerly inflicted a great deal of injury on the English, requests a passage in the King's ship for himself, his wife, his daughter and two servants. Sieur Deschau an Acadian gentleman, requests the same favor for himself and 2 servants.

Two Recollect Friars instruct the Indians in the truths of Religion, and acquit themselves very well of their duty. It is proposed to grant them both 300[ll] as an aid towards their support.

Louis XIV. to Count de Frontenac and M. de Champigny.

Memoir of the King for Sieurs de Frontenac and de Champigny.

His Majesty having been informed by Sieurs de Frontenac and de Champigny's despatches of the xi. and xvii August and 4 and 10. November last, of the rupture of the Negotiations on the subject of a peace proposed to them by the Iroquois during the last two years, and of the irruption which, they report, these barbarians have made into the Colony with greater cruelty than had ever before been exercised towards the inhabitants; it has appeared to his Majesty that they did, in fact, feign a desire for peace only with the design to prepare means to attack the Colony more easily during the suspension of the French expeditions. This suspension they obtained by favor of their frequent deputations, in order to gain time to collect, by unrestricted hunting, provisions and means wherewith to obtain ammunition and arms; finally, to intrigue among the Outawas and other Nations with a view to induce them, by jealousy of those negotiations and the suspension of active hostilities, to league themselves with them, as it appears they have done, according to the representations of Sieurs de Frontenac and de Champigny, based on advices from Sieur de la Motte Cadillac, commandant at Missilimakinak, and the declaration of Deputies from those Indians who were at Quebec when the vessels sailed.

May it please
yr Honor

New Yorke 1676 March 21st

The 29th of March was my last by the way of Virginia
Wherein I gave yr Hon. an Acct that the Acts
of the Generall were under Examination and to be
sent by the Ship Beaver Robt Fowler Master for England
since which time we have had but very little Intercourse
till the beginning of July when the London Ships
and Barbados Fleet arrived, which bring in Some
Garrison. The Assembly Last Spring have Examined
the Acts of the Additionall Duty and Continued said
Act for 18 months longer. The 1st Division of that money
comes to 450li. & the 29th of June and I hope it will
not be Lesse; & the 29th of September so that I make
account the 3rd part will be paid before that Act is Expired
Said Assembly did also raise a fund to pay the three
Established Companys who have very small Summs
Especially at Albany whom they granted 12d per man
and Allowed 3s a man & 9d a day. That would Ease the
Leaguer for 12 months to Some Companys at Albany
which Summ of 120 is almost Compleated. But this
is money for the Yeare and then as I understand
the Assembly Circle have also Power to Levy their
Owne Officers, And then the Establish'd Companys
of Esopus & Albany &c Cease.

The Iroquois from Canada have made an Irruption into
the Dutch Plantations Lately, they killed Some Christians
the rest fled to the Mohaks. They burned the Fort
and destroyed the Indian Corne and Plantations. From
thence they Marched to the Onondagas, where they
built a Fort and fled to the head of the Sasquehanna
River. The Onondags & Mohaks Joined & with
the Dutch that the Governour sent a Company with
a great Troop to fight them, Some Indians, the Iroquois

Destroyed the Onondagas Country & to return
to Canada with all Speed, Joyning to the Cayugas &
Sinnekes, that Excellency was here at Albany
and sent Indians to find out the Onondagas
and to Acquaint with the Lacking of the Sinnekes
at Albany where his Excellency will meet
them the 11th of October to settle them again
and to assist them with Corn and Ammunition
What further Happens shall acquaint you
by ye Occasions and Remaine

Sr

Your most Humble & obedient Servant

[illegible]

Spettabile Ufficio
Storm all Ceitkant

R. 30 Nov 96

[illegible] for payment of [illegible]
[illegible] for disbursements on the Indian al[illegible]
[illegible] a warr[illegible] for payment of Governeur [illegible]
[illegible] Peter Schuyler for disbursements to repair [illegible]
At a Counc[illegible] held at his Matyes fort in New[illegible]
April 1696

Present His Excellency Benjamin Fletcher

Stephen Courtlandt Esqrs
Will Smith Esq

Will Pinhorne
Peter Schuyler Esqrs
Caleb Heathcote Esqr

Upon the application of Coll Heathcote it is ordered there be five Aldermen Common Council in the Citty of this province the quotient to be thirty Some and is committed to Coll Courtlandt & Coll Bayard

Coll Courtlandt & Coll Bayard

Coll Courtlandt upon bond granted for three months to purchase Land limited to six months next ensuing

The petition of Engeltie Anthony on behalfe of her four children granted for three months limited to twelve months from the intimation

The petition of Elias Cuyler was read some objections being made by Courtlandt & Peter Schuyler the petitioner shall have hearing when the Ct

At a Counc[illegible] held at his Matyes fort in Newyorke the 2
April 1696

Present His Excellency Benjamin Fletcher Esq
Stephen Courtlandt & Will Pinhorne
Nich Bayard Esqrs Caleb Heathcote Esqr

Mr Clarke his account of £18-5 for rum on account of an interloper & Swordage is committed to Coll Courtlandt & Coll Bayard

His Excell did communicate to the Counc[illegible] his Letter & Commission wherein he desires them to contribute their own & the Countys assistance for one year promising them arms ammunition pay and 3 £ advance to each man which was approved

At a Counc[illegible] held at his Matyes fort in Newyorke the 22d
of April 1696

Present His Excellency Benjamin Fletcher Esq
Stephen Courtlandt
Nich Bayard Esqrs
Gab Minvielle
Will Pinhorne

Will Smith
Peter Schuyler Esqrs
Caleb Heathcote

[illegible]

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As the defection of the Indian allies, which apparently will materially change the disposition of affairs in Canada, might also modify the projects reported to his Majesty by said Sieur de Frontenac previous to being advised thereof, His Majesty does not, in this incertitude, feel himself qualified to do any thing more in this regard than to communicate to them his reflections and the consequences drawn from the Narrative of what has occurred not only among the Iroquois, but even among the Indian allies, and to make on this occasion another considerable effort to succor the Colony.

It appears to his Majesty that the war with the Iroquois, has arisen especially of late times from no other cause than their jealousy of the trade with the Upper Nations, in order to monopolize that between New York and these nations to themselves, through the advantageous position possessed by the Iroquois establishments which bar the communication of the English with those nations and of the latter with New York. Further, it results from the Narratives of Sieurs de Frontenac and de Champigny that the estrangement of the Outawas and others proceeds from the fact that the French, by ranging the interior of the country, have usurped the trade these nations carried on with the Upper Tribes, and that some of the latter are, on the same account, waging war against the Allies, or obliged to rally themselves to the Iroquois; and that, finally, the ranging the woods, more unrestricted last year than it ever was before—notwithstanding his Majesty's orders and the reduction of the licenses to the number of 25—is the source of all the disorders of the Colony, and has given rise to establishments which by dividing, weaken its strength in such distant regions, and upset the views his Majesty has entertained and which alone ought to prevail—to concentrate it and employ the settlers in the cultivation of the soil, in the fisheries and other pursuits he has always recommended and which they can derive from the nature of the country and their own application and industry.

The difficulty of communication with the Upper Nations, and even its impossibility by reason of their union with the Iroquois, suggest to his Majesty that Sieur de Frontenac might not be able to keep up that communication unless at such excessive expense as would deprive him of the means of waging a more vigorous war against the Iroquois, in order to destroy them or at least force them to sue sincerely for peace.

After an examination of what has been submitted respecting the proposed invasion of the villages of the Iroquois, or the confinement of operations to the harrassing them by frequent expeditions, his Majesty is pleased to leave it to Sieur de Frontenac's capacity and experience, to execute, in whole or in part, what he will judge most adapted for his Majesty's service and the advantage of the Colony, after having weighed the opinions which may be given him by Sieur de Champigny and the principal Officers, persuaded as His Majesty is, that M. de Frontenac will always adopt the most prudent course.

In addition to a reinforcement of three hundred soldiers including the 60 for Acadia, of which they have been notified, His Majesty has ordered to be conveyed by the ships he has had fitted out at Rochefort, every thing they required of ammunition, arms, provisions and merchandise; and not only the same funds as last year for every description of expenditure and outlay, but even an augmentation of 15,000ll for the extraordinaries of war, and of 7000ll on account of the expense for subsisting and maintaining the troops according to the estimates thereof which have been transmitted.

With a view to encourage them to apply, as usefully as he anticipates, the extraordinary effort he is now making, and to adopt other measures for the future, his Majesty is under the

necessity of notifying them, that there is no appearance of his being able to support for a long time the expense to which the Canada war subjects him. He is unwilling, also, to make an absolute gift of the 39,894ll on the one part, and the 34,337ll on the other, which they requested to be made good. They must save those sums out of the annual grants, from which must be deducted the munitions drawn from the magazines at Rochefort.

His Majesty has authorized the funds demanded for the expense of the masts already sent and yet to be sent. Their length is not proportionate to their circumference. He orders a memorandum thereof to be sent from Rochefort.

He has likewise ordered the repayment of the expense incurred for the fly-boat *la Charente*, and being unable to do what they have proposed for the maintenance of the ship *la Bouffonne*, he wishes that they send her back to France this year, and that she proceed to Placentia to carry thither, early in the season, some plank and other materials necessary for the construction of platforms.

Having seen the return of the expense incurred for the reëstablishment of fort Catarakouy, and the estimate for its support, his Majesty finds it difficult to imagine how they can expect to be able to maintain it. Wherefore he desires that they examine anew the reasons in support of that course by comparing them with those for the destruction and abandonment of that fort in the present conjuncture, with a view to adopt then what Sieur de Frontenac will find most advantageous for the Colony, and best adapted to the means of carrying on a more vigorous war against the enemy and obliging them to sue for peace.

The defection of the allies must have given them sufficiently to understand what little reliance can be placed on those Indians, whenever their interest will lead the latter to break with the French; especially after the succor extended to them by Sieur de Frontenac, and the assistance Sieur de Champigny and he have induced his Majesty to bestow on them. It is evident that this has tended only to maintain in greater licentiousness the Canadians who are in the depth of the forest, as remarked in the commencement of that Memoir, and to furnish occasions for its perpetuation; to favor private interests and foment every disorder consequent thereon, under pretext of the war; surreptitiously to establish prohibited posts beyond the limits of the Colony, contrary to his Majesty's continually expressed intentions. Wherefore he is persuaded, from what he has learned from said Sieurs de Frontenac and Champigny [of] the treachery of the Indians, that being unable to destroy the Iroquois, they must make peace for themselves independent of the allies, should they not be able to get the latter included therein, in case the Iroquois demand, or they can lead them to ask for terms.

They must, pursuant to his Majesty's invariable orders, observe as their main rule in all departments of the government of that Colony, to concentrate it, and to make it derive its support from the employment of the settlers within its confines, and from their trade with the kingdom and with the Indians who will necessarily bring peltries into the Colony in order to procure there those goods of the Kingdom which they require. Such was their wont before the Canadians were permitted to go into the depths of the forest, where they contract every debauched and vicious habit which renders them useless and a burthen to civil society; leaving out of consideration the extortions they are guilty of towards the Indians in the excessive prices of the merchandise they carry thither, and the irregularity on account of the bad beaver they accept indifferently from them, because they are sure of being equally paid for it. So that the remedy his Majesty intended to apply to the depreciation of the price of beaver, by placing

the trade in the hands of his Farmers in 1765[1] with a view to its stability and the increase of its value for the advantage of the Colony, has become worse than bad, and appears to have been constantly aggravated, since unlimited ranging in the interior of the country has been permitted. This has been productive of an immense superfluity and ruinous supply of beaver, partly of a bad quality, which has augmented in an astonishing manner year after year, and within the last, much more than in the preceding years.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Done at Versailles, the 26th of May, 1696.

Count de Frontenac to Louis XIV.

Oct 25

Sire.

The blessings which Heaven has been accustomed to shower upon your Majesty's arms, have extended even to this New World, and we have ocular proofs thereof in the expedition I have just terminated against the Onondagas, the chief and principal of the Iroquois Nations.

I projected this expedition long since; but the immense distance from Montreal to their country—amounting to nearly 150 leagues—the difficulty of transporting and preserving all the provisions and munitions necessary for so long a march; of navigating lakes scarcely differing from the sea, and rivers full of continuous falls and rapids; finally, the impossibility of concealing from the enemy my movements, which would afford them the means of promptly collecting together all their Nations and calling even the English to their assistance, caused me always to look upon this undertaking as a thing much more rash than prudent. I should never have determined on it, had I not reëstablished, last year, a retreat and an entrepôt, which facilitated my communication to the Onontagues, and had I not known, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that it was the sole and only feasible means that remained for me to prevent the conclusion of the peace between our allies and the Iroquois, for which they were immediately to give hostages and afterwards introduce the English into the country—a step that would inevitably accelerate the entire ruin of the Colony which cannot subsist except by the trade it carries on with the Upper Indians.

However, by a stroke of good fortune entirely unexpected, the Onontagues, who were reckoned the masters of the other Iroquois Nations, and the terror of all the Indians of this country, were struck with a species of consternation which could fall on them only from on High, and became so panic-stricken at beholding me march against them in person and cover their lakes and rivers with more than four hundred sail, that, without thinking of taking advantage of the facilities they possessed to dispute with us the passages, in which one hundred men could easily hold four thousand, a long while in check, they dared not prepare an ambuscade against me, and contented themselves with waiting until I was within five leagues of their fort when they set it and all their cabins on fire, and retreated thence, with all their families, twenty leagues into the woods with such precipitancy that they would hardly burthen themselves with two days' provisions; on reaching their village I, therefore, found merely a heap of dust and ashes.

[1] Sic. 1665.

40. 114

Philadelphia the 25th of June 1696 Capt. Lawrence Cox informs that last Night an Indian Man named Mingoe resquit came to his House at Passiunk, And Acquainted him that on Moonday last he came from Quanostoque where Six Indians live, that removed from Schoolkill at which time an Indian Man and his Wife being in their Corn field the Man having nothing in his hand but his Lips, there came about Twenty Strange Indians & seized them, they took away the Man & Scalpt the Woman, telling her She should goe back again & tell her Nation that they were Tonatoroas and that they would take all their Men, & Scalp all their Women After the Man was taken he called to his Wife and told her he was a Dead Man; And told her that he had a Bane of Wampom wch he had kept a long time, take that and carry it to the Pennsilvania Indians and bid them have a care of themselves, and be upon their Guard. And further that Three days before the Indian came from the Quanostoque Seven Indians came in that came from the Mohaucks Country that asked the other Indians, if any of them had been out, they said again that none of them had been out, but said further that coming down Susquehanna about 2 days Journy off, they saw a Shoal a Burchon Canoe Cutt in peeces, they went on Shoar and found Small Barr skins torn to peeces by the Wolves, And Bears Greece Spilt up and dorpt on the ground wch made them—

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concluded

concluded some had been killed, they went to search
about in the Woods to see if they could find any
dead bish found none, but observed there road
severall late footing that went severall ways,
And about 12 Miles lower they went on shoar
again to buy fish & Tobacco & Boy picking up
wood, spied a strange Indian, he threw down his
Wood running to tell them what he had seen
they immediatly got into their Canoes and
paddled into the middle of the River and by that
time they see the Rollowing of Indians
& Canoes on both sides the River, they
kept paddling in the midle of the River, And
went not on shoar till they came to Guianes togue
the Kings there sent all Indians severall ways
to give notice and to inquire what Indians was
missing, And they found three missing that
belonged to Senoolkill that went that way
a hunting, Its concluded that they are killed.
the Kings of Guianes togue desires by their
Messengers that the Indians & Christians would
open their eyes in time.

Coll Markhams
Information
June 25: 1696

[illegible] will be very chargeable
[illegible] possible there is to have no more
[illegible] therefore advise that a letter be wrote to the
Regiment and to acquaint him the Kings of England
[illegible] desire them to be watchfull
Ye Lord did likewise communicate a letter from
Wilkins to desire to resigne his Command at the Cast
At a Counc held at the Citty Hall in New York
the 9th of July 1696
Present The Right Honble Benjamin Fletcher Esq
Fred Philips
Josh Coeymans
Nich Bayard
Esqrs
Gab Minvielle
Cadw Stratchey
Esqrs
The Lord did communicate to the Counc an Intelligence from
frontiers that the enemy are upon their march that the Indians of
Nations have sent to call for assistance of Christian force & did
in readyness to go to Albany
The Lord did desire their opinion what is to be done thereupon
on the Castle
It is the opinion of the Counc that there may be men found upon the
frontiers that upon encouragement will march to the Indian Country
were a fund to answer the charge thereof
The Lord did declare his readyness to go provided they will find mo
to answer the necessary charges
Coll Coeymans proffered his personall credit for £200 towards the expe
Coll Bayard offer the same Fred Philips offers the same Coll Minvi
the same Coll Stratchey the same
The Lord did recommend to them to procure the credit of
£200 forthwith
At a Counc held at the Citty Hall in New York the 2d of August
1696
Present The Right Honble Benjamin Fletcher Esq
Fred Philips
Johs Schuyler
Nich Bayard
Esqrs
Gab Minvielle
Cadw Stratchey
Esqrs
The Lord did communicate to the Counc the Instructions from the Lords

Proceedings of Governor Fletcher at Albany.

[New-York Papers, A. B. B. 39.]

An Account of the late Expedition to Albany in the Month of August 1696.

July 31st. His Excell: Benjamin Fletcher had certain intelligence that the French were on their march against the Indians of the Five Nations.

Sunday Augst the 2d Intelligence came the French were in the Indian countrey and that the inhabitants of Albany were apprehensive of their marching against that garrison.

At the same time came a letter from the Rt Honble the Lords of his Matyes Privy Council advising of preparacons made by the French against some part of America.

His Excell. the same day did recommend to the Council to cause the guns and batterys to be put in order and about noone took his departure for Albany.

On the 7th of Augst his Excell: arrived at Albany and called a Council of such gentle & officers are were upon the fronteers.

At a Council held at Albany the 7th day of August 1696.

PRESENT— His Excellency Benjamin Fletcher &c

Coll. Nich. Bayard, of the Council.	Dirck Wessells Esqr
Majr Peter Schuyler of the Council.	Coll Richd Ingoldesby
Matth: Clarkson Secry	Capt. James Weems
Lt Coll. Charles Lodwick.	Capt. William Hyde
Evert Banker Esqr	Capt. Peter Mathews

Mr Dellius the Minister to the Indians.

His Excell the Governour said:

Gentl. Assoon as I had certaine notice from you that the Enemy were marched into the Countrey of our Indian freinds, and by the number of their forces did seeme to threaten this place and Schenectady, I made all the haste I could to yor assistance, losing no more time but while I wrott to Connecticutt & the Jerseys for such supplys of men as I conceived necessary upon this occasion by this letter which I received at the same time (with those from Albany) from the Lords of His Matyes Council in England, you will see that I could not reasonably draw forces from New Yorke nor be well spared from that place my selfe; yet by advice of his Matyes Council there I am come up with a part of my own Company and desire yor advice what is most proper to be done for the King's service and yor own safetyes and for the secureing the Indians in their fidelity and renewing the covenant chain: this we are to consider, that time may not be lost and the Countrey not burthened by an unnecessary charge.

His Excell further proposed sending thirty men of his own Company now brought up with him with a detachment of twenty out of each of the three companyes here, into the Indian countrey to cover the retreate of our Indians and secure them from their fears.

The Council were of opinion the French being retreated it would be an unnecessary charge.

And offered their advice that the Sachems of the Oneydes should be sent for (who are here) and theire losse condoled; which was accordingly done.

The Council are of opinion that the members of Council present with the Officers of the

Companyes and principle inhabitants of this place should meet and consult with the Cheife Indians now in town about the propperest methods for bringing back those Indians that are fledd, and settling them firm again in the covenant chain, and make report what they have done therein to His Excellency — Which His Excéll did approve of and order accordingly.

May it please Yo^{r} Excéll.

In obedience to yor Excéll. order of the 7th instant we underwritten have mett & considered about the properest methods for bringing both those Indian Nations vizt the Onondages and Oneydes that are fled, and renewing with them and the rest of the Five Nations the Covenant Chain, and having thereupon sounded the opinions of the Sachims of the Maquaes and Oneydos Nations and severall of their Cheife men now at Albany, do humbly offer as our opinions that since we are informed that it is now twelve dayes ago the French army left the Indian countrey and that the Senekes and Caijouges are still undisturbed in their own Country that the Onnondage Nation upon the approach of the enemy have set their own Castle on fire and are fledd to be out of the enemyes reach, that the Oneydes Nation have in like manner left their Castle and great part of them already are come in here to Albany for releife in their wants of provision and ammunicón &^{c} and that the Maquas Nation or great part of them are in like manner come hither, We cannot perceive that it can be any service to send any great body of men now to the Upper Nations, who are seated at that distance from hence, neither can any men be well spared from Albany, here being only three establisht companyes in garrison with a detachment of Yo^{r} Excéll. own company now brought with you, besides a few inhabitants; which we judge to be litle enough for the defence of the place: but we humbly suppose that its of absolute necessity that small partyes be frequently sent out to clear the coast from such small troops that may come to annoy the adjacent farmes in getting in their harvest; and lastly with submission we are of opinion that the best method to reduce the Indians that are fled and to unite them with the rest to this government as formerly in renewing the Covenant Chain, is, —

First, that trusty and faithfull Indians be procured & sent to the Senekes and Caijouges in their castles and to the Onondages that are fledd, with instruccóns to acquaint them that his Excellency the Governour upon the first news of the French invading their countrey came to Albany from New Yorke in order for their assistance & releife.

2. That upon his Excéll: comeing heither he had intelligence the enemy was already departed out of our Indian Countrey.

3. That it is hardly possible to have a meeting with all the brethren of the Five Nations now to consult with them what may be propper for the common good and to present them with those things which are sent to them from his Excéll. great master the King of Great Brittaine.

4. That therefore yor Excéll. do appoint the brethren to meet you thereunto at Albany this day two months, but if it should so happen that by reason of the Onnondages being fledd the brethren could not then meet in a body at that time that the Onnondages, and Senekes & Caijouges will consult and pitch upon the time, and to give Yo^{r} Excellency timely notice thereof to the end the brethren of the Maquas and Oneydes may be acquainted therewith accordingly. Dated the 8th of August in Albany 1696.

Nich Bayard

G. Dellius Evert Bancker

Dirck Wessells Pr Schuyler.

Copy of a Commission left by his Excêll:

Benjamin Fletcher Capt. Genl. & Govern^{r} in Cheife of his Mat^{ys} Province of New Yorke &^{c} To Peter Schuyler Esqr one of his Ma^{tys} Council for the s^{d} province, Mr Godfrey Dellius Minister at Albany & places adjacent, Maj^{r} Dirck Wessells [Mayor of the City of Albany] and the May^{r} of the City for the time being. I doe by virtue of the power and authority to me given by his Ma^{tys} Letters Patents under the Greate Seale of England, hereby impower you or any two of you to treat confer and consult with the Five Indian Nations of the Maquaes Oneydes [Caijouges] Onondages and Sinnekes who have hitherto been faithfull to my Master his Majesty of Great Brittain, France and Ireland &^{c} and to hold a correspondence with them pursuant to such instruccôns as you shall from time to time receive from me, so as by yor endeavours they may be confirmed in their fidelity and allegiance. And from time to time you are hereby required to give a constant and minute account of all yor proceedings to me & his Ma^{tys} Council for the province of New Yorke, and I doe hereby supersede vacate and make null any former warr^{t} or commission granted in this behalfe. Given under my hand and Seal att Albany the tenth day of August in the 8th year of his Ma^{tys} reigne Anno Dni: 1696

Ben Fletcher.

[The words in the above Commission, within brackets, are from the Record in *New-York Council Minutes*, VII., 210.—Ed.]

The Instructions

Instruccôns for Majôr Peter Schuyler one of his Ma^{tys} Council for the Province of New Yorke; Mr Godfrey Dellius Maj^{r} Dirck Wessells and the May^{r} of Albany for the time being, commissionated by me in my absence to conferr with the Five Indian Nations for his Ma^{tys} service pursuant to the s^{d} Comission.

To send out trusty and faithfull Indians with one or two Christians that understand the Indian language to the Castles of the Sinnekes Caijouges and Onnondages who are fled, to acquaint them that upon the first news I had of the French invasion I came up to their releife & assistance.

That at my arrivall at Albany I had intelligence the French were retreated out of their countrey.

That I am desirous to have a meeting of the Five Nations at Albany to consult with them what may be propper for their comon good and safety, and present them with such things as are sent from my Great master the King.

And that I desire to meet them the eleventh day of October next, but if it should so happen there be [that by] reason of their seperacôn and flight the brethren cannot meet in a body at that time, the Onnondages, Sennekes, and Caijouges being the uppermost Nations do consult & appoint a time and give me notice thereof, to the end the brethren of the Maquaes and Oneydes be acquainted therewith that the meeting may not faile

That if any of the Sachims came down in my absence you hear and answer their propositions as you shall finde most to conduce to his Ma^{tys} service & the safety of the Province.

That by all opportunityes you give a minute account of these affairs to me and his Ma^{tys} Council for this Province and from time to time follow such further directions and instruccôns as you shall receive from us.

And it is hereby further directed by and with the advice of those of his Ma^{ty} Council here present that the sûme of One Hundred pounds be lodged in the hands of Mr Dellius towards the defraying the necessary charges of these persons thus employed for his Ma^{ty} service for which he is hereby obliged to give a particular account to me and his Ma^{ty} Council at New Yorke or to the Governour & Council for the time being. Given under my hand and seale at Albany the tenth day of August in the eighth year of his Ma^{ty} reigne Anno Domini 1696.

BEN. FLETCHER

(signed) DAVID JAMISON Cl. Concilij.

47 B39

Ye Journall of ye Com[m]ittee of Albany for ye month of Aug[t]
1696

Mon: 31 Severall Indians came to Albany with intelligence
that ye ffrench were on their march against ye Indians of ye five
Nations

Tuesday Aug[t] ye 2 Intelligence came to Albany were ye Indians
Countrey and that ye Inhabitants of Albany were assisting one
other in watching against ye Enemy

This day came a letter from Mr Clarke to ye Com[m]ittee
for Albany Concerning ye Invading of preparacons made by ye ffrench
against ye Sen[e]cas Nat[n] of Canada

Ye Com[m]ittee this day did recommend to ye Comm[n] Inhabitants
Inhabitants to be in
readiness to goe out in order and stand upon their
Guard for Albany

Wednesday ye 5th Coll Schuyler arrived at Albany and held
a Council of Warr with ye Officers as were upon his coming
to ye Council held at Albany ye 7th day of August
1696

Present

Coll Schuyler
Maj Wessells
Capt Bancker
Capt Lydius
Capt Schuyler
Capt Janse Bleecker
Capt Hansen
Capt Wessells
Capt Schuyler
Capt Glen
Capt Van Slichtenhorst
Capt Van Slichtenhorst
Capt Van Slichtenhorst

Lett by advice of her Ma[jes]ties Council there I am come up with
of my own Company and desire yo[ur] advice what is most for his
done for the Kings service and our own safetys and for the
ing the Indians in their fidelity and renewing the covenant
this we are to consider that time may not be lost and the Com
not burthened by an unnecessary charge.

Mr Everett further proposed sending three men of his own
my now brought up with them with a detachment of twenty out
each of the three companys here into the Indian Country to co
the Interest of Our Indians and drive them from their part.

The Council were of opinion the former being Executed it was
an unnecessary charge

And advised their advice that the Indians of the Onejdes should
left for (who are here) and not have Councild what was amongst
done

The Council are of opinion that the members of Council present
with the Officers of the Company and principle inhabitants of
this place should meet & consult with the Five Indians now a
there about the prosperest methods for bringing back those Indian
that are fled and setting them right again in the Covenant th
and make Report what they have done therein to his Excellency
that he may approve of Order accordingly.

May it please yo[ur] Excell[ency]

In Obedience to yo[ur] Excellencies order of this instant We underwrit
have met and considered about the prosperest methods for bri
both those Indian Nations the Onnondage and Onejd
that are fled and removing with them and the rest of the
Nations the Covenant Chain and having thereupon consider
Opinion of the Inhabitants of the Magnacy and Onejder Nati
and several of the Officers now at Albany do humb
our Opinion that first we are informed that th
now twelve days ago the French army left the Indian
Country and that the Senekes & Cayouges are still indeavou
in their own Country that the Onnondage Nation upon
approach of the Enemy have left their own Castle or fire

[illegible] to be out of the manner that the Onondagas nation are
in the manner with the (castle and great part of them already
are come in here to Albany for shelter in time wants of provi-
sion and a number can't tell but the Maquas nation or
great part of them are in the same manner come in further We can-
not perswade that it can be any service to the any great body
of our Indians to the upper nations who are fallen at that distance
from here where they can easily & be well spared from Albany
here being a sufficient (number in number) to make with a
detachment of the Christian (troops) we might with your
Excellencys approbation think we might be able enough for
the defence of the place. But we humbly suppose that its of
absolute necessity that all hast be made to send out to their
the coast for a sufficient troops that may come to annoy the
aforesaid parts in getting in their harvest and castle with submission
to your opinion that we have thought to endeavour the Indians that
are fled and to invite the rest to the government and to
return in order

1 first. That such and such faithfull Indians be ordered
sent to the enemies castles (or places) in their castles and to the Onenda-
ges that are fled with instructions to acquaint them that their
forts are not secure upon the first view of the ground in
a few days time to come to Albany from Maryland in
order to the assistance of Canada

2 That a Council consisting of the principal Indians of
the five Nations be ordered on the Indian Territory

3 That it be left to the Governor with all the
Members of the five Nations now to consult with them what may
be proper for the common good and to report them with those
of them who are fled to them now the Governor after
their return from Canada

4 That a letter be sent to appoint the Governor to meet upon
in order thereto at Albany this day two months but if it
should so happen that by reason of the Onondagas being fled the

201 Governor

Whereas we have thought fit hereby to constitute and appoint a Body of the best Men in the Province of New York to be of our Council for the said Province and to give us their Advice in all matters and things which shall be proposed to them by us or by our Commander in Chief of the said Province for the time being and whereas we have thought fit to nominate and appoint you to be one of the said Council Our Will and Pleasure is that you forthwith repair to the City of New York in the said Province and take your Place at the Board accordingly and you are to observe and follow such Orders and Directions as you shall from time to time receive from us by the Commander in Chief of the said Province for the time being or by the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of the said Province for the time being and you are to take care that our Royal Will and Pleasure be duly executed in all things relating to your Office and Trust as you will answer the contrary at your Perils

Given at our Court at Kensington the 27th day of July 1696 in the Eighth Year of our Reign

By His Majesties Command

Jo: Ellis

Copy of a Commission to be one of the Council

William the Third by the Grace of God King of England Scotland France and Ireland Defender of the Faith &c To our Trusty and Well beloved Benjamin Fletcher Esq Our Governor in Chief of our Province of New York in America &c

Whereas by Our Commission under the Great Seal of England bearing Date at Westminster the Twenty Ninth day of September in the Seventh Year of Our Reign We did constitute and appoint Godfrey Dellius Minister at Albany Place adjacent Claverack Kinderhook and the Parts of the City for the time being Our Commissary in the Province of New York aforesaid

Now by virtue of the Power and Authority to Us given by His Majesty We do hereby constitute and appoint you the said Godfrey Dellius to be Our Commissary in the Province aforesaid and do hereby require you to repair to the Council of the said Province and there take your Place at the Board accordingly and you are to observe and follow such Orders and Directions as you shall from time to time receive from us or from the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of the said Province for the time being and you are to take care that Our Royal Will and Pleasure be duly executed in all things relating to your Office and Trust as you will answer the contrary at your Perils

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By His Majesties Command

Jo: Ellis

Copy of Instructions

Instructions for Mr Godfrey Dellius one of His Majesties Council for the Province of New York

Whereas we have thought fit hereby to constitute and appoint a Body of the best Men in the Province of New York to be of our Council for the said Province and to give us their Advice in all matters and things which shall be proposed to them by us or by our Commander in Chief of the said Province for the time being and whereas we have thought fit to nominate and appoint you to be one of the said Council Our Will and Pleasure is that you forthwith repair to the City of New York in the said Province and take your Place at the Board accordingly and you are to observe and follow such Orders and Directions as you shall from time to time receive from us or by the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of the said Province for the time being or by the Commander in Chief of the said Province for the time being and you are to take care that our Royal Will and Pleasure be duly executed in all things relating to your Office and Trust as you will answer the contrary at your Perils

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Given at our Court at Kensington the 27th day of July 1696 in the Eighth Year of our Reign

By His Majesties Command

Jo: Ellis

Mesessi and the Ottawas for the time being com-
manded by one in each observe to confer with the five Indian
Nations for mutual peace pursuant to the Commission

You and each must and faithfull endeavour without any
Complaint that understand the Indian Language to the
Chief of the missesagoys and Burroudages who are
ready to appear at Niagara in the first week of
August in order to assist up to their best assistance
that all may attend at Niagara and endeavour the
quiet and settled of their Country

You are desired to carry with the five Na-
tions at Ohiamy to confirm with them what may be proper
for their union good and safety and prosperity with peace
and quiet as the five nations and their Allies

You shall observe to meet them the twenty day
of October next or if they should so request time be-
cause of their separation and flight the northern cannot
meet in a body at that time the Burroudages Senecas
and Cayougas they the different nations do consult
and appoint a time and give me notice thereof to the
end the ordinances of the Niagara and Presidio be
agreed to that all the meeting may not trouble

Prepare of the Captains and Down in an absence
you shall and answer the propositions you shall make
use to conduct to their Country preserve the safety of
the [illegible]

You shall upon your arrival give a speedy account of
your arrival to me with diligence and further
and from time to time follow such further directions
and instructions as you shall receive from me.

202 And

And it is hereby further ordered by and with the a
of those of his Majtys Council for the present that the fee
of One hundred pounds be lodged in the hands of Mr
Saunders for the defraying the necessary charges of those per
sons imployed on his Majtys affairs of which he is hereby
obliged to give a particular account and his Majtys
Council at Albany or to the Governour & Council for the
time being given under my hand and seal at Albany the
sixth day of August in the eighth year of his Majtys Reign
Annoq Dom 1696

David Jamison

In obedience to your Excellencys order of the 7th
instant have mett and Conferred
about the most proper methods for bringing with them
a Number of the Indians of the Five Cantons and Coghnawagas that
are Now at or removing with their Effects from the rest of the
Five Cantons their ancient Seats, And having thereupon
minded the Opinions of the Sachems of the Mohawks
in Onedyds Nations and several of their Chiefs now
at Albany do humbly offer as our Opinion
that since we are informed that it is now
days ago the French Army left the Indian Country
And that the Senekas & Cayugas are still under fears
of the Army Coming against them that the Onondaga Nation
upon the approach of the Army have left their
Castle on fire and are fled to the Woods of the Enemy
readier to the Cayuga Nation have in like manner
left their Castle And great part of them already are
come in here to Albany for refuge in their Haunts
of provision and Ammunition &c. And that the whole
Nation or great part of them are in like manner Come
in hither, We are of opinion that it will be very
proper to send out any great body of men now to
the upper Nations who are Scatter'd at that distance
from hence, whilst we can any ways be well spared
from Albany, Since being on the Frontiers of the Province
and the Scalping Parties of the Enemy
also, might alarm the Inhabitants which we judge
to be Sufficient reason for the Safety of the place
But we cannot oppose that its of Absolute necessity
that Small parties do frequently Scout out
to Observe the Motions of the Enemy Such Small troops may
come to any part of the Country without getting in

their hom[illegible], And 3dly with Submission We are of Opinion that the best method to reduce the Indians that are fled And to unite them with the rest to the Government at Albany, in renewing the Covenant Chain

2ndly That many and Able Indians be procured and sent to the Sinicks and Cajugas in their Castles and to the Onondagas that are fled, with Instructions to acquaint them that all Nations knew the Governour upon the Frontiers of the French Invading their Country, came up to Albany viz. Newyork in order for their Assistance and Relief

2 That upon his Excellencies coming Safely he had Intelligence that Onnontio was already departed out of our Indians Country.

3 That it is hardly possible to have a meeting with the Ambassadors of the five Nations now to Consult with them what may be propper for the Common Good and to present them with those things which are sent to them from his Excellency great master the King of Great Britain

4 That therfor Your Excellency do appoint the Gentlemen to meet You in Ordinary Councils at Albany this day 3 Months etc But if it should so happen that the Invasion of the Onondagas being fled the Brethren could not then meet in a Body at that time That the Onondagas Sinnekes & Cayugs may Consult and pitch upon the time and to give Notice thereof to the end the Brethren & the Magistrates of Albany may be acquainted therewith accordingly Dated the 8th August in Albany 1696

G Dellius
Bayard
Schuyler

1696. behalf of the Privy Council asked the Board as to its progress in settling the matter of Admiralty Courts in the Colonies. Mr. Randolph also urged the despatch of the business, and the Secretary was ordered to draw up a representation concurring with that of the Commissioners of Customs, and recommending the appointment of the officers suggested by Mr. Randolph. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 9. *pp.* 37-43.]

Aug. 7. **132.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. This morning at three o'clock Colonel Francis Russell departed this life. The Council therefore met, and Francis Bond as President assumed the administration of the Government, and both he and the rest of the Council were sworn. Order for the late Governor's closet with his papers, etc., to be sealed up. Order for the Colonels of Militia to raise one company for duty every night and for H.M.S. Newcastle to cruise to windward for fifteen days.

Aug. 8. Order for a Committee of Council to bring the late Governor's papers and plate to the Council Chamber. Resolved that the Assembly called by the late Governor is still an Assembly. Ordered that all petitions be in future determined in the Courts of Justice and not by the Governor and Council. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *pp.* 117-121.]

Aug. 10. **133.** Journal of Council of Trade and Plantations. The Secretary reported that he had received a further list of names for officers of the Admiralty Courts in the Colonies from Mr. Randolph, and was ordered to draw up a representation (*see No.* 140). A report from the Navy Board as to naval stores was received. The representation as to Governor Russell's present was signed. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 9. *pp.* 43-45.]

Aug. 10. **134.** Council of Trade and Plantations to the Lords Justices of England. We recommend that leave be granted to Governor Russell to accept a present of £2,000 from the Assembly of Barbados. We defer any recommendation as to his request to accept all presents thus made to him till we can examine the records of the Plantation office. *Signed*, J. Bridgewater, Will. Trumbull, Cha. Montague, Ph. Meadows, John Pollexfen, John Locke, Abr. Hill. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44A. *p.* 3.]

Aug. 10. **135.** Journal of Governor Fletcher's visit to Albany in August, 1696. On the 31st of July arrived intelligence that the French were on their march against the Five Nations. On the 2nd of August arrived intelligence that the French were in the Indian country, and that the inhabitants of Albany were apprehensive of their marching against that garrison; and at the same time came a letter from the Privy Council advising of preparations made by the French against some part of America. The Governor gave orders for the guns and batteries to be put in order, and about noon took his departure for Albany. On the 7th of August he arrived at Albany, and called a Council of such gentlemen and officers as were on the frontiers. The Governor then made the following speech: As soon as I had certain notice from you that the enemy

1696.

had marched into the country of our Indian friends, and by the number of their forces seemed to threaten this place and Senectady. I made all the haste that I could to your assistance, losing no more time but while I wrote to Connecticut and the Jerseys for such supplies of men as I conceived necessary. Having at the same time received a letter from the Privy Council of French designs against America, I could not reasonably draw forces from New York, nor could I be well spared from it myself. Still by advice of the Council I am come up with part of my own company, and desire your advice for your own safety, and for securing the fidelity of the Indians and renewing the covenant. I propose to send thirty of my own company and twenty of the three companies here into the Indian country to cover the Indians' retreat. *Speech ends.* The Council were of opinion that, the French being retreated, this movement would be an unnecessary expense; and on their advice the Sachems of the Oneidas were sent for and condolence made with them for their losses. The Council further advised that the Councillors present, with the officers and the principal inhabitants, should meet and consult with the chief Indians then in town about the properest method for bringing back the Indians that are fled, and settling them again in their covenant; and should report to the Governor on the matter. This the Governor ordered and approved; and the Council delivered the following report. We have consulted the chief Indians in town as to the best means of bringing back the Oneidas and Onandagas who are fled. We are informed that it is now twelve days since the French retired from the Indian country, that the Senecas and Cayonges are still undisturbed, and that the Onandagas and Oneidas have both burned their castles and fled out of reach of the enemy. Great part of the Oneidas and Onandagas, as also of the Maquas, have come in hither for relief. We cannot see that it would be of any service to send any great body of men now to the Upper Nations, who are seated at a distance from hence, nor can any men be spared from hence, there being only the three established companies, the detachment of your own company, and a few inhabitants in garrison, which we judge to be little enough for the defence of the place. But we think it absolutely necessary that small parties should be frequently sent out to clear the coast from such small troops as may come to annoy the adjacent farms during harvest. As to bringing back the fugitive Indians and resettling them in the covenant, we recommend (i) that trusty Indians be sent to the Senecas and Cayonges in their castles, and to the Onandagas that are fled, to tell them that the Governor, on the first news of the French invasion, came up to Albany to their assistance. (ii) That the Governor on arriving learned that the French had retired from the Indian country. (iii) That it is hardly possible to have a meeting with all the brethren of the Five Nations to consult with them as to the common good and to deliver them the presents which have been sent by the King. (iv) That you therefore appoint the brethren to meet you at Albany on this day two months, or if that be too soon to collect the Onandagas, that the Onandagas shall consult with the Senecas and Cayonges to fix a time, and that the Maquas and Oneidas be acquainted thereof. *Dated*, 8 August, 1696.

1696.

Here follows copy of a commission and instructions to Peter Schuyler, Godfrey Dellius and Dirck Wessells to confer with the Five Nations, according to the recommendations of the Council; the sum of £100 being lodged with them for their expenses. *Dated*, 10 August, 1696. *Copy.* 5½ *pp. Endorsed*, Read April 9, 1698. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 6. *No.* 47.]

[illegible] immediately to Newyorke

[illegible]
[illegible] Mayor of this Citty of Newyorke and Coll
for and in towne in Councill to meete to gether
of this Citty and to consider of the readyest & speediest way
for stay & detayneing the Comet lyeing in the Harbor
& this pinck as a prooffe now in one of the City Gaoles
pleaded at large diverse [illegible] widowes & mourning [illegible]

At a meeting of this Councill held at
[illegible]
Present [illegible] Mayor
[illegible] Recorder [illegible] William Lawrence
[illegible] Gab: Minvielle

It is ordered an mandate or [illegible] upon all persons whose [illegible]
[illegible] to the first of October next and that the Justices of
[illegible] or Citty to observe the same [illegible]

At a meeting of this [illegible] Councill held by the [illegible]
Present [illegible] Mayor
[illegible] Recorder [illegible] John Lawrence
[illegible] Gab: Minvielle

It [illegible] Stanwix was bound [illegible] in obligation [illegible] to appeare
& [illegible] to [illegible]
Ordered a Copy of this Act of Parliament [illegible] Clerk of this Citty & County
Mayor [illegible] Councill sitting at another meeting
Ordered the Clarke [illegible] assembled [illegible]
the meeting of the Citizens & Inhabitants

At a meeting of this Councill held by the Right
Worp: Fredk Philipse Esqr Mayor of this City
[illegible] Recorder [illegible] William Merritt Esqr
[illegible] Recorder
[illegible] Gab: Minvielle

It [illegible] was bound [illegible] & [illegible] to the
Mayor [illegible]

At a meeting of this Councill held at the City Hall
Aug[t] 1696

207

[illegible] Esqr Calob [illegible]

[illegible] communicate papers of his proceedings
approved and ordered to be entered in these words -

At a Counc[il] held by his Excell[ency] at Albany the 7th day of
1696 the day of his Excellencys arrivall there -

Present the Hon[ble] Benjamin Fletcher Esqr

Coll Nicolas Bayard } of the Counc[il]
Maj[r] Colve Thuniss
Evert Banker Esqr
Capt Lodwick
Dirck Wessells Esqr
Dan[ll] Kelly

Coll Rich[d] Ingoldesby
Capt Jam[s] Graham
Peter Schuyler Esqr
Capt Colve Matthews
Mathias Nicolls Esqr

His Excellency said Gentlemen yesterday an Express came from
Upper Canada wherein I was informed that the Enemy were marched into the Country of our Indian
friends and by the number of Christian Prisoners did design to invade this
place and Albany, I made all the haste from thence possible
could to see what was to be done for the safety of this Province
for which purpose I sent for the Commissioners of Indian affairs
and other Gentlemen of the Council to consult with them upon this
occasion, but finding (as I told those
from Albany) from the Letters of the Lords of Trade from England
that I could not reasonably draw more than Forty men
to Albany I did not think it convenient to call an Assembly
for that purpose, but rather by advice of the Council
Commissioners and others to raise a Party of one hundred men
and send them to Albany to be there in readiness to act
as occasion should require for the Security of the Indians in
their fidelity and adherence to the Crown which we are to consider
that they may not be lost and the Country not exposed to any
unnecessary charge

Upon this further proposed sending a Party of one hundred men
now brought up with him with a detachment of twenty out of
the three Companys now in the Indian Country to cover the
retreat of the Indians & some have been there -

The Council are of opinion this Enemy being retreated it would be
an unnecessary charge -

Ord[d]

[illegible] the Affairs of the Co[illegible]
[illegible]ch of this place should meet and [illegible]
now in Town about the prosperest meth[illegible]
Indians that are fled and Flying from us again
and make Report what they have done towards it.

In Obedience to Yor Excell order of the 7th Instan
written having met and considered about the prosperg
Bringing both those Indian nation Cayg the Onondagas &c.
that are fled and Removing with them and the rest of the Fa
the remnant Cayn and having thereupon founded the opinion
Sentim of the Magistrs and Citizens of Albany do humbly offer as Our opinion that
are informed that it is now twelve days ago that Some
left the Indian Country and that the Senneckes and Cayoes
still undishirded in their own country and the Onondagas
upon the approach of the enemy have set their own cabbs on fire an
fled to the out of the enemies reach that the Indian nation have
manner left their Castle and great part of them are already gone
to Albany for refuge of their wives & provisions and Ammunition
and that the Magnas nation or great part of them are in like
case in neither is it our opinion that it can be any service to
visit any great body of men now so late in the season which are
at that distance from either can any men be well spare
from Albany the being only three hundred Englishmen compared with
with a detachment of 500 Indians now thought will
suffice a sufficient strength we judge to defend the inroughs of
the Inhabitants but the number perhaps that is of a sufficient
force that shall march to begin only will not be near the cap
from that small troops that can possibly annoy the adjacent
farms in getting in their harvest and after with submission We are
of opinion that the best method to draw the Indians that are fled an
to unite them with the rest of their Countrymen and Confederates in

for the [illegible]

[illegible] with instruction to acquaint the
[illegible] governour upon the first view of the
[illegible] Country came up to Albany [illegible]
for their assistance and relief

That upon the Sachs Comeing further he had intel-
ligence the enemy was already departed out of the Indian Country
By Reason whereof he desired to have a meeting with all the
Brethren of the five Nations now to consult with them what
may be proposed for the common good and to lay before them such
things which are sent to them from the Great great Master
the King of great Brittaine

That therefore he desired the Brethren to meet
him in order thereunto at Albany this day two months but if
ground to happen that any person of the Onondagers being fled the
Brethren would not take care in a body at that time that the
Onnondagers Sinnekes & Cayeugers will consult and satisfy
upon the same and to give the Governour notice thereof to
the end the Brethren of the Mahquas and Onnyder may be
acquainted therewith accordingly Dated the 8th of August 1691

Signed Sealed & Delivered in the Presence of us

Johannis Evertsen jun
Gerard Duyckinck
Wessel Ten Broeck

Benjamin Fletcher

Instructions given by his Excellency Benjamin Fletcher Captain Generall & Governour in Chief of the Province of New York &c

To Peter Schuyler Esq one of his Majesties Councill
for Albany
Major Dirck Wessells Mayor of the City of Albany &
to the Mayor for the time being

In virtue of the power and authority to me given by his
Majesties Letters Patents under the great Seale of England for
holding the Province of New York &c I do hereby require you
to repair forthwith to the five Indian Nations of Mahquas Onnyders
Onnandagers Cayeugers and Sinnekes who I have ordered there-
unto forthwith to repair to my Master his Majesty of great Brittain Frame

and

[illegible]

and from time to time you are [illegible]
and minute account of all yr proceedings
Council for the Province of Newyorke and yr ad-
vice and make such other report as
granted unto obliged given under my hand and
my this 10th day of August in the eighth year of
Annoq Dni 1696.

Instructions for Major Peter Schuyler one of the
Council for the Province of Newyorke Mr Godfrey Dy-
dius Wessels & the Mayor of Albany for the time
being appointed or to be in our absence to confer with the
Indian Nations for the better settling publick affairs
Commission

To send out trusty and faithfull Indians with one or two Christ
that understand the Indian language to the Castles of the Sinn
Cayouges and Onnondages who are fled, to acquaint them
upon the first news & fear of the French invasion & leave up to
help and assistance that all may arrive at Albany
in diligence that the Sinnekes who retreated out of their Coun
fell & are desirous to have a meeting with the five Nations at
Albany to consult with them what may be proper for their comm
and safety and possibly them with such things as are propos
great master the King.

And that I desire to meet them the 20th day of Octo next
but if it should so happen through reason of their separation & the
the brethren cannot meet in a body at that time the Onnondages
Schuyler and Cayouges being the dispersed most nations do consult
& adjust a time and give me notice thereof to the end the ordinance
of the magnes and Indians be acquainted therewith that the meet-
ing may not fail

That if any of the Sachims come down in the absence of the

and

[illegible] you give
[illegible] and his Maties Counc
[illegible] to have follow such further dire
[illegible] as you shall receive from us.

And it is hereby further ordered by and with the advice
of his Maties Council here present that the sume of
one hundred pounds be lodged in the hands of Mr Dellius
towards the defraying the necessary charges of those persons
employed for his Maties Service which he is hereby obliged
to give a particular account to me and his Maties Council
at Newyorke or to the Governour and Council for the time
being Given under my hand and seale at Albany the 10
day of August in the eighth year of his Maties reigne
Anno Dni 1696.

John Cuyler did communicate to the Magistrates from Corporat-
ion in answer to their desired assistance for assistance wherein
they acquaint his Excell of their want to receive from thence
to be sustained of Albany & returns a promise of the Govr
to give them the Expected provision during their stay which
was read and an answer thereunto by Coll Cuyler which was approved
= Ordered the Indians of the two Nations of Onondage & Senikes whose
Corne is destroyed by the enemy be supplyed towards their charge
at this Conference
Ordered no Indian Corne be brought down the river from Albany
Esopus and Dutchesse County until the Indians be supplyed for
planting as to and that the Commissioners appointed to treate with the
Indians with the Gov & absent do purchase for them what is necessary
= & then
Sir Edmond Andros having under consideration the request of Capt Byan
viewed the Commissions of his Justices of the Peace Collectors & Officers
& approved the Attorney Gen to draught a Commission Coll
Cuyler & Coll Schuyler are desired to write letters to those who are
named to enforce the severall parts of the Law in their County to
the best advantage

Cr

Cr

Mr

Trip.te

Me de Champigny Colonies 182

A Quebec le 18 aoust 1698

Monseigneur

Jeme sers de l'occasion d'un petit bastiment qui va a Rochelle pour vous rendre compte par avance en general seulement de ce qui regarde de ce pays, cette voye ne me paroissant pas assez seure pour vous informer de toutes choses aussy amplement que je le souhaitterois

MARINE ET COLONIES
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Depuis la lettre que je me suis donné l'hon
de vous écrire par les derniers vaisseaux
vous avons apris par tous les partis et
convois, qui ont été au fort Frontenac,
que toute la garnison y étoit en bon état
et qu'il n'y avoit paru aucun Ennemy depu
son rétablissement.

Sur la Résolution que Nouveau le Comte
de Frontenac avoit prise d'Envoyer com-
party de 7 a 800 hommes Sur les glaces
contre les Iroquois du village d'Onontag
j'avois fait des préparatifs très considé
mais j'l s'est contenté d'En envoyer com
de 300. hommes tant Soldats qu'habitans
et Sauvages Sous le Commandement du
Sr de Louvigny Capne qui a été jusqu'à
fort Frontenac, d'où il est revenu le 15e Ma
Sans avoir rien veu que quelques pistes q
nos Sauvages ont Suivies et après deux

jours de marche ayant trouvé une Caverne
de trois sauvages pregnons, qui les lucrent
et en prirent les chevelures et continuant
de là a faire d'autres pistes, ils les trouverent
trois jours après fait autres pregnons qui les
annoncent prisonniers qu'ils avoient, dont je
y eus en quatre de bien [illegible] auxquels
ont eu la vie en consideration de cette prise
avoient donnée a plusieurs de nos françois
le Reste de l'hyver est passé a faire differens
petits partis.

Plusieurs sauvages Detroit avoient chassé
et traitté avec les pregnons l'hyver dernier
et les avoient guidés pour retourner chez
eux, revinrent sur leurs pas bien en guerre
jours après pour les chasser, en trouver
cinquante, Ils se trouverent cinq de leurs
prisonniers, de Deux dont ces trois sauvages,
avant rompu toutes les mesures qu'ils avoient
prises ensemble l'automne dernier pour faire

Les Iroquois n'ont pas laissé d'avoir quelques Alliés aux Etrangers pour des pour parler de paix qui leurs procurent

Autres Sauvages Outaouas &c Michilimakinac ayant leué espaule de guerre avec le fils du Chef Baron du même lieu pour aller contre Iroquois leurent ced. Baron et trois personnes de la même nation tant hommes que femmes et enfans qui s'estoient joints depuis peu par ce Baron, l'interception Outaouaise leur fit de grandes prières pour les obliger à rebrousser chemin, Les Barons les accepterent, et firent accommoder en apparence, étant les plus forts, jusqu'à ce qu'ils fussent au dessus du Fleuve, et l'autre temps venu

Il faut

Monsieur le Secrétaire d'Etat, le 4e juillet dernier le Monarque a été livré de 2150 hommes de canon tant des troupes qu'il avoit ramassé et ramassé dans équipages et mulets de toute espèce pour aller contre les rebelles particulièrement du village d'Ivanteef. Il apporte en présent tout ce qui est nécessaire pour la campagne du soir. Il entend, ce qui a donné un peu d'avantage, sera dans peu de jours en état de battre tous les rebelles jusqu'à même ils seront tous rassemblés dans cette ville, et leur donner pour les détruire entièrement, sans aucune nouvelle de leur départ, ni départ, ce qui nous fait croire qu'il arrivera à une aucun malheur, sans tarder dans une marche prise des Turcs que jusqu'au

premier 7bre

J'ay resté jusqu'au 5e de ce mois a Montreal pour y donner les ordres pour faire faire les foins et les ouvrages des habitans qui sont allez a la guerre, Il y a une tres belle esperance de Recolte dans ce pays

Je n'en arrivé deux jours avant mon depart soixante canots de pelleteries venant des Nepissingues, j'ay aussy eu avis qu'il doit descendre dix Outaouois dans quatre ou cinq jours Cinquante canots chargez pareillement de castors et autres pelleteries

(2e) Mon arrivée icy j'ay reçû Monseigneur vos lettres des 4 et 7e avril dernier que Mrs de Villebon et Diberville m'ont envoyées par les quelles vous me renvoyez a celles que j'avois écrites a Monsieur le Comte de Pontchartrain, et qui me marque d'attendre son paquet, mon arrivée icy pour pouvoir moy même l'envoyer a son adresse, afin de pouvoir en son absence executer les ordres du Roy

D

J'ay lû les instructions que vous avez données
à M.r le Mis.t de Bouillant, Villedeon, Sfreuille et
Serigny par lesquelles j'ay veu tous vos projets,
je vous baille de tout mon Coeur que je réussissent,
vous êtes Utiles pour le service du Roy, pour
toute la France et pour [illegible]

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J'envoye Suivant vos ordres Sfreuille
Balance par le Brigantin que j'ay envoyé
pour cet effet et ay facilité au S.r Dubois
Balance des 80 hommes que l'on doit envoyer
par le Vaisseau le Vigilant au S.r Sfreuille, dans
[illegible] vous avez, si vous croyez pas qu'il con
vienne encore trouver Singleaut le retour
de nôtre armée, si cependant on les veut avoir
je crois pouvoir incessamment [illegible] Vaisseau

Le long séjour [illegible] peu de vivres [illegible] de-
la grande consommation que l'on a été obligé
de faire cette année, j'crois pour cause de
permettre au S.r Dubois d'en prendre pour

les 80 hommes cy dessus et pour les 60 matelots
que l'on doit leuer a l'acadie; Je me trouue
dans le sonner seulement pour les Canadiens qui
sont dans le vesp. lesquels n'auroient pas voulu
descendre, je sçais y estoient restez, mais
je crains encore avec le petit navire rempli
chargé en partie de marchandises pour ce
pays et qui demande des viures pour le reste
de deux mois de retour au Roy l'equinoc
et le profond, ce que je crains pour leur retour
apprehendant que ces entreprises ne manque
faute de ce secours, si on estoit obligé de laisser que
le Vaisseau on eut pris en chasse et eut été
droit a Plaisance, je promets de marcher
ce 10e pour en donner de mes nouvelles que je pour
et pour empescher qu'on ne la reconnoisse

Samedy matin dudit de Mardi et de Chaus
que je pourra pour envoyer a Plaisance par
la Barque Jeune, elle retourne en France,
elle en partie d'icy au commencement de juin

commandée par le S.r de la Vallière Capne dans
les Troupes de ce pays, ayant les deux fils
et le Sr de Lamalle pour officiers subalternes
avec 150 hommes d'Equipage et des Vivres
pour quatre mois, pour aller à la Baie verte
au petit passage de Gaspeaux et croiser à
l'Embouchure du Fleuve S.t Laurens, cependt
par où des Vaisseaux Suivez Jeune la
rencontrer, en la recompagnie d'un petit
Brigantin commandé par le S.r Vallière

J'ai fait dessus Monseigneur tout mon
ordre à l'Agent des Vivres pour vous donner
point reconnoissance de ce qu'il aura reçû de
reglement que vous devez envoyer par les
derniers Vaisx qui doivent venir en ce pays
et j'ay envoyé à Monsieur le Comte de Frontenac
à Montreal 100 bordes, 4 Cognées, deux
pots de Cuivre pour des Canots jusqu'à
ce qu'il ait reçû les nouveaux, que vous devez
leur donner à ce sujet, que j'attends pareillem.t

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pour ce sujet exécuter.

Nous vous sommes très obligez, Monseigneur de la protection, que vous donnez à cette Entreprise et d'avoir donné ordre de nous y employer, dans un temps auquel difficile que celuy cy soit nouvelle raison de vous

Dites. Vous prendrez par M. Dibeville qui a pris à l'entrée de la Riviere S.t Jean une Fregatte de vingt quatre canons et que pour lors on sattendoit qu'il en eut pris une autre de Cinquante six, qui ne s'est sauvé que à la faveur de la Brune et de la nuit, Si nous vendra compte avec de tous ces Sauvages de l'Acadie, Si vous a mandé que nous enverra son Estat par Lintagouet pour nous en donner avis

En attendant que je me donne l'honneur de vous écrire par tous les Vaisseaux que partiront d'icy, Je vous demande toujours

donc continuer Votre protection, tout
assurant que de tous Ceux, qui ont l'honneur
de servir le Roy sous vos ordres, Il n'y en
a pas Un seul, qui n'y soit plus soumis et
attaché à les exécuter que moy, qui suis avec
les plus profond respect.

MARINE ET COLONIES
Bureau des
COLONIES

Monseigneur

Votre très humble très
obéissant et très obligé
serviteur
Champigny

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magazine. A Committee to correspond with the Agents in England was appointed. Bills as to the militia and as to repair of the forts received from the Assembly, also proposals that but one gun be fired in future to answer salutes, that the French prisoners be sent home, that the Acts passed this session be forthwith published, and that a despatch-boat sail forthwith with an express to the King.

Aug. 19. James Hannay sworn as Provost Marshal; Mr. Terrill sworn of the Council. Bills for repair of trenches, to supplement the Militia Act, and to prevent frauds in the powder-duty passed. Bill for supply of arms amended and returned. Jonathan Langley appointed Administrator of the late Governor's estate on giving security for £20,000. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *pp.* 127-132.]

Aug. 18. **152.** An account of stores of war in the magazine at Barbados and of expenditure of powder and arms from the same. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44A. *pp.* 72-73.]

Aug. 19. **153.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Orders for sundry payments. Agreed that £150, being part of the King's bounty of £4,000 granted to the distressed inhabitants of Jamaica, be distributed among the poor of St. George's and St. Mary's parishes. The Committee brought up their report on Usher Tyrrell's petition, which was approved and ordered to be sent home. Richard Dawkins sworn of the Council. Resolved that the Assembly be dissolved. Order for the Acts approved by the King to be printed. Order for enlargement of the gaol at St. Jago de la Vega. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 79. *pp.* 15-16.]

Aug. 19. **154.** Journal of Council of Trade and Plantations. Evidence as to trade with Holland was heard. Mr. Randolph brought Mr. Chilton to confirm his statements in his paper of 17 August, and gave in the records of two trials in which he had been unjustly cast in Pennsylvania. Mr. Chilton confirmed former information as to the sitting of Councillors of Virginia and elsewhere as judges, without taking any special oath. Mr. Heathcote and Mr. Gracedieu were ordered to attend next meeting. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 9. *pp.* 57-62.]

Aug. 20. **155.** Commission to Thomas Gower to be Secretary of the Bahama Islands. *Signed*, Craven, Bath (for himself and for Lord Carteret), Wm. Thornburgh for Sir John Colleton. [*Board of Trade.* Carolina, 4. *p.* 33.]

Aug. 20. Whitehall. **156.** Order of the Lords Justices of England in Council. For the payment to Governor Russell of the present granted to him by the Assembly of Barbados. *Copy.* ½ *p. Endorsed*, Reed. and read 9 June, 1697. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 7. *No.* 9; *and* 44A. *p.* 61.]

Aug. 20. Whitehall. **157.** Order of the Lords Justices of England in Council. Referring a report from the Council of Trade, together with a memorial of the New York Agents, back to the Council of Trade for report. *Signed*, Wm. Bridgeman. ½ *p. Annexed*,

157. 1. Council of Trade to the Lords Justices, 7 July, 1696. We enclose a paper on the American Colonies which we have received from Lord Shrewsbury, thinking that the

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matters referred to therein are of such importance as to demand speedier action than the yet unsettled state of our office enables us to deliberate on and represent. *Signed*, J. Bridgewater, Will. Trumbull, Cha. Montague, Ph. Meadows, John Locke, Abr. Hill. ½ *p.*

157. II. Copy of a memorial delivered by Charles Pilsworth to William Blathwayt at the Hague, $\frac{2}{12}$ May, 1696. About the middle of March, 1695-6, I was greatly conversant with Sir Thomas Laurence, and, as he had been appointed Secretary of Maryland, I acquainted him with a design, which I had received from a friend of mine, of the French against the English Colonies in America. At Sir Thomas Laurence's request my friend came to him and told him that if I would go to Amsterdam I should be directed to those who would confirm his account. Through Sir John Lowther I was introduced to Lord Portland, from whom, as well as from other officers, I received the necessary papers and passes. I left England on the 22nd of April, arrived at Helwoetsluys on the 24th and at Amsterdam on the $\frac{25\text{ April}}{5\text{ May}}$. Next day I waited on Burgomaster Wilsen, presented my letter from Lord Portland, and after he had consulted the other Burgomasters he at my request sent for Mr. Lovinus van Schaick, who promised to meet me on the 1st of May, and on that day gave me the following information. The value of the Alliance of the Five Nations of Indians to the English is well known. The French having suffered much in a war with them thirty years ago, have ever since courted their favour and have contrived secretly to undermine and extirpate them. To this end they have sent Jesuit missionaries among them, who by subtle insinuations have tried to draw them away from their own country into Canada, pretending that they could be better instructed in the Christian religion, and have so far prevailed as to have drawn away a considerable number, who are settled near Montreal. These have done eminent service to the French in the present war; indeed without them and other Indians of the Five Nations the French could not have preserved Canada. With their help the French have destroyed Senectady and several plantations near Albany, and terrified several of the Dutch and English into deserting their habitations. The rest of the Five Nations have fought the French for ten years, the French wishing to extirpate them as they would not join them and trade to Canada. The French King in a treaty with the late King James very subtly obtained an article, that if English or French were at war with Indians, the other party should not encourage or supply ammunition to the Indians. Immediately after this treaty the French came down in great force upon the Senecas, the strongest of the Five Nations, who laid an ambuscade for the French, but after

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some hours' fighting were obliged to retreat before the French, who burned their towns and plundered all they could. This began the war, and the French doubted not soon to dictate their own terms to them. But those Indians soon after invaded Canada in revenge, killed many of the French and took many prisoners. The French Governor has spared no pains to allure them to his side, and asked them to meet him at Cadaraqui; but the English dissuaded them and promised them refuge in New York, if defeated by the French, engaging also to try to take Canada from the French, which has not yet been undertaken. The Indians have lost much by the war and are inclined to peace with the French, which would be fatal to the English Colonies; for if the few Indians at Montreal are so formidable, much more will be the whole of the Five Nations. The French offer large presents to gain the Indians, by the insinuation of Pierre Milet, a Jesuit, who is a perfect master of their languages and customs. The Indians though often urged to send this man away, refuse to do so. Mr. Van Schaick is informed that the French have a present design to destroy the English settlements in America, having sent ships with presents for the Indians to the West Indies. He obtained his information from a letter from a pirate of note to a gentleman of quality. It is absolutely necessary to hold the Five Nations firm to their alliance by presents. £800 or £1,000 would purchase sufficient presents for the purpose. Peter Schuyler, Dirck Wessels and Godefridus Dellius are the persons best fitted to treat with them, being much beloved. Ammunition and clothing are the best presents for Indians; but the capture of Canada would gain them for ever.

Information was given me from another source that Mons. Renaut sailed for the West Indians with five ships on the 4th of May. Another fleet of merchantmen and men-of-war will join them shortly. There is no doubt that the English frontier towards Canada is in great danger. 14½ *pp.*

157. III. Memorial of the Agents for New York to the Lords Justices of England. We were sent by the Governor, Council and Assembly of New York in November last, with an address of thanks and loyalty to the King, and with instructions to lay before you the state of that province. In January, when off Scilly, we were captured by a French privateer and remained prisoners until April, and before the ship surrendered we sank all our official papers. We were instructed to represent that the French in Canada have resettled Cadaraqui, from which they were driven by the Indians at the beginning of the war; that the Indians have since been much colder to the English, and it is feared that they may not only make peace with the French but war with the

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English; that the Governor of New York has been unable, with the forces at his disposal, to hinder the settlement of Cadaraqui, the place being five hundred miles away, and the way through thick woods and great lakes without a road and with no means of obtaining provisions for white men in any number; that if the Five Nations are gained by the French the whole of the English settlements will be liable to destruction; that New York by means of presents (to her great impoverishment) has with great difficulty kept the Indians faithful, so far; that the province, of three thousand families, has since 1690 raised over £30,000 for the expenses of the war, whereas the other Colonies, which are equally concerned, have contributed no more than £3,000; that in spite of this the expense of the war has been so great that the province is heavily in debt; that the Indians are inclined to the French side from observing the great recruits of men, arms and stores sent to Canada annually from France; that therefore we beg you to intercede with the King to prevent the evils that may ensue if the Five Nations confederate with the French. *Signed*, Chid. Brooke, W. Nicoll. 1 *p.*

The whole endorsed. Read 24 Aug. 1696. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 6. *Nos.* 48, 48I.-III.; *and* (*without enclosures* I., II.) 52. *pp.* 1-4.]

Aug. 21. **153.** Journal of Council of Trade and Plantations. Mr. Gracedieu attended and gave information as to the Admiralty Court and other Courts of Jamaica, pointing out that the offices of Provost Marshal, Secretary and Receiver General were all Patent places. He gave other information as to the Island in general, and promised to put suggestions for the advantage of the Island on paper.

The records of the Plantation Office were received.

Two letters from Governor Codrington, of 12 February and 5 May read. Order for copy of the latter to be sent to the Duke of Shrewsbury, and for the Agents of the Leeward Islands to attend next meeting.

Mr. Randolph delivered a paper as to Attorneys General in the Colonies, which was referred back to him for further details as to the persons whom he proposes to displace. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 9. *pp.* 62-66.]

Aug. 21. New York. **159.** Governor Fletcher to Lords of Trade and Plantations: On the 2nd inst. I had intelligence that the Governor of Canada with a thousand French and two thousand Indians was in our Indian country, and that the people of Albany were in some consternation lest the Five Nations should join them and fall upon Albany and Senectady. He surprised one Castle at Oneida which he burned, and he destroyed the Indian corn. The Onandagas sent away their old men, women and children to southward. The young men tarried till they perceived that the French were too numerous for them, burned their fort and retreated, leaving their corn to be destroyed. It is reported by some escaped prisoners that an Indian brought tidings to Count Frontenac that I was on

Account of the Revenue of New-York from 1690 *to* 1696.

[New-York Entries, A., 140.]

Chidley Brook Collr & Receiver of His Majesties Revenue of New York

Debtr	£	s.	d.
The produce of the Revenue from the 30th of January 169$^{0}_{1}$ to the 25th of December 1691.			
To customs in, out, & up Hudsons River £2521 2 11½			
To Inland Excise on retailed Liquors 203 12 0			
To the produce of the Weigh house 150 0 0			
To fines and forfeitures 396 10 0			
To Quitrents received 21 12 6			
	3202	17	5½
The produce of one year ended the 25th of Decr 1692			
The Customes as above £2463 3 11½			
To Excise of liquors 834 15 8			
To produce of the Weigh house			
To Fines and forfeitures 60 8 0			
	3358	7	7½
The year ended 25th Decr 93.			
To Customs £1916 8 0½			
To Excise 665 16 6			
To Quit rents 88 11 0			
To Weigh house 90 0 0			
To fines and seizures 229 17 5½			
	2940	18	0
The year ended 25th Decr 94.			
To Customes £3055 11 8			
To Excise 862 4 10			
To Quit rents 149 0 0½			
To Weigh house 218 8 2			
To fines and forfeitures 15 0 7			
	4299	19	11
The year ended 25 Decr 95.			
To Customes £2313 17 10½			
To Excize 919 18 2½			
To Quit rents 86 17 6			
To produce of the Weigh house 66 0 11½			
To fynes and forfeitures 264 17 4½			
	3601	11	11
Totall of receipts	17408	9	11½
To cash received from Virginia £1560 0 0			
To cash from Maryland 799 16 5½			
To cash from East Jersey 865 1 10			
To rates from Connecticutt 826 5 10			
To cash borrwd frm the additional duty 1882 18 4			
	4933	17	8½
Totall of Receipts of the Revenue etc	22337	7	8

Per Contra	£	s.	d.
Payments and disbursements from the 30th of Janr 169$^{0}_{1}$ to the 25th of Decr 1691.			
By payments on publick orders £2291 6 10½			
By salaries paid 716 6 8			
By allowance on debentures 15 4 6			
By incident charges 21 18 9			
	3044	11	9½
Payments and disbursements in the year ended the 25th Decr 1692			
By payments on publick orders £3064 11 7½			
By salaries paid 406 7 8			
By incidents paid 21 18 6½			
By repayments to Merchants 81 15 10½			
	3594	13	6½
By arrears of Excise from Livingston £217 7s 11d left out on this year being paid in the next accompt			
The year ended Decr the 25th 1693.			
By payments ut supra £4009 6 6			
By salaries paid 507 0 8			
By Incidents 20 15 0			
By repayments to Merchants 46 7 0			
	4583	9	2
The year ended the 25th Decr 1694.			
By payments ut supra £5517 13 5½			
By salaries paid 584 19 11½			
By incidents 29 15 11			
	6132	9	3½
The year ended the 25th of December 1695.			
By payments of publick orders £4162 12 7½			
By salaries paid 540 1 7			
By Incidents 20 3 11			
	4722	18	1½
Totall disbursements & payments	21008	1	4
Balance	829	5	11
	22837	7	8

Governor Fletcher to the Lords of Trade.

[New-York Entries, A. 46.]

Coll: Fletchers Letter to the Lords of the late Committee dated the 22. Aug: 1696.

May it please Your Lordships.

The Governour of Canada invades our Indian Country.

On the 2nd instant I had intelligence, the Governor of Canida with 1000 French and 2000 Indians, was in our Indian Country and that the people of Albany were in some consternation lest the Indians of the Five nations should joyne with them and fall down upon Schenectady and Albany. He surprised one castle at Oneyde which he burnt, and destroyed the Indian corne. The Onondages sent away their old men, women and Children to the Southward, the Young men tarryed till they perceived the French were too numerous for them, then burnt their Fort, and retreated, leaving their corne to be destroyed. It is reported by some prisoners that did escape, that an Indian brought tydings to Count

Frontenac, that I was on my march from Albany, with a great army as numerous as the trees of the woods, which hastened his retreat; the Cayounges and Sinnekes are no hurt. I wrot to Connecticut for their quota and to the Governour of the Jerseys for men to meet me at Albany, but all my endeavours could not obtain oneman from them.

He has writ to the Jerseys and Connecticut for their Quota but in vain.

The Council of N. Y. have resolved to supply the Oneydes & Onondages with corn the ensuing yeare.

It is resolved in Council here for His Majᵗʸˢ service that the Oneydes and Onondages be supplyed with corne the ensuing yeare which will add to the charges of this province.

His Majty's present to the Indians is not yet given them

I have herewith transmitted to your Lordᵖˢ a copy of my proceedings at Albany on this occasion, I have delayed the giving them the present from His Majᵗʸ untill such time I can gett them all together and having received advice from the Rᵗ Honᵇˡᵉ the Lords of His Majᵗʸˢ privy Council of a designe the French have upon some part of America, I hastened to Yorke for in a month or six weeks time the winds are esteemed a defence to this coast.

Three Lts have laid down their Comsns and others put in their place—

Three of the Lieutenants of the Establish'd company's have often troubled me with papers desiring to be discharged, at last have resigned their commands; on the day of their resignation I granted Commissions till His Majᵗʸˢ pleasure be further known, to Lieut. Abraham Beckford in the stead of Lieutᵗ Matthew Shank, belonging to Coll Ingolsby—to Lieut: Simon Young instead of Lieutᵗ George Sydenham belonging to Captⁿ Weems, and to Lieutᵗ Charles Oliver instead of Lieutᵗ Roger Wright belonging to Captⁿ Hyde. who have all served as Cadees in the Irish warr in the English troops and two of them have been Lieutᵗˢ in the Country forces and behaved themselves well in the action against the French and Indians in Febrʸ 1692.

May it please Your Lordships.

The frequent alarms, we have from the French puts us to a great charge and expence of Ammunition besides the supplying of the Indians and the Forts of Albany and Schenectady; I therefore beg leave to give your Lordships the trouble of interceeding with His Majᵗʸ for an annual supply, and that the subsistence of the Company be punctually paid, being all the force I have to depend upon for the safety of this Province.

He desires an annual supply of stores and that the subsistence for the Compies be punctually paid.

He sends an answer to the depositions taken against him.

I have transmitted herewith an answer to the depositions taken against me before your Lordᵖˢ as your Lordᵖˢ were pleased to command — I am

May it please Your Lordships

Your Lordships most obedient most dutiful

and most humble servant.

New York 22ⁿᵈ August 1696. BEN FLETCHER.

Joseph Davies sweares that he saw with an Assembly man a short account of about £1500 said to be remaining in the Governours hands. I must again desire yor Lôps. will allow M^r. Brooke and Mr Nicolls to declare their knowledge on this point and that the minutes of the Council and Assembly may be produced. It will then appear to yor Lôps as I have said before that I never received one penny of publick money; my part has only been to signe warrants for such payments as has been concluded of in Councill here.

Giles Shelley is answered in what has been already said.

Benjamin Blydenburgh in the latter part of his deposition says it was reported the Assembly had demanded an Account of the money given to Governour Sloughter the former Governour and that I had not given it.

A. This is a report on hearsay as all the rest are and is new to me. I humbly protest to yor Lôps. I never received any money belonging to Governour Sloughter, therefore could not account for it. I desire Mr Brooke & Mr Nicoll may be called to speake to this matter.

Thomas Jeffers offers nothing but what has been already said; which I humbly conceive is answered, so that I have no more to add, but humbly submitt to yor Lôps. great wisdome and justice.

I am, Yo^r Lôps. most obedient & most humble servant.

(signed) BEN. FLETCHER.

N. Yorke Augt 22. 1696.

Governor Fletcher to the Lords of the Privy Council.

[New-York Entries, A. 52.]

Letter from Coll: Fletcher to the Lords of the privy Council dated the 22nd Aug: 1696.

May it please Your Lordships.

I had the honour of Your Lord^ps of the 15th of Feb^ry and the 15th of April last and Your Lordships commands shall be punctually obeyed. The act of Parliament was published; I caused it to be printed for the better information of all His Maj^ty's subjects in this province.

I had likewise the honour of your Lord^ps of the 20th of April which I did communicate to the Councill who are infinitely obliged by Your Lord^ps care for this Colony —

At the same time I received that of the 20th came certain intelligence from Albany that Count Frontenac with 1000 French and 2000 Indians was in our Indian Country, and that the people of Albany were in some consternation. I left necessary orders with the Councill and repaired to Albany, when I came thither, I had intelligence the French had burnt the Castle of the Oneydes, taken some women and Children, and destroyed their corne, when they approach'd to Onnondage, the Onondages set fire to their own Fort, and fled to the Southward, leaving their corne to be cutt down by the Enemy. I have transmitted copies of my proceedings at Albany to [the] Plantation office which I hope Your Lordships will approve.

When I returned to New Yorke I found the people very forward in the reparation of their Breast workes and platforms according to order having furnished the Gunns with new wheels and carriages where wanting.

I shall always be ready to obey your Lordships' Commands and adjust my duty to His Majᵗʸ in the defence of this Province to my utmost ability and beg leave to be accounted

May it please Your Lordships
Your Lordships
most dutiful most obedient and
most humble servant
BEN: FLETCHER

New Yorke
the 22ᵈ Aug: 1696.

Representation of Messrs. Brooke and Nicoll to the Board of Trade.

[Journal, IX. 70-2.]

Whitehall August the 26ᵗʰ 1696.

At a meeting of His Majesty's Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

PRESENT — Lord Privy Seal
Duke of Shrewsbury
Earl of Tankerville
Mʳ Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Sʳ Philip Meadows
Mʳ Pollexfen
Mʳ Locke
Mʳ Hill

Brook & Nicoll

Mʳ Chidley Brook and Mʳ William Nicoll, attending acquainted the Board that the French of Canada had the last Summer possessed themselves of a Fort at a place called Cadaraqui, which thô at 4 or 500 miles distance from New Albany is an annoyance to them, and the Indians of the Five Nations their Neighbours. That those of the Five Nations which they had by the insinuating Arts of their Priests gained to their side came in small parties, sculking through the woods, and had lately killed five or six men near Albany; That the way of those Indians is thus, to hide themselves in Woods and Bushes, and as soon as they have done any mischief fly into the Woods, — where it is impossible to follow or finde them. That the Remainder of these Five Nations hate mortally those of themselves that are joyned with the French. That they lie not above 30 miles from Albany. That the most numerous of them called Senecas are not above 1000, and the whole scarce 2500 men. That they are as so many Cantons leagu'd together, but under one head in time of Warr. That it is highly our Interest to keep their Friendship: Which must be done by makeing them presents ever and anon: Powder, Lead, Guns; Hatchets, Kettles, Clothing &c. And besides this to keep up a Reputation with them, it is necessary to have an appearance of strength upon the place, and to have wooden Forts advanced as far as may be on our Frontiers with some little Garrisons in them. That the French do appear to have them stronger than we, having 1500 Soldiers actually in the King's pay at Canada. That the French Inhabitants there apply themselves cheifly to trade, not planting. That the French King to promote intercourse with them gives five pistols to any Frenchman that marries an Indian Woman. That these Five Nations speak languages something different one from the other. But no Englishman understands yᵐ. That our Cheif way of conversing with them is first by the Interpretation of a Dutch woman, and from her by a Scotchman. That the Inhabitants in the Town of New York are one half

I shall always be ready to obey your Lordships' Commands and adjust my duty to His Majᵗʸ in the defence of this Province to my utmost ability and beg leave to be accounted

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Dutch, a quarter part French Protestants, and a Quarter part English. They all live under our laws and are very glad to do so: That the product of the Country of New York is cheifly Corn. Their land produces ordinarily 15 bushells on an Acre: Wheat is very good which they carry to the other Plantations. And hither they bring Pelletry: That they have great deale of Wood in the Country, some Pitch pine, but cheifly Oak. The White Oak is the best: They build many ships with it; but it lasts not so long as our English Oake. That they have some Iron-mines; but the Iron is brittle; and little of it made. That they are accustomed to make presents to their several Governors, but only once. And that the last to Colonell Fletcher amounts to the value of about 600£. In the end the Board desiring these Gentlemen to draw up in writing a scheme of what presents were fit for the Indians, what Forts necessary to be built, and in what places, What Forces necessary to be maintain'd; And whatever else they thought usefull to the Province, they promised to do it.

Indians their Ennemies. Those Freind Indians come frequently to Albany and buy guns and ammunition there. Many in that country understand their language; cheifly Arnold Cornelisse Ville, who had been interpreter, but was turned out because he had been concernd in the Revolution in opposition to Captain Ingoldsby. The Trade with the Indians they said was much gone to Canada: because part of the Mohaques were joynd with the French.

The French Fort of Cadaraqui they say is 150: or 200 miles Northwest of Albany. Governour Leisler (this Mr Leisler's Father) pulld it down; but the French have rebuilt it of stone Schenectidy is in the way to it.

There are very great feudes in the Country, ever since the Revolution. Those who joyn'd with Governour Leisler in it are 19 to one; But now oppressed and kept out of all manner of place or employment in the Government. This Gouvernier was condemned with Governour Leisler (who was executed) Mr Chidley Brook lately sent from thence was one of their Judges. But tho' the Parliament here have reversed the Attainder, both Mr Leisler and he are kept out of part of their Estates.

After these discourses were desired to draw up in writing an exact Memorial of whatever they knew relating to the state of that Country, and to give it to the Secretary: But charged to be sure to put in nothing but what they can justfye. Which they promised accordingly to do.

Governor Fletcher to the Lords of Trade.

[New-York Entries, A. 48.]

Collonel Fletcher's letter to the Lords of the late Committee dated the 17. Septr 1696.

May it please Your Lordships.

River Indians return'd from Canada with a prisoner and a Soldr's scalp

Since my last by way of Maryland nobody of the Enemy did appear, a small party of our Indians returned from Canada with one prisoner and the Scalpe of a Soldier.

French Indians kill a man and wound another

About ten days ago a sculking party of French Indians killed a man and wounded another near Schenectady.

A party of the upper nations fell upon some French and killed several of them

A party of the upper nations returning from Canada mett the French army in their retreat and fell upon a party in their reare and killed several of them and were hotly pursued but escaped.

He is going to Albany to meet the 5 nations.

The Onondages are returned and have sent to me to desire I will meet them and the five nations immediately at Albany; I am this day to embarque.

He hopes to secure the Indians by an addition to H. M's present.

I have added upon this occasion considerably to the present sent over by the Gracious favour of His Most Excellt Majty and hope I shall rivet them in the affection of His Majtys interest.

Necessaries for the Soldrs given by the Assembly

I take with me shirts, coats and shoes for the compys to the value of £500. which was given them by the Assembly of this Province for their encouragement.

No Indian corn to be brought down the river till April next.

I have with advice and consent of the Council of this Province issued a proclamation prohibiting any Indian Corne or pease to be brought down the River until April next, that the Indians may be first supplyed in their extreamity

a Prize drove upon their coast

Since I came last from Albany, arrived here a ship from Jamaica, the Sarah and Elenor which with other six saile homewards bound were taken by a French Squadron of ships near Hispaniola under Convoy of a small French Privateer being bound for France, were met by a storme wherein most of them lost their masts and were seperated, this vessel being drove upon this Coast was Piloted into this harbour the Master being dead and no other Officers on board. I did appoint four Merchants here to have the care and oversight of the ship and loading for the Merchants and owners, she is reported to be of £8000. value.

Intelligence abt the French.

There were ten Frenchmen on board whom I have disposed of into sundry vessels to be exchanged as prisoners of war; they do report that the French squadron had taken a Gallion with 900,000 peices of eight, they were before St Domingo and threw some Bombs but were beat of, they went up the Coast of Jamaica I have heard no further concerning them.

Newport Gally and Pemaquid Fort taken by the French

Two French men of warr have infested the coast of New England have taken the Newport Gally and Fort of Pemaquid, I have advice from the Lieut^{t} Govr that he understands from the Prisoners who are relieved that the Govr of Canada

The designe upon Albany

has positive orders to attack Albany; I shall not be wanting in my care to defend and secure it, but am not able notwithstanding the many applications I have made

He can get no assistance from his neighbours

to obtain one man from Connecticutt or the Jerseys or Pensilvania.

He has the King's tenth's of a French prize valued at 850£.

Captn Wm Kidd Commander of the adventure Gally did sail from hence 12. dayes agoe having 150 men on board, in his way hither he tooke a French Banker which was condemned here and appraised at 350£. I have the King's tenths and shall account for it as the Lords of the Admiralty direct.

Laws and other publick papers transmitted.

I have herewith transmitted the Minutes of Council and acts of the Assembly with duplicates of what was sent by way of Maryland, and now add a copy of Mr Livingston's petition and the opinion of the Council of this province thereupon, which with all the circumstances of affairs in this province will be respresented to his Maj^{ty} and Your Lord^{ps} by Mr Brook and Mr Nicoll.

Stores and subsistence

I must humbly renew my application for a yearly supply of stores of warr and the payment of subsistence for the four Comp^{nys} being all the force I have to depend upon in this Province — I am, May it please Your Lordships — Your Lord^{ps} most dutiful most obedient and most humble servant

New Yorke Septr 17th 1696. BEN: FLETCHER

Governor Hamilton to Governor Fletcher.

[New-York Papers, A.B. B. 87 & 88.]

May it please yor Excêll.

I have formerly acquainted yor Excêll. that I had set some young men who had been formerly to Albany to invite others; they now informe me that Captain Matthews is soe much in their good graces that if he come down he is the likelyest man to prevail. I would have him first finde out Matthew Moore of Woodbridge who was of his Company. He knows the temper of the young men and can the best assist. They must be soothed into it; for asserting

1696.

and Nicolls, to be laid before the King and the Committee. Mr. Livingston has also tendered to me in Council a Commission to confirm him in his former offices and salaries, and also in his office of Agent with the Indians, to which the Council moved that they had sundry objections to make against Mr. Livingston or any single person officiating as Agent with the Five Nations, and against the salary of £100, which are likewise put in writing and transmitted. *Signed*, Ben. Fletcher. 1½ *pp. Endorsed*, Recd. Read 30 Nov., 1696. Answered 1 Feb., 1696-7. [*Board of Trade*. New York, 6. *No.* 58; *and* 52. *pp.* 42-43.]

Sept. 17. New York. 226. Governor Fletcher to Lords of Trade and Plantations. A small party of River Indians has returned since my last with one prisoner and the scalp of a soldier. About ten days ago a skulking party of French Indians killed one man and wounded another near Senectady. A party of the Upper Nations returning from Canada met the French army on their retreat, fell upon a party in their rear and killed several of them. They were hotly pursued, but escaped. The Onandagas are returned and have sent to desire me to meet the Five Nations at Albany immediately. I am just about to embark. I have added considerably to the presents sent by the King on this occasion, and hope to rivet the Indians to the King's interest. I take with me shirts, coats and shoes for the companies to the value of £500, which was given them by the Assembly for their encouragement. I have issued a proclamation prohibiting any Indian corn or pease to be brought down the river until April next, that the Indians may be first supplied in their extremity. Since my last arrival from Albany a ship from Jamaica arrived here, which with six other sail was captured off Hispaniola by a French squadron. While bound for France under convoy of a small French privateer they were dispersed by a storm and most of them dismasted. This ship being driven upon this coast was piloted into harbour, the captain being dead and no other officer aboard. Upon survey she is reported to be worth £8,000 with her cargo. Ten Frenchmen who were on board I have sent away to be exchanged as prisoners of war. They report that the Naval squadron has taken a galleon worth 900,000 pieces-of-eight. They were before St. Domingo and threw some bombs, but were beat off. They were upon the coast of Jamaica, and I have heard no more of them. Two French men-of-war have infested the coast of New England and taken a galley and the post of Pemaquid. The Lieutenant-Governor tells me that he learns from released prisoners that the Governor of Canada has positive orders to attack Albany. I shall not be wanting in my duty, but I cannot obtain a man from Connecticut, the Jerseys or Pennsylvania. A French "banker" was recently taken here and condemned, being appraised at £350. I shall duly account for the King's tenths. I send the Minutes of Council, and Acts, also a copy of Mr. Livingston's petition and the opinion of the Council thereupon, which with all other matters will be represented to you by Mr. Nicolls and Mr. Brooke. I beg for stores of war and punctual payment of the companies. *Signed*. Ben Fletcher. 3 *pp. Endorsed*:—Recd. 30 Nov. Read 7 Dec. 1696. Answd. 1 Feb. 1696-7. [*Board of Trade*. New York, 6. *No.* 59; *and* 52. *pp.* 48-50.]

LETTER FROM COLL. FLETCHER TO Mr. BLAITHWAYTE, DATED THE 18th SEPTR 1696.

[Lond. Doc. X.]

Sir—I am not willing to take up much of your time by my scurvy scribblings; having said all that occurs to my thoughts in this hasty call from the Five Indian Nations, who have been driven by the French from their wooden castles and are returned; they desire to see me at Albany in a short warning and I am now ready to step on board. The French Count of Canada has made but a very silly business of it after three years preparation affrighting a few naked Indians only; by this he shews them his strength and his mercy, being this summer recruited from France, he told all he took prisoners, his business was to bring them under the protection of his Master but not to destroy them. Our Chiefe Sachims would not be persuaded to stay and treate, but seeing his force, they fled, and are return'd. I hope to revitt them in their allegiance, by the presents sent from His Majty and an addition sent from this Province; but yet I want the most congent argument; a good body of men.

A JOURNALL

OF WHAT PASSED IN THE EXPEDITION OF HIS EXCELL. COLL. BENJAMIN FLETCHER CAPTAINE GENERALL AND GOVERNOR IN CHIEFE OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW YORKE &c. TO ALBANY TO RENEW THE COVENANT CHAIN WITH THE FIVE CANTON NATIONS OF INDIANS, THE MOHAQUES, ONEYDES, ONONDAGES, CAYOUGES AND SENNEKES.

Sept. 17, 1696. On Thursday after sunsett his Excell: imbarqued at Greenwich: on Tuesday morning arrived at Albany.

22. This day his Excell. viewed the fortifications of the city and gave orders to ye Mayr and Aldermen for such reparacons as were found needfull in the blockhouses platformes and stockadoes.

27th Sunday afternoone the Sachims of Oneyde and Onnondage arrived at Albany, in the evening they supped with his Excel. giving great expressions of ye joy and satisfaccon they had in meeting his Excell.

28th His Excell sent Capt James Weems to view the garrison at Schenectady and bring report to His Excell what necessary repairs are wanting which was performed accordingly.

This day the Sachims of the other three Nations arrived and desired time to rest themselves till tomorrow.

29th His Excell. called the Sachims together and spake.

At a Meeting of the Sachims of the Five Nations at Albany the 29th of September, 1696
Present His Excell Coll Benjamin Fletcher &c

Coll. Nicholas Bayard
William Pinhorne Esq } of the Council
Majr Peter Schuyler
Matthew Clarkson Esq Secretary.
The Mayr Recorder & Aldermen of Albany &c

His Excell said:—

Brethren, It is an inexpressible satisfaction to me that I see you here. I do heartily condole the losse our brethren the Onondages and Oneydes have susteined by the late eruption of the French army from Canida.

Upon the first certaine intelligence I had, I came up in person with [what] I could hastily gather for your assistance.

And I am now here and present you the Onondages and Oneydes these two belts of Wampum as a confirmacón of my sincerity and these kettles to repair your losse in that kinde.

Brethren

Two months agoe I received at New Yorke the first intelligence that the French had made an insult upon your country. I forthwith came up as I said before to yor reliefe and assistance. I had an account before I did reach Albany from some of your people that the French army were retreated and marched back towards Canida. I then sent expresses desiring you all to meet me at this place. Some time after I received yor answer that you would meet me about this time at Albany; and I am now come up a second time this summer in order to renew the Covenant Chain and to consult with the brethren what is most propper and may be most conducing to the common good and safety of the whole House.

I do acquaint you from my most illustrious Master the King of Great Brittaine, France and Ireland, that he will always extend his gracious protecón to you and as a seal of it his Majesty has commanded me to deliver you these presents to keep bright the Covenant Chain from all rust and to strengthen it in behalfe of all his Majesty's Subjects, not only of this Province, but those also of New England, Connecticut, the Jerseys, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia.

A list of the Presents sent from the King's Most Excellent Majesty and given to the Indians (*viz*)

24 blew coats	1 barrell powder
24 laced hatts	400 weight of lead
24 pr shoes with buckles	1000 flints
24 shirts	1 grose of tobacco pipes, wood and tinn
22 dozen hose	2 grose of knives
30 gunn barrills and locks	6 pound of vermillion
30 brasse kettles	

Prime cost in England of the above goods £200 sterling.

A list of presents added by the government of New Yorke.

1 piece of duffils	100 hatchetts
2 cask of Swan shott	54½ lbs tobacco in roll
7 barrills powder	2 grose pipes
14 large kettles	Wampum £3. 9.
7 pieces of white hamills for shirts	28 gallons rumm

All which cost in New York money, ...	£169	5	4½
For provision to the Indians and repairing their arms	130	19	7
Cash for Messengers, Indian Scouts for intelligence of the Enemyes motion pd by Mr. Dellius, Mr. Barker, Majr Schuyler & Major Wessells	100	00	0
From England £200 stg in New York money is	260	00	0
In all	£660	4	11½

At a Meeting of the Sachems of the Five Nations at Albany the first of October 1696.

Present

His Excell. Coll. Benjamin Fletcher, &c.
Coll. Nicholas Bayard
William Pinhorne Esqr
Major Peter Schuyler
Matth: Clarkson, Esqr Sec^{y}.
The May^{r} Aldermen of Albany &c

Sanonguirese a Sachim of the Mohaques was Speaker

Brother Cayenquiragoe

We returne you thanks for what you have said the day before yesterday in condoling of our losse, and for the kettles which you gave us to boyle our victuals in the room of those that are lost by the enemy as also for the two Belts of Wampum given us as a token of your sincerity, by which our hearts are mightily rejoiced and lifted up in this our poor condition.

Brother Cayenquiragoe

We are exceedingly rejoiced that the great King over the Seas has sent to us in this our low condition, by which our hearts are lifted up, we were ready to sink in a miserable perishing Condition and this makes us revive again. He laid down six Beaver Skins.

Brother Cayenquiragoe

We come to desire you to acquaint the Great King that the enemy has brought us to a very low condition and have destroyed five of our Castles; one is now left, and if that be destroyed we know not what to do; we know not what shall become of us next; pray let the Great King know this.

Brother Cayenquiragoe

We desire that since the Great King of England &c. has Canoes of Seaventy gunns a piece and many forces, you may acquaint him that it is a great pity we should be so plagued with soe small an enemy as the French and Indians of Canida. We are not able of ourselves to destroy them.

We are become a small people and much lessened by the warr. If the people of Virginia, Maryland, Pensilvania, the Jerseys, Connecticutt and New-England who have all put their hand to the Covenant Chain will joyn with the inhabitants of this place we are ready to go and root out the French and all our enemyes out of Canida. He then laid down a bundle of six Beaver skins, and on the outside thereof a draft of the river of Canida with the chiefe places thereof marked to show the smallnesse of the enemy and how seated upon Canida river; which they desire may be sent over and shown to the Great King.

Quebecq
Montreal
Troy rivier

Brother Cayenquiragoe.

We again thank you for the Message you have brought us from the Great King.

And we pray you to send again to him for us with all vigour and speed, and to lay before the King what we have here said, faile not in writing, faile not to let the King know it. We give these five Beavers to the man that writes, to pay for paper, penn and ink.

Brother Cayenquiragoe

We desire you to acquaint the Great King as before, that we are a small people and he has a great people and many canoes with great gunns, we desire you to write to him to know whether he will send them to destroy Canida or not against the next time the trees grow green; and if he will not send forces to destroy Canada then to send us word thereof that we may make peace for ourselves forever, or for some time.

And we earnestly pray you will desire the Great King to send us an answer by the next time the trees grow green. He laid down a bundle of six beavers.

At a meeting of the Sachims of the Five Nations at Albany Octob. 2d 1696.

Present His Excell. Coll. Benjamin Fletcher, &c.
Coll. Nich. Bayard
William Pinhorne Esq. } of the Council
Major Peter Schuyler,
Matth: Clarkson Esq. Secr.
The Mayr Recorder & Aldermen of Albany &c

Dackashhata a Sachem of the Sennekes was Speaker

Brother Cayenquiragoe

We come to condole the losse you daily receive having daily alarms of skulking partyes of the enemy doing mischiefe. Then laid down a Belt of Wampum.

Brother Cayenquiragoe

I am come with the whole House to consider what tends to the comôn good of the whole House

Brother Cayenquiragoe

We come here to quicken the fire, and renew the Covenant chain,

Brother Cayenquiragoe

We come to renew the Covenant chain with all the brethren of New England, Connecticutt, New Yorke, the Jerseys, Pensilvania, Maryland and Virginia that they may partake of the warmth of the fire.

Brother Cayenquiragoe

We recommend to all that are in the Covenant Chain to be vigorous and keep it up.

Brother Cayenquiragoe

When all is said I drincke to all yor healths & then I deliver you the cupp.

Brother Cayenquiragoe.

There has been a cloud and we come to remove it, as the Sun in the morning removes the darknesse of the night.

Brother Cayenquiragoe.

The tree of safety and welfare planted here we confirme it.

Brother Cayenquiragoe.

As the tree is planted here and confirmed, so we make fast all the roots and branches of it, all the brethren of the Five Nations and the brethren of Virginia, Maryland, Pensilvania, the Jerseys, New Yorke, Connecticutt & New England.

Brother Cayenquiragoe.

We wish we may rest in quietness under that tree. We fill it with new leaves, and wish all that are in the Covenant chain may have the benefite to sitt down quiett under its shaddow.

Brother Cayenquiragoe

I no hereby renew the covenant chain with all that have put their hands in it Virginia, Maryland, Pensilvania the Jerseys, New Yorke Connecticutt & New England

Brother Cayenquiragoe.

We renew the covenant chain in behalfe of the whole House, the Mohaques, Oneydes, Onondages Cayouges & Sinnekes

Brother Cayenquiragoe.

We have lately had the losse of two Castles by the enemy, we have concluded to do our best to assist them and we desire Cayenquiragoe will doe the same.

Brother Cayenquiragoe

We wish the Cannoes may go to and again in safety that the Great King may know what we

have here said and that we may have an answer. We now have made our word good: here is the cup. Then laid down some small bundles of bever saying—it is but small, but [it] is as it were saved out of the fire.

His Excell; stood up and said—

Brethren

I have heard what you have said, and have here renewed the Covenant Chain with all the Five Nations, the Mohaques, Oneydas, Onnondages, Cayouges & Sinnekes in behalf of the Brethren of this Province, Virginia, Maryland, Pensilvania, the Jerseys, Connecticutt & New England and I assure the Five Nations of His Maties protecc6n. I have provided for you some victuals and drink to drink the King's health, and in confirmac6n thereof that it may last as long as the Sun & Moon endures I give this Belt Wampum.

The principle Sachim of the Mohaques called—Ohee.
The whole Assembly answered Heeeeee Hogh.
The principal of Oneyde called—Ohee.
The whole Assembly answered Heeeeee Hogh.
The principal Sachim of Onnondage called Ohee.
The whole Assembly answered Heeeeee Hogh.
The principal Sachim of Cayouge called Ohee.
The whole Assembly answered Heeeeee Hogh
The principal Sachim of Sinneke called—Ohee
The whole Assembly answered Heeeeee Hogh

In the evening His Excellency did appoint the principal Sachims to meet him at a private conference next morning.

At a private Meeting of the Sachims of the Five Nations at Albany the 3d Oct: 1696.

Present His Excell. Coll. Benjamin Fletcher &c
Colle Nich. Bayard
William Pinhorne Esq. } of the Council
Major Peter Schuyler
Matthew Clarkson Esq: Sect.

His Excellency said:—

Brethren

It was proposed by the Speaker of the Five Nations the first day that I should write to my Great Master the King of England &c concerning the warr that is between the Five Nations and the French & Indians of Canida and that I should gett an answer from the Great King to you the brethren next spring.

Brethren

I must assure you its utterly impossible in so short a time to send over to my Great Master and to receive an answer for reasons which I shall now give you.

The way over the great sea is long, the danger and hazards are many, and in the winter season many storms and contrary winds.

Brethren,

I do promise you to use all the speedyest means with the first opportunity to write to the Great King and to gett you an answer which I am sure will be to yor content and satisfaction and so soon as it comes I shall communicate it to you

Brethren.

In the mean time I have appointed Majr Schuyler Mr Dellius Major Wessels and the Mayor of the Citty of Albany, to receive yor propositions upon any occasions that may happen in my absence.

Bretheren

I do heartily wish you home well to yor own castles and that you may look out and be carefull not to be surprized; you can never be too watchfull. I now take my leave of you and give each of you a kegg of rumm for a dram to comfort you in the way home, and a coat to keep you warm in the winter. I shall see you again (God willing) next summer or sooner if yor affaires call, if it please God to continue my health.

The Sachims offer to make some propositions.

Sanongurese Sachim of the Mohagues Speaker.

Brother Cayenquiragoe

We have been a long time in the Covenant Chain with the brethren of New Yorke, in which afterwards at sundry times the brethren of Virginia Maryland Pensilvania, the Jerseys, Connecticutt and New England came and linked themselves. They like'd the chain of peace, but where are they now; they do not like to take part with us in the war. They are all asleep; they came not to our assistance against the enemy; their hands hung down straight, and their arms are lame; we see none minde the warr but the brethren of New Yorke.

We are now down upon one knee, but we are not quite down upon the ground; lett the Great King of England send the great Cannoes with seaventy gunns each, and let the brethren of Virginia, Maryland, Pensilvania, the Jerseys, Connecticutt & New England awake, and we will stand up straight againe upon our feet; our heart is yet stout and good; we doubt not but to destroy the enemy. Then laid down a Belt of Wampum

Brother Cayenquiragoe.

We again desire you to write to the Great King and to gett us an answer against the next time the trees become green and that there be no delay. Let it not be said to us the cannoes are lost under water, or that the wind has carried them into another country, or the like excuse, but let us have the answer against the trees grow green, without faile, for we are in great need of it. Then laid down a Bever Skin.

To which His Excell: made answer.

Brethren. I shall be faithfull and exact to my promise to you. I shall send to the Great King my Master by the first opportunity and be careful in sending you the Great Kings answer, as I told you before; but I cannot be positive to a time when the voyage depends upon winde and weather which are soe uncertaine. I wish you well to yor castles.

The principal Sachim of the Mohaques called—Ohee

The whole number of Sachims answered Heeeeee Hogh &c.

And an annual supply of Ammunition and subsistence.

for, for the Indians, an annual supply of ammunition, with the subsistance of the four Companies, being all the force I can depend upon ——— I am

May it please Your Lordships

Your Lord^{ps} most dutiful most obedient

and most humble servant

New York 9th Novr 1696. BEN: FLETCHER

Journal of Governor Fletcher's Visit to Albany.

[New-York Papers, A.B. B.40.]

A Journall of what passed in the Expedition of His Excêll: Coll: Benjamin Fletcher Captaine Generall and Governour in Cheife of the province of New Yorke &^{c} to Albany, to renew the Covenant Chain with the Five Ganton Nations of Indians, the Mohaques, Oneydes, Onondages, Caijouges & Sennekes.

Sept. 17th 1696. On Thursday after sunsett his Excêll: imbarqued at Greenwich; on Tuesday morning arrived at Albany.

22th This day his Excêll. viewed the fortifications of the City and gave orders to ye May^{r} and Aldermen for such reparacôns as were found needfull in the blockhouses platformes and stockadoes.

27th Sunday afternoone the Sachims of Oneyde and Onnondage arrived at Albany, in the evening they supped with his Excêll: giving great expressions of ye joy and satisfaccón they had in meeting his Excell:

28th His Excêll. sent Capt James Weems to view the garrison at Schenectady and bring report to his Excêll: what necessary repairs are wanting which was performed accordingly.

This day the Sachims of the other three Nations arrived and desired time to rest themselves till tomorrow

29th His Excêll: called the Sachems together and spake

At a meeting of the Sachims of the Five Nations at Albany the 29th of September 1696.

PRESENT—His Excêll: Coll. Benjamin Fletcher &^{c}
Coll. Nicholas Bayard
William Pinhorne Esqr } of the Council
Maj^{r} Peter Schuyler
Matthew Clarkson Esq Secretary
The May^{r} Recorder & Aldermen of Albany &^{c}

His Excell said:—

Brethren. It is an inexpressible satisfaction to me that I see you here; I do heartily condole the losse our brethren the Onondages and Oneydes have susteined by the late eruption of the French army from Canida.

Upon the first certaine intelligence I had, I came up in person with [what force] I could hastily gather for your assistance.

And I am now here and present you the Onondages and Oneydes these two belts of wampum as a confirmacôn of my sincerity and these kettles to repair your losse in that kinde.

Brethren

Two months agoe I received at New Yorke the first intelligence that the French had made an insult upon your countrey. I forthwith came up as I said before to yor releife and assistance. I had an account before I did reach Albany from some of your people that the French army were retreated & marched back towards Canida. I then sent expresses desireing you all to meet me at this place; some time after I received yor answer that you would meet me about this time in Albany; and I am now come up a second time this summer in order to renew the covenant chain and to consult with the brethren what is most propper and may be most conducing to the common good and safety of the whole House.

Brethren

I do acquaint you from my most illustrious Master the King of Great Brittaine France and Ireland that he will alwayes extend his gracious protecc̄on to you and as a seal of it His Majesty has commanded me to deliver you these presents to keep bright the Covenant Chain from all rust and to strengthen it in behalfe of all his Majestyes subjects, not only of this Province, but those also of New England, Connecticutt, the Jerseys, Pensilvania, Maryland and Virginia.

A List of the presents sent from the Kings Most Excellent Majesty & given to the Indians (vizt)

24	blew Coats [laced wth broad Lace]	1	barrell powder
24	laced hatts	400	weight lead
24	p^{r} shoes with buckles.	1000	flints
24	Shirts	1	grose of tobacco pipes, wood & tinn
22	dozen hose.	2	grose knives
30	gunn barrils & locks.	6	pound vermilion
30	brasse kettles.		

prime cost in England of the above goods £200 sterling.

A list of presents added by the government of New Yorke.

1	piece [of blue] duffils	100	hatchetts
2	Cask Swanshott	54½	lb tobacco in roll
7	barrills powder	2	grose pipes
14	large kettles		Wampum £3. 9.
7	pieces of white hamills for shirts	28	gallons rumm.

	L.	s.	d.
All which cost in New Yorke money	169.	5.	4½
For provision to the Indians & repairing their arms	130.	19.	7
Cash for messengers, Indian Scouts for intelligence of the enemyes motion p^{d} by Mr Dellius Mr Banker Maj^{r} Schuyler & Maj^{r} Wessells	100		
From England 200 £ sterling in N. Yorke money is	260		
In all	£660.	4.	11½

At a Meeting of the Sachims of the Five Nations at Albany the first of October 1696.

PRESENT—His Excéll: Coll. Benjamin Fletcher &c
Coll: Nicholas Bayard
William Pinhorne Esqr
Majr Peter Schuyler
Matth: Clarkson Esqr Secy.
The Mayr & Aldermen of Albany &c

Sanonguirese a Sachim of the Mohaques was Speaker

Brother Caijenquiragoe.

We returne you thanks for what you have said the day before yesterday in condoling of our losse, and for the kettles which you gave us to boyle our victuals in the room of those that are lost by the enemy as also for the two Belts of Wampum given us as a token of yor sincerity, by which our hearts are mightily rejoiced and lifted up in this our poor condition.

Brother Caijenquiragoe

We are exceedingly rejoyced that the Great King over the Seas has sent us in this our low condition, by which our hearts are lifted up, we were ready to sink in a miserable perishing condition and this makes us revive again. He laid down six Beaver Skins.

Brother Caijenquiragoe.

We come to desire you to acquaint the Great King that the enemy has brought us to a very low condition and have distroyed five of our Castles; one is now left, and if that be destroyed we know not what to do; we know not what shall become of us next; pray let the Great King know this.

Brother Caijenquiragoe.

We desire that since the Great King of England &c has cannoes of seaventy gunns a piece and many forces, you may acquaint him that it is a great pity we should be so plagued with soe small an enemy as the French and Indians of Canida. We are not able of ourselves to destroy them.

We are become a small people and much lessened by the warr. If the people of Virginia, Maryland, Pensilvania, the Jerseys, Connecticutt & New England who have all put their hand to the Covenant Chain will joyne with the inhabitants of this place, we are ready to go and root the French and all our enemyes out of Canida. He then laid down a bundle of six Bever skins and on the outside thereof a draft of the river of Canida with the cheife places there of marked, to show the smallnesse of the enemy and how seated upon Canida river; which they desire may be sent over & shown to the Great King.

Quebecq
Montreall
Troy rivier.

Brother Caijenquiragoe.

We again thank you for the message you have brought from the Great King.

And we pray you to send again to him for us with all vigour and speed, and to lay before the King what we have here said; faile not in writeing, faile not to let the King know it. We give these five beavers to the man that writes, to pay for the paper penn & ink.

Brother Caijenquiragoe

We desire you to acquaint the Great King as before, that we are a small people and he has a great people and many cannoes with great gunns; we desire you to write to him to know

whether he will send them to distroy Canida or not, against the next time the trees g
green; and if he will not send forces to distroy Canida then to send us word thereof tha
may make peace for ourselves, for ever, or for some time.

And we earnestly pray you will desire the Great King to send us an answer by the
time the trees grow green. He laid down a bundle of six bevers.

At a meeting of the Sachims of the Five Nations at Albany Octo^{r} 2^{d} 1696.

PRESENT— His Excell: Coll Benjamin Fletcher &^{c}
Coll. Nich. Bayard
William Pinhorne Esqr
Maj^{r} Peter Schuyler Esqr Sec^{y} } of the Council.
Matth: Clarkson Esqr Sec^{y}
The May^{r} Recorder & Aldermen of Albany &^{c}

Dackashata a Sachim of the Sinnekes was Speaker

Brother Caijenquiragoe.

We come to condole the losse you daily receive having daily alarms of sculking party
the enemy doing mischeife. Then laid down a belt of Wampum.

Brother Caijenquiragoe.

I am come with the whole House to consider what tends to the comon good of the w
House.

Brother Caijenquiragoe

We come here to quicken the fire, and renew the Covenant Chain.

Brother Caijenquiragoe.

We come to renew the Convenant Chain with all the brethren of New Eng
Connecticutt, New Yorke, the Jerseys, Pensilvania, Maryland & Virginia that they
partake of the warmth of the fire.

Brother Caijenquiragoe.

We recommend to all that are in the Covenant Chain to be vigorous to keep it up.

Brother Caijenquiragoe.

When all is said I drinck to all yor healths & then I deliver you the cupp

Brother Caijenquiragoe.

There has been a cloud and we come to remove it, as the sun in the morning remov
dar[k]nesse of the night.

Brother Caijenquiragoe.

The Tree of safety and welfare planted here we confirme it.

Brother Caijenquiragoe

As the tree is planted here and confirmed, so we make fast all the roots and branches
all the brethren of the Five Nations and the brethren of Virginia Maryland, Pensilvani
Jerseys, New Yorke, Connecticutt, & New England.

Brother Caijenquiragoe

We wish we may rest in quietnesse under that tree. We fill it with new leaves, and
all that are in the Covenant Chain may have the benefite to sitt down quiett under its sha

Brother Caijenquiragoe

I do hereby renew the Covenant Chain with all that have put their hands in it Virginia, Maryland, Pensilvania, the Jerseys, New Yorke, Connecticutt & New England.

Brother Caijenquiragoe.

We renew the Covenant Chain in behalf of the whole House, the Mohaques, Oneydes, Onondages Caijouges and Sinnikes.

Brother Caijenquiragoe.

We have lately had the losse of two Castles by the enemy, we have concluded to do our best to assist them and we desire Caijenquiragoe will do the same.

Brother Caijenquiragoe.

We wish the Cannoes may go to and again in safety that the Great King may know what we have here said and that we may have an answer. We now have made our word good; here is the cup. Then laid down some small bundles of bever saying,—It is but small, but is as it were saved out of the fire.

His Excell stood up and said:—

Brethren.

I have heard what you have said, and have here renewed the Covenant Chain with all the Five Nations the Mohaques, Oneydes, Onnondages, Caijouges, and Sinnekes, in behalf of the Brethren of this Province, Virginia, Maryland, Pensilvania, the Jerseys, Connecticutt & New England; and I assure the Five Nations of his Majᵗʸˢ protecc̃on. I have provided for you some victualls and drink to drink the King's health, and in confirmac̃on thereof that it may last as long as the sun & moon endures I give this Belt Wampum.

The principle Sachim of the Mohaques called—Oheee
The whole Assembly answered Heeeeee Hogh.
The principle Sachim of Oneyde called. Oheee
The whole Assembly answered Heeeeee Hogh.
The principle Sachim of Onnondage called—Oheee
The whole Assembly answered Heeeeee Hogh.
The principle Sachim of Caijouge called—Oheee
The whole Assembly answered Heeeeee Hogh
The principle Sachim of Sinneke called—Oheee
The whole Assembly answered Heeeeee Hogh.

In the evening His Excc̃ll. did appoint the principle Sachims to meet him at a private conference next morning.

At a private Meeting of the Sachims of the Five Nations at Albany the 3ᵈ of Octʳ 1696.

PRESENT—His Excc̃ll. Coll. Benjamin Fletcher &ᶜ
Coll Nich Bayard, Wᵐ Pinhorne Esq, Majʳ Peter Schuylerˡ } of the Council.
Matth: Clarkson Esqʳ Secʸ
[Mʳ Dellius, Majʳ Wessells, The Mayor of Albany.]

[1] This name does not appear on the original Minute. *New-York Colonial Manuscripts*, XLI. — ED.

His Excellency said:—

Brethren.

It was proposed by the Speaker of the Five Nations the first day that I should write Great Master the King of England &c concerning the warr that is between the Five N and the French and Indians of Canida and that I should gett an answer from the Great to you the brethren against the next Spring.

Brethren

I must assure you its utterly impossible in so short a time to send over to my Great and to receive an answer for reasons which I shall now give you.

The way over the great Sea is long, the danger and hazards are many, and in the season [happen] many storms and contrary winds.

Brethren, I do promise you to use all the speedyest means with the first opportu write to the Great King and to get you an answer which I am sure will be to yor conte satisfaction and so soon as it comes I shall communicate it to you.

Brethren.

In the mean time I have appointed Majr Schuyler Mr Dellius Major Wessells and the of the Citty of Albany to receive yor propositions upon any occasion that may happen absence

Brethren

I do heartily wish you home well to yor own Castles and that you may look out carefull not to be surprised; you can never be too watchfull. I now take my leave of y give each of you a kegg of rumm for a dram to comfort you in the way home, and a keep you warme in the winter. I shall see you again (God willing) next summer or so yor affaires call, if it please God to continue my health.

The Sachims offer to make some propositions. Sanonquirese Sachim of the Mo Speaker

Brother Caijenquiragoe.

We have been a long time in the Covenant Chain with the brethren of New Yo which afterwards at sundry times the brethren of Virginia Maryland Pensilvania, the J Connecticutt & New England came and linked themselves. They like'd the chain of but where are they now; they do not like to take part with us in the war. They asleep; they came not to our assistance against the enemy, their hands hang down st and their armes are lame; we see none minde the warr but the brethren of New Yorke

We are now down upon one knee, but we are not quite down upon the ground; l Great King of England send the great cannoes with seaventy gunns each, and let the br of Virginia, Maryland, Pensilvania, the Jerseys, Connecticutt & New England awake, a will stand up straight againe upon our feet; our heart is yet stout and good; we doubt r to destroy the enemy. Then laid down a Belt of Wampum.

Brother Caijenquiragoe.

We again desire you to write to the Great King and to gett us an answer against th time the trees become green and that there may be no delay. Let it not be said to

cannoes are lost under water, or that the wind has carryed them into another country, or the like excuse, but let us have the answer against the trees grow green, without faith, for we are in great need of it. Then laid down a Bever skinn

To which His Excêll. made answer

Brethren

I shall be faithfull and exact to my promise to you. I shall send to the Great King my master by the first opportunity and be carefull in sending you the Great Kings answer, as I told you before; but I cant be positive to a time when the voyage depends upon the winde & weather which are soe uncertaine. I wish you well to yor castles.

The principle Sachim of the Mohaques called — Oheee

The whole number of Sachims answered Heeeeee Hogh &^{c}

Oct. 4th Cloaths were delivered out to the Companyes being a gratuity of the Assembly to those soldiers that had served the preceding winter; being of the £500 tax.

5th The Companyes were mustered by Mathew Clarkson Esqr Secr^{y} and afterwards the Oaths administered to them, and every man had two dollars paid him of the 4^{d} a day, likewise granted by the Assembly; the money was taken up upon creditt, the tax not being paid nor the first moiety payable till the 29th of Septemb^{r} last.

His Excêll. on the head of each Company did encourage the men and told them not to believe the reports of factious disaffected persons; promising that the four pence a day should be paid into their own hands. In the afternoone the same day His Excell: imbarqued for New York, being attended to the shoare by the May^{r} Recorder & Aldermen and the Common Councill, with the soldiers and train bands in arms, and having recommended to the Magistrates of the City and the Officers to be vigilant and amicable and to unite in their endeavours for the defence of the place, took leave of them about 3 a clock after noone.

Octr 9th Fryday morning His Excell. arrived at N. Yorke.

(signed)

DAVID JAMISON Cl. Concilij.

[The words in the preceding document, within brackets, are added from the original Minute in *New-York Colonial Manuscripts*, XLI.—ED.]

Examinations of Three French Prisoners at Albany.

[New-York Papers, A.B. B.41.]

The Examinacons of Joseph De Boake Philip Andrie la Coudre & Isaaq Giggon la Pomere, taken by Capt James Weems and Captain William Hyde in Fort Orange at Albany, seperatly exâied. the 16th of October 1696.—

Joseph de Boake[1] being called saith that on the 24th of September last by an order in writeing from Monsr Callier Govern^{r} of the Isle of Montreall he marched from the said place having

[1] DUBEAU. *Paris Documents*, V., 395.—ED.

JOURNAL

Of what Paſſed in the Expedition of

His Excellency

Coll. *Benjamin Fletcher*, Captain General and Governour in Chief of the Province of *New-York*, &c. To *ALBANY*, to Renew the Covenant Chain with the five Confederate Nations of *Indians*, the *Mohaques*, *Oneydes*, *Onondages*, *Cayugues* and *Sinnekes*.

17. ON *Thurſday* after Sunſet his Excellency imbarqued at *Greenwich*. On *Tueſday* morning arrived at *Albany*.

This day his Excellency viewed the Fortifications of the City, and gave Orders to the Mayor & Aldermen for ſuch Reparations as were Neceſſary and needful in the Block-houſes, Plattforms and Batteries.

The 27th, *Sunday* afternoon, The Sachims of *Oneyde* and *Onondage* arrived at *Albany*, in the Evening they ſupped with his Excellency giving great expreſſions of the Joy and Satisfaction they had in meeting his Excellency.

This his Excellency ſent Capt. *James Weems* to view *Schenectady*, and bring report to his Excellency what Repairs are wanting. Which was performed accordingly.

This

This day the Sachims of the other three Nations arrived, and desired time to rest themselves till to morrow.

The 29th, His Excellency called the Sachims together, and spake.

At a Meeting of the Sachims of the five Nations at Albany, *the 29th of* Sept. 1696.

Present, *His Excellency Coll.* Benjamin Fletcher, *&c.*
Coll Nicholas Bayard,
William Pinhorn, *Esq*; } *of the Council.*
Major Peter Schuyler,
Matthew Clarkson, *Esq*, *Secretary.*
The Mayor, *Recorder & Aldermen of* Albany, *&c.*

His Excellency said, *Brethren*, It is an unexpressible Satisfaction to me that I see you here. I do heartily Condole the loss our Brethren of the *Onondages* and *Oneydes* have sustained by the late Eruption of the *French* Army from *Canada*.

Upon the first certain Intelligence I had, I came up in Person with what Force I could hastily gather for your assistance.

And I am now here, and present you the *Onondages* and *Oneydes* these two Belts of Wampum, as a Confirmation of my Sincerity, and these Kettles to repair your loss in that kind.

Brethren, Two Moneths ago I received at *New-York* the first Intelligence that the French had made an Insult upon your Country, I forth-with came up, as I said before, to your Relief and Assistance. I had an account, before I did reach *Albany* from some of your People, That the French Army were retreated, and marched back towards *Canada*; I then sent Expresses desiring you all to meet me at this place. Some time after I received your Answer, That you would meet me about this time in *Albany*. And I am now come up a second Time this Summer, in order to renew the Covenant Chain, and to con-

su

sult with the Brethren what is most proper, and may be most conducing to the common good & safety of the whole House.

Brethren, I do acquaint you from my most Illustrous Master the King of *Great Brittain*, *France* and *Ireland*, that he will always extend his gracious Protection to you, and as a Seal of it his Majesty has commanded me to deliver you these *Presents* to keep bright the Covenant Chain from all Rust,& to strengthen it in behalf of all his Majesties Subjects, not only of this *Province*, but these also of *New-England*, *Connecticut*, the *Farseys*, *Pennsilvania*, *Maryland* and *Virginia*.

The List *of the Presents sent from the Kings most Excellent Majesty, and given to the* Indians, viz.

24 Blew Coats, laced with broad Lace,	1 Barrel of Powder,
24 laced Hats,	4 C. weight of Lead,
24 pair of Shoes with Buckles,	1000 Flints,
24 Shirts,	1 groce of Tobacco Pipes, of Wood and Tin,
22 doz. of Hose,	2 groce of Knives,
30 Gun Barrels and Locks,	6 Pound of Vermillion.
50 Brass Kettles,	

Prime cost in *England* of the above goods 200 *l. sterl.*

A List of Presents added by the Government of New-York.

1 Piece of Duffils,	100 Hatchets,
2 Cask of Swan Shot,	54 pound & a half of Tobacco in Roll,
7 Barrels of Powder,	2 groce of Pipes,
14 large Kettles,	Wampum 3 *l.* 9 *s.*
7 Pieces of white Hamils for shirts,	28 Gallons of Rum,

	l.	*s.*	*d*
All which cost in *New-York* Money,	169	05	04
For Provision to the Indians,& repairing their Arms,	139	19	07
Cash for Messengers, Indian Scouts for Intelligence of the Enemy's motion, paid by Mr. *Dellius*, Mr. *Banker* Major *Schuyler*, and Major *Wessells*,	100	00	00
From *England* 200 *l. sterl.* in *N. York* Money is	260	00	00
In all	*L.* 660	04	11

At a Meeting of the Sachims of the five Nations, at Albany, *the 1st of* October, 1696.

Present His Excellency Benjamin Fletcher, *&c.*
Coll. Nicholas Bayard,
William Pinhorn, *Esq; of the Council.*
Major Peter Schuyler,
Matthew Clarkson, *Esq; Secretary,*
The Mayor, Recorder & Aldermen of Albany, *&c.*

Sononguirese, a Sachim of the *Mohaques*, was Speaker.

Brother Cajenquiragoe, We return you Thanks for what you have said the day before yesterday, in condoling of our loss, and for the Kettles which you gave us to boyl our Victuals, in the room of those that are lost by the Enemy, as also for the two Belts of Wampum, given us as a token of your Sincerity, by which our hearts are mightily rejoyced and lifted up in this our poor Condition.

Brother Cajenquiragoe, We are exceedingly rejoyced that the great King, over the Sea, has sent to us in this our low Condition, by which our hearts are lifted up. We were ready to sink in a miserable perishing state, and this makes us revive again. He laid down six Beaver Skins.

Brother Cajenquiragoe, We come to desire you to acquaint the great King, That the Enemy has brought us to a very low Condition, and has destroyed five of our Castles, one is now left, and if that be destroyed, we know not what to do, we know not what shall become of us next. Pray let the great King know this.

Brother Cajenquiragoe, We desire, that since the great King of *England*, *&c.* has Canoves of seventy great Guns a piece, and many Forces, you may acquaint him, That its a great pity we should be so plagued with so small an Enemy as the *French* and

Indians

Indians of *Canada*. We are not able of our selves to destroy them. We are become a small People, and much lessened by the War, If the People of *Virginia*, *Maryland*, *Pennsilvania*, the *Jarseys*, *Connecticut* and *New England*, who have all put their hands to the Covenant Chain, will joyn with the Inhabitants of this place, we are ready to go and root the *French* and all our Enemies out of *Canada*. He then laid down a bundle of six Beaver skins, and upon the out-side thereof a draught of the River of *Canada*, with the chief places thereof, marked, to shew the smallness of the Enemy, and how they are seated upon *Canada* River, which they desire may be sent over and shown to the great King. *Quebeck*, *Troy Rivier*, *Mont Real*.

Brother Cajenquiragoe, We again thank you for the Message you have brought us from the great King. And we pray you to send again to him for us, with all vigour and speed, and to lay before the King what we have here said: fail not in writing, fail not to let the King know it; we give these five Beavers to the man that writes, to pay for Paper, Pen and Ink.

Brother Cajenquirago, We desire you to acquaint the great King, as before, That we are a small People, and he has a great People, and many Canows with great Guns. We desire you to write to him to know whether he will send them to destroy *Canada* or not, against the next time the Trees grow green; and if he will not send Forces to subdue *Canada*, then to send us word thereof, that we may make Peace for our selves forever, or for some time. And we earnestly pray you will desire the great King to send us an Answer by the next time the Trees grow green. He laid down a bundle of six Beavers.

At a Meeting of the Sachims of the five Nations, at Albany, the 2d of October, 1696.

Present *His Excellency* Benjamin Fletcher, *&c.*
Coll. Nicholas Bayard,
William Pinhorn, *Esq;* } *of the Council.*
Major Peter Schuyler,
Matthew Clarkson, *Esq; Secretary,*
The Mayor, Recorder & Aldermen of Albany, *&c.*

Dickashata, a Sachim of the *Sinnekes*, was Speaker.

Brother Cajenquirago,

WE come to condole the loss you daily receive, having daily Alarms of skulking Parties of the Enemy doing mischief. Then laid down a Belt of Wampum.

Brother Cajenquirago, We come with the whole House to consider what tends to the common good of the whole House.

Brother Cajenquirago, We come here to quicken the fire, and renew the Covenant Chain.

Brother Cajenquirago, We come to renew the Covenant Chain with all the Brethren of *New-England Connecticut, New-York* the *Jarseys, Pennsilvania, Maryland* and *Virginia*, that they may pertake of the warmth of this fire.

Brother Cajenquirago, We recommend to all that are in the Covenant Chain to be vigorous to keep it up.

Brother Cajenquirago, When all is said, I drink all your Healths, and then I deliver you the Cup.

Brother Cajenquirago, There has been a Cloud, and we come to remove it, as the Sun that comes in the Morning and removes the darkness of the Night

Brother Cajenquirago, The Tree of Safety and Wellfare planted here, we confirm it.

Brother

Brother Cajenquirago, As the Tree is planted here, and confirmed, ſo we make faſt all the Roots and Branches of it, all the Brethren of the five Nations, and the Brethren of *Virginia*, *Maryland*, *Pennſilvania*, the *Jarſeys*, *New York*, *Connecticut* and *New-England*.

Brother Cajenquirago, We wiſh we may reſt in quietneſs under that Tree, we fill it with new Leaves, and wiſh that all that are in the Covenant Chain may have the benefit to ſit down quiet under its ſhadow.

Brother Cajenquirago, I do hereby renew the Covenant Chain with all that have put their hands in it, *Virginia*, *Maryland*, *Pennſilvania*, the *Jarſeys*, *N York*, *Connecticut* & *N. England*.

Brother Cajenquirago, We renew the Covenant Chain in behalf of the whole Houſe, the *Mohaques*, *Oneydes*, *Onondages*, *Cajouges* and *Sinnekes*.

Brother Cajenquirago, We have lately had the loſs of two Caſtles by the Enemy, we have concluded to do our beſt to aſſiſt them, and we deſire *Cajenquirago* will do the ſame.

Brother Cajenquirago, We wiſh the Canows may go to and again in ſafety, that the great King may know what we have here ſaid, and that we may have an anſwer. We have now made our word good, here is the Cup. Then laid down ſome ſmall bundles of Beaver, ſaying, it is but ſmall, but is, as it were, ſaved out of the fire.

His Excellency ſtood up, and ſaid,

Brethren, I have heard what you have ſaid, and have here renewed the Covenant Chain with all the five Nations, the *Mohaques*, *Oneydes*, *Onondages*, *Cojouges* and *Sinnekes*, in behalf of the Brethren of this Province, *Virginia*, *Maryland*, *Pennſilvania*, the *Jarſeys*, *Connecticut* & *New-England*. And I do aſſure the five Nations of his Majeſties Protection. I have

prowided

provided for you some Victuals, and Drink to drink the Kings Health, and in Confirmation thereof, that it may last so long as the Sun and Moon endures, I give this Belt of Wampum.

The principal Sachim of the *Mohaques*, called, *Oheee.*
The whole Assembly answered, *Heeeee Hogh.*

The principal Sachim of the *Oneydes*, called, *Oheee.*
The whole Assembly answered, *Heeeee Hogh.*

The principal Sachim of the *Onondages*, called, *Oheee.*
The whole Assembly answered, *Heeeeee Hogh.*

The principal Sachim of the *Cajugues*, called, *Oheee.*
The whole Assembly answered, *Heeeeee Hogh.*

The principal Sachim of the *Sinnekes*, called, *Oheee.*
The whole Assembly answered, *Heeeeee Hogh.*

Octob. 2. In the Evening his Excellency did appoint the principal Sachims to meet him at a private Conference next morning.

At a private Meeting of the Sachims at Albany, *the* 3*d of* Oct. 1696.

Present, *His Excellency Coll.* Benjamin Fletcher, *&c.*
Coll. Nicholas Bayard,
William Pinhorn, *Esq;* } *of the Council.*
Major Peter Schuyler,
Matthew Clarkson, *Esq; Secretary.*

His Excellency said,

BRethren, It was proposed by the Speaker of the five Nations the first day, That I should write to my great Master, the King of *England*, *&c.* concerning the War that is between the five Nations, and the French and Indians of *Canada*

and

said that I should get an Answer from the great King, to you, the Brethren, against the next time the Trees grow green.

Brethren, I must assure you, its utterly impossible in so short a time to send over to my great Master, & to receive an answer, for Reasons which I shall now give you.

The way over the great Sea is long, the danger and hazards are many, and in the Winter season happen many Storms and contrary Winds.

Brethren, I do promise you to use all the speedyest means with the first opportunity, to write to the great King, and to get you an answer, which I am sure will be to your content and satisfaction, and so soon as it comes I shall communicate it to you.

Brethren, In the mean time I have appointed Major *Schuyler*, Mr. *Dellius*, Major *Wessels*, and the Mayor of the City of *Albany* to receive your Propositions, upon any occasion that may offer in my absence.

Brethren, I do heartily wish you well home to your Castles, and that you may look out, and be careful not to be surprized. You can never be too watchful. I now take my leave of you, and give each of you a Keg of Rum, for a Dram, to comfort you in the way home, and a Coat to keep you warm in the Winter. I shall see you again, God willing, next Summer, or sooner if your affairs call, if it please God to continue my health.

The Sachims offer to make some Propositions.

Sanonguirese, Sachim of the *Mohaques*, was Speaker.

Brother Cajenquirago ;

WE have been a long time in the Covenant Chain with the Brethren of *New-York*, in which afterwards, at sundry times, the Brethren of *Virginia*, *Maryland*, *Pennsilvania*, the

the *Five Confederate Nations of New-England*, came and licked themselves, they lifted the Chain of Peace; but where are they now? They do not like to take part with us in the War. They are all asleep, They come not to our Assistance against the Enemy. Their hands hang down straight, and their Arms are lame. We see none to mind the War but the Brethren of *New-York*.

We are now down upon one knee, but we are not quite down upon the ground. Let the great King of *England* send the great Canows with 70 Guns each, and let the Brethren of *Virginia*, *Maryland*, *Pennsylvania*, *the Jarseys*, *Connecticut* and *New-England* awake, and we will stand up straight again upon both feet; our heart is yet stout and good; we doubt not but to destroy the Enemy. Then laid down a Belt of Wampum.

Brother Cajenquirago, We again desire you to write to the great King, and to get us an answer against the next time the Trees become green, and that there may be no delay.

Let it not be said to us, that the Canows are lost under Water, or that the wind has carried them into another Country, or the like Excuse, but let us have the Answer against the Trees become green without fail, for we are in great need of it. Then laid down a Beaver skin.

To which his Excellency made answer,

Brethren, I shall be faithful and exact to my Promise to you, I shall send to the great King, my Master by the first Opportunity, and be careful in sending you the great Kings answer, as I told you before. But I cannot be positive to a Time, when the Voyage depends upon Wind and Weather, which are so uncertain. I wish you well to your Castles.

The principal Sachim of the *Mohaques*, called, *Obeer*.
The whole Number of Sachims answered, *Heeeee Heeh*.

The principal Sachim of the *Oneydes*, called, *Oheee.*
The whole Number of Sachims anſwered, *Heeeeee Hogh.*

The principal Sachim of the *Onondages*, called, *Oheee.*
The whole Number of Sachims anſwered, *Heeeeee Hogh.*

The principal Sachim of the *Cajouges*, called, *Oheee.*
The whole Number of Sachims anſwered, *Heeeeee Hogh.*

The principal Sachim of the *Sinnekes*, called, *Oheee.*
The whole Number of Sachims anſwered, *Heeeeee Hogh.*

October 4th. Cloaths were delivered out to the Companys, being the gratuity of the Aſſembly to thoſe Souldiers that had ſerved the preceeding Winter, being of the 500 *l.*

Oct. 5. The Companies were muſtered by *M. Clarkſon*, Eſq; Secretary, and afterwards the Oaths adminiſtred to them, and every man had two Dollars paid him of the 4 *d. per day* likewiſe granted by the Aſſembly. The Money was taken up upon Credit, the Tax not being paid, nor the firſt Moyety payable till the 29th of *September* laſt.

His Excellency, on the Head of each Company, did encourage the Men, and told them not to believe the Reports of ſeditious diſaffected People, promiſing, That the 4 *d. per Day* ſhould be paid into their own hands.

In the afternoon the ſame day, his Excellency imbarqued for *New-York*, being attended to the Shore by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council, with the Souldiers and Train-bands in Arms. And having recommended to the Magiſtrates of the City and Officers to be vigilant and amicable, and to unite in their Endeavours for the Defence of the place, took leave of them about three a Clock afternoon.

Oct. 9. *Fryday* Morning his Excellency arrived at *New-York.*

David Jamiſon, Cl. Concil.

sallaryes settled on such Officers as this government cannot want, who are, many of them, in arrear throw failure thereof

We also humbly offer that said Livingston is an alien, born of Scotch parents in Rotterdam and no native borne subject of His Mâtyes kingdome of England or Ireland or of His Mâtyes territorys or Dominions in America, and soe consequently disabled from executeing any place of trust relateing to the Treasury, by a late Act of Parliament made in His Mâtyes kingdome of England in the 7th and 8th year of His present Majestyes reigne, as relation being thereunto had may more at large appear intituled an Act for the preventing frauds and regulateing abuses in the Plantation Trade: all which premisses duely considered:—

We are humbly of opinion that this our Report should be humbly laid before His most Sacred Majesty, and that sd Livingston be suspended the benefite of his said sallary and acting as Agent or Secretary to the Indians any other ways than as it belongs to the Town Clerke's Office, as also from his receiving the Quitrents and Excise untill His Mâtyes royall pleasure be further knowne

(signed) S. V. Cortlandt
N. Bayard. Frederyck Flypse
Wm Smith.
Caleb Heathcote.
Wm Pinhorn G. Minvielle.

Governor Fletcher to Mr. Blathwayt.

[New-York Entries, A. 44.]

Letter from Coll: Fletcher to Mr Blaithwayt dated the 18th of Septr 1696.

Sir.

I am not willing to take up much of your time by my scurvy scriblings; having said all that ocurrs to my thoughts in this hasty call from the Five Indian nations, who have been driven by the French from their wooden castles and are returned; they desire to see me at Albany in a very short warning and I am now ready to step on board. The French Count of Canada has made but a very silly businesse of it after three years preparation afrighting a few naked Indians only; by this, he shews them his strength and his mercy, being this summer recruited from France, he told all he took prisoners, his business was to bring them under the protection of His Master but not to destroy them. Our Cheife Sachims would not be perswaded to stay and treate, but seeing his force, they fled and are now return'd. I hope to revitt them in their allegiance, by the presents sent from His Majty and an addition from this province; but yet I want the most cougent argument; a good body of men I have always said, and must persist in it; that five hundred is the least that can be thought a sufficient guard for those fronteers. But not one man could I get upon repeated applications to our adjacent Colonies, when I had intelligence that the French Count was upon his march towards Albany with three thousand French and Indians.

Expedition of the French against the 5 nations of Indians.

500 men necessary to guard the fronteers.

No assistance from their neighbours.

I was necessitated with a detachment of my own company to hasten up thither, where I had no other force but the three Companies in His Majᵗʸˢ pay—the Count did civilly retreat. Tho' I am informed from Boston those French Captains who with the Indians tooke Pemaquid, did say the French King had sent positive orders to the Governour of Canada to take Albany without that exception if he could get it.

Want of Stores and assistance. But I am under hard circumstances, no stores of war sent from England, no assistance from our neighbours embarked in the same Bottom, which I humbly desire you will please to represent to His Majesty and the Lords.

Three Lieutenants have given up their Commissions I have spoke to Mʳ Povey of three Lieutᵗˢ who in effect deserted, they refused to serve, gave me resignations—I immediately filled their places till His Majᵗʸˢ pleasure may be knowne.

Levingston. I desired the Council here to consider Mʳ Livingston's affair and make report of it being unwilling to be present in their debates, least it should be supposed I influenced them, which I am sure I would not endeavour tho' he hath done me much wrong there. Those papers will be sent over after I am gone to Albany. He hath many relations and countrymen here, I will allow them to be Judges—I am

Sir

Your most faithfull and
most obedient servant
BEN: FLETCHER

New Yorke Septʳ 18ᵗʰ 1696.

Mr. Robert Livingston to the Duke of Shrewsbury.

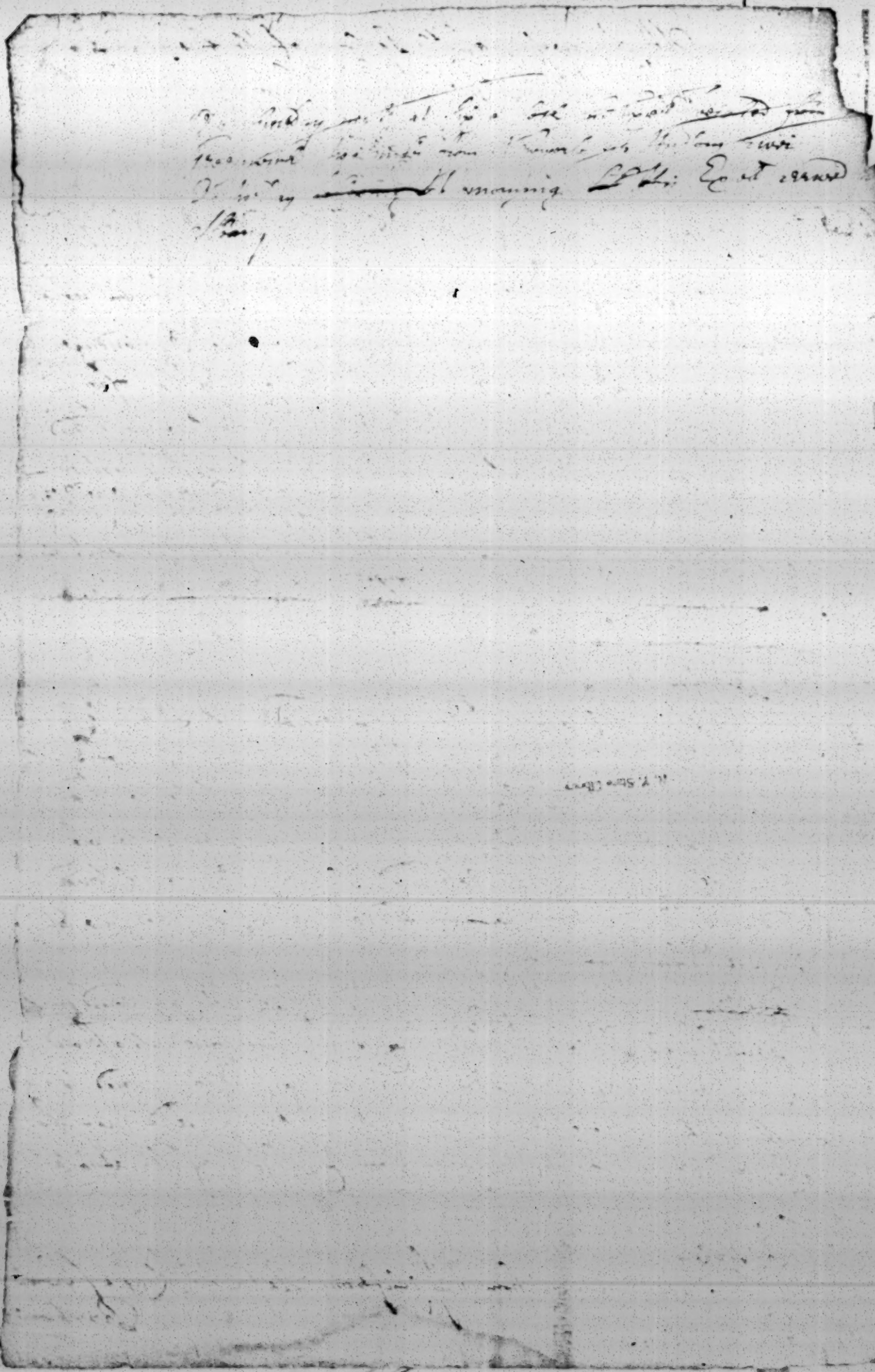
[New-York Papers, No. 6. 7.]

May it Please Your Grace.

The many favours your Grace vouchsafed unto me when in England, engageth me with the greatest of gratitude on all occasions to acknowledge them, and makes me now most humbly to supplicate your Grace to accept of my most humble and most dutiful thanks.

On my arrival here, I made it my business to hasten to Albany, where our Governour was, and did present to him your Grace's letter; but that gentleman was so incensed against me for appearing at yᵉ Council board, that he not only vented his rage and fury with great indignation, but has stepped over all his duty to his Majesty, and yʳ Grace's letter. He has suspended not only me from executing my offices, but also His Majesty's Commission, by which means seateth himself in a higher station than your Grace, and takes upon him to controle what is transacted by your Grace at Whitehall. it is an act without President, it having never been known that a subject has questioned his Prince's power. He makes such resentments of my complaining of his suspending the execution of the Act of Assembly made for the satisfying of the debts of the Government, and has thereby conceived such prejudice against me, that he endeavors to obliterate all my former service done to the Crown in this Government, and to gain his Councill to addresse his Majesty and Yᵉ Right Honᵇˡᵉ the Lords of the Plantations against me, saying that the Commission was surreptitiously obtained. and that there was never such an office before. And with such reasons, and others that I cannot discourse, endeavours

N.Y. State Library



Col. MSS. 4123-20

France and Ireland

Charles R. Trusty and welbeloved we greet you well. Whereas by our gracious proclamation bearing date at our Court at Whitehall the [illegible] day of [illegible] in the [illegible] year of our reign we did declare our will and pleasure to be that all our loving subjects whatsoever should [illegible] from and after the [illegible] day of [illegible] next ensuing the date of the said proclamation cease and forbear to [illegible] into the dominions of the French King [illegible] in Virginia

the trade to be navigated

N.Y.St. Library

A List of the Goods prized & given to the Indians at Plym. 1626
given as followeth viz.

Delivered from Isaac Allerton by Order of his Matie

24: Blue Coats laced & broad lace		
24: laced Hatts		
24: Cloth Coats & Breeches		
24: Shirts		
22: Doz: of Hose	Cost	
30: Ells of Canvey & Osnabrg		
40: Brass Kettles	St:	
1: barrele of powder	:Cr:	
400: wt of Lead	Lin	
1000: Gun flints		
1 gross of Indian pipes		
2 Gross of Knives		
6: pounds of Vermillion		£200:00:00:

Delivered & shipped in the Lion for Virginia viz:

1: Peice of blue Bayes		
1: Peice of Canvey Cloth		
7: coats of blue Cotton		
1/2: Kettle		
1/2 part of the Shirts for the		
180 Hatchetts		
1/2: ounce of Shanoe		
2 Rose of Knives		
1/2 part £3:9: —		
20 wt of Rum		£169: 5: 4½
Provisions to the Indians and Servants		£130: 19: 7
Paid by the Governt of Virginia		£100: 00: 00
		£400:04:11½
From Isaac and 280 Lodd of Shott		200: 00: 00
		£600:04:11½

26: 1626 Jean: Hornes

Clerk's Account of
persons to the Indians
residing at Albany sept
1696

660: 4: 11½

41-4

Castella Adamare

NB

NB

NB

Bridlington Cayengmarage

NB

NB

Bridlington (Cayengmarage

Bridlington (Cayengmarage

NB

[illegible]
[illegible] Oct.[illegible] 1696

[illegible]

[illegible] God willing

[illegible] if it please god

5a

land, and the populousness of his Dominion especially of his great city of London, the certaine knowledge whereof would be of great force to confirme them in their union with us; And that also Captives of the enemy Indians should be brought into England for the same purpose. The knowledge of his Majesties power and greatnesse serving to deterr the One, as well to hearten and animate the other.

And lastly that effectuall means should be taken for the conversion of them to the protestant faith; for among these here, as well as all other men, Religion has been found to be one of the strongest bonds of union: To this good use we humbly conceive the Governor and Company here in London for propagation of the Gospell in New England, and the parts adjacent in America, will be very ready to apply their stock, and Revenue when they shall be made to see, that the converting the Mohaques, and others of the five nations (to which they have already contributed some small matter) is of the greatest importance imaginable for preserving of those of the protestant religion who are in those parts, as well as for the gaining new converts to it.

These things relating to the Indians we think we may with the more confidence recommend, they being with great care and earnestness practised by the French for gaining and holding of the Indians in Canada, where if they goe on by these means to prevail on them as they have hitherto done tis to be apprehended, his Majesty's subjects shall not be long quiet and safe in these his Northern plantations, On the back of which the French daily and with great industry extend themselves, and seem to have some other view then bare planting there, which gives us just reason to adde that we humbly conceive some such effectual course as we have here proposed, should be speedily taken, for fear it should come to late for there seems to us great probability that the French even at this time have some aime that way.

signed TANKERVILLE
PH. MEADOWS
JOHN POLLEXFEN
JOHN LOCKE. ABR: HILL

Whitehall
Sept: 30. 1696,

Report of the Lords of Trade on the Affairs of New-York.

[New-York Entries, A. 29.]

May it please Your Majesty.

Besides what we lately laid before their Excell^{cies} the Lords Justices concerning the general State of New York and the rest of Your Maj$^{ty's}$ Plantations in America, Coll: Fletcher's letter of th 30th May 1696 refer'd also to us by their Excell^{cies}, mentions several particular matters which we humbly conceive may be consider'd a part what resolution soever it shall please Your Maj^{ty} to take in reference to those provinces in General.

Whereupon we crave leave humbly to represent to Your Maj^{ty} that it is our opinion that

Presents for the Indians.

Four hundred light Dutch Fuzees, which Coll: Fletcher hath desired for the use of the Indians, if they are rightly disposed of there, may be of great use for the confirming the Indians in their Friendship and union with the English, and for arming of them against the French: And therefore we humbly conceive it expedient they should be sent.

Supply of Powder and other Stores. He also writes for an annual supply of powder and other stores during the War. Upon our endeavours to inform ourselves the best we can concerning that matter, we finde in the books concerning the plantations, transmitted to us the annexed list sent by Coll: Fletcher of Stores which he demanded in May 1695, which we do not finde have been sent. We also enquired of Mr Brooke and Mr Nicoll concerning the State they left the stores in there, when they came thence, but they could give no information concerning that matter, tho' they are members of the Council there, sent over (As Coll: Fletcher writes) by the Government, to lay before Your Majty a true state of that Country; having in their passage, been taken prisoners by the French.

Powder etc. Though their ignorance and Coll: Fletcher's silence in this point leaves us uncertain, what quantity of Powder and other ammunition there is yet remaining in Your Majty's Magazin's there; yet we are humbly of opinion that the supplyes he desires should be sent him: That so, whatever may happen, the province may not be destitute of necessaryes for their defence.

Richmd Frigat. Coll: Fletcher further writes that the Richmond Frigat there, is a great charge, and of little use, which is confirmed to us by Mr Brooke who says that she Cruising as usuall in the summer, hath never yet taken one privateer, and that she is laid up all the winter. Instead of her Coll. Fletcher desires a light and nimble sayler as fitter for that service.

Richmd Frigat to be recalled. Whereupon we humbly conceive it would be for Your Majtys service that the said Richmond Frigat should be recalled and that another light and quick sayler,

Another to be sent. as Col: Fletcher proposes (if it may consist with Your Majty's affairs) should be sent in her place, so as to arrive there at the end of their winter, which we are inform'd is about the beginning of March; and should be made a convoy or a part of a convoy to any Merchant ships going from hence to those parts, at that time as there shall be occasion, and ordered to stay there under the direction of the Govr of New Yorke, for the service and guard of that and the neighbouring provinces, till the beginning of the next winter; and then to convoy any ships goeing from New York and the neighbouring provinces with provisions to Barbadoes, the Leeward Islands, or Jamaica, and to stay at Barbadoes or Jamaica for the defence of either of those Islands, and the trade thereof, till the merchant ships returning from thence to England, with the crop of those Islands in the spring, she also should return with them as an additional strength to their convoy, and to supply her place in New Yorke another such Man of war should be ordered hence thither to be there against the end of the following winter, and so annually. By this means Your Majty's ships of warr intended for the guard of New Yorke and the neighbouring colonies will not for the future be laid up uselesse all the winter season, but will serve to convoy the ships goeing with Provisions from these northern Provinces to the southern Plantations, at a time seasonable for them to come there to take in freight from thence (as they often do) and so come to England with the rest of the merchant ships under convoy.

The 4 companies filled up He further adds that he hath filled up Your Majties four companies there with men raised in that province at the rate of three pounds pr head and fourpence a day increase of their pay, for which the Assembly have raised a fund to defray that charge unto May next; till which time these recruits are listed. We are humbly of opinion that

The same method to be continued. Coll: Fletcher should be encouraged to continue on this method of keeping those companies full, till Recruits can be sent from hence, or till Your Majty having leisure to take into your Princely consideration the general state of that, and the neighbouring

Colonies which we laid before Their Excell^{cies} the Lords Justices, Your Maj^{ty} shall resolve on such measures as to your Royal wisdom shall seem best for the securing those Your Maj$^{ty's}$ Northern Plantations in America, And since Coll: Fletcher complains of frequent desertions, to which the retreat deserters finde in the neighbouring plantations gives an occasion, We are humbly of opinion that the proper remedy for this is that the several English Plantations in the Northern America should each of them respectively make effectual laws, to prevent the receiving and harbouring of deserters or Fugitives from any other of Your Majesty's Plantations. To which purpose we humbly conceive it convenient they should be writt to.

Laws to be made against Deserters and Fugitives

Mr Caleb Heathcote to be of the Council.

In a former letter of his dated 29th May 1695. Coll: Fletcher writes that upon the removal of Mr Dudley and Mr Pinhorn from the Council for nonresidence, he found it necessary to call Mr Caleb Heathcote to the Board and prays for a warrant for his confirmation. It does not appear to us, that any such warrant hath been hitherto sent; and therefore we humbly propose, that the said Caleb Heathcote be confirmed one of Your Maj$^{ty's}$ Council there, and that Coll: Fletcher be writ to, to fill up the other vacant place in the Council

Subsistence.

Coll Fletcher further presses in several of his letters that the subsistence for the four companies should be punctualy paid, which, with all the rest we with all humility submitt to your Majesty's great wisdome — —

Signed.

Wm Trumbull— Ph Meadows.
Wm Blathwayt John Pollexfen
John Locke Abr: Hill

Whitehall Octr 14th 1696.

The Examinacon of Joseph Da Costa Indian
Andrew La Caudre & Jacques Tygon Indians taken
on St Johns River and sworn before William Hyde
in Fort Georges at Albany Jointly Exam'd
the 16th of October 1696.

Joseph Da Costa being duely sworn saith that on the 24th of
September last by an order in writeing from Mons[r] Calliere
Governr of the Citty of Montreall he marched from the
said place having under his Command one and twenty
Indians and one Indian wife seaven days provision
that they were twelve days upon the Error and landed
upon the Shore of Lake Champlain above the mouth
of La Riviere where at their first Camping with
all their Provision but two days which they took with
them and designed to make an Argus attack upon
the Sault of the five Nations or the English that during
after eight days travell they arrived at one mr Schuylers
house over against the Sault where he deserved
twenty two men to discover what he could
during the rest of his party Encamped with about
Eight and Forty but returning three Indians
returning of a long march they could be
discovered ordered to rest Sarah and Stock themselves
a Hunting that night and next morning
marched towards Kinderhook and next day about
two hours before sunset they were Alarmed being only
at that time together of them twelve the rest being

290 dispersed

offered or lost after some shott being discharged on
both sides his party and he retreated the Examinant be
grievously wounded in the arm was not able to ground
therefore advised his party to surrender to some of the Engl
in the next villages for he was not able to lead them
any longer by reason of being very faint with the loss
of much blood and earnestly importuned them to sub-
mitt according to his Counsil best they could fall
into the hands of the Indians who would have no mercy
of them all refused but two who joyned with him and
in three days after surrendered to the inhabitants of
Scotark who brought them to Albany this day.

The Examinant further sayth that he commanded
the Cattle and Cannon that carryed Count Frontenac
with his army of 1600 French and 460 Indians
in the expedition within three leagues of the Onon-
dages Castle when they landed with two small field
pieces and two small mortars to throw hand granados
and the very same day moved upwards the Place
but found the Castle burnt down and demolished
being done a day before their arrivall there that
they destroyed all the Indian corne round the place
then moved to the Onoydes Castle which they burnt
and destroyed all their corne finding in the Castle
only men women and children who surrendered
themselves prisoners to them and returned home and
by the way mett with some small skirmishes -

The Examinant says further that in September last arrived at Quebec twelve Ships whereof five were with 300 Barrells Store of ammunition provisions and money to pay the forces & further saith not.

Jacq Viger La Corne upon his Examination answers every question to the same effect as Joseph Desbarats but that he was not in the expedition into Canada nor into the Indian Country, that he had no offer of any gratuity for doing whatsoever in this affair and is ignorant of any that has or is to be given but by dependance upon the volunteers generosity of their Governor.

Jacq Viger Desauniers answers in his Examination to all questions after the manner of the former Examinant but knows nothing of the expedition into the Indian Country and knows but very little of the arrival of any Shipping or Stores to Quebec but by report

Sworn before

William Smyth

At the Office

of

Board Trade & Plantations

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

the trade in the hands of his Farmers in 1765[1] with a view to its stability and the increase of its value for the advantage of the Colony, has become worse than bad, and appears to have been constantly aggravated, since unlimited ranging in the interior of the country has been permitted. This has been productive of an immense superfluity and ruinous supply of beaver, partly of a bad quality, which has augmented in an astonishing manner year after year, and within the last, much more than in the preceding years.

• • • • • • • • • • • •

Done at Versailles, the 26th of May, 1696.

Count de Frontenac to Louis XIV.

Oct 25

Sire.

The blessings which Heaven has been accustomed to shower upon your Majesty's arms, have extended even to this New World, and we have ocular proofs thereof in the expedition I have just terminated against the Onondagas, the chief and principal of the Iroquois Nations.

I projected this expedition long since; but the immense distance from Montreal to their country — amounting to nearly 150 leagues — the difficulty of transporting and preserving all the provisions and munitions necessary for so long a march; of navigating lakes scarcely differing from the sea, and rivers full of continuous falls and rapids; finally, the impossibility of concealing from the enemy my movements, which would afford them the means of promptly collecting together all their Nations and calling even the English to their assistance, caused me always to look upon this undertaking as a thing much more rash than prudent. I should never have determined on it, had I not reëstablished, last year, a retreat and an entrepôt, which facilitated my communication to the Onontagues, and had I not known, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that it was the sole and only feasible means that remained for me to prevent the conclusion of the peace between our allies and the Iroquois, for which they were immediately to give hostages and afterwards introduce the English into the country — a step that would inevitably accelerate the entire ruin of the Colony which cannot subsist except by the trade it carries on with the Upper Indians.

However, by a stroke of good fortune entirely unexpected, the Onontagues, who were reckoned the masters of the other Iroquois Nations, and the terror of all the Indians of this country, were struck with a species of consternation which could fall on them only from on High, and became so panic-stricken at beholding me march against them in person and cover their lakes and rivers with more than four hundred sail, that, without thinking of taking advantage of the facilities they possessed to dispute with us the passages, in which one hundred men could easily hold four thousand, a long while in check, they dared not prepare an ambuscade against me, and contented themselves with waiting until I was within five leagues of their fort when they set it and all their cabins on fire and retreated thence, with all their families, twenty leagues into the woods with such precipitancy that they would hardly burthen themselves with two days' provisions; on reaching their village I, therefore, found merely a heap of dust and ashes.

[1] *Sic.* 1665.

The Oneidas, who are their neighbors within a distance of fifteen leagues, and who were not less scared, sent next day to me to ask for peace, which I granted them on condition that they would abandon their village and come and reside among the Indians here in our French settlements; and in order not to allow them time for reflection, I detached thither Sieur de Vaudreuil with a strong force, and directed him to burn their fort, to bring me their principal chiefs, until the remainder could follow, and to lay waste all their grain as I was then doing to that of the Onontagues. He executed these orders with incredible celerity having been only three days on that expedition.

In order to add brilliancy to the affair, it were desirable that they would have remained firm in their fort, as we were in a condition to force it, and to slaughter a great portion of them; but they will not escape destruction the less, for the misery to which they are at present reduced through want of provisions, will cause more of them to perish of hunger than we could have destroyed by fire and sword.

Sire, I can state to your Majesty that never did troops evince more zeal than did on this occasion as well officers, soldiers, militia as Indians, despite the almost inexplicable labor and fatigues they experienced; every one having perfectly performed his duty particularly Chevalier de Callieres with his usual care and attention, which was no small help to me.

I know not whether your Majesty will be of opinion that I have done mine, and whether, if even so, you will consider me deserving any mark of honor that may enable me to pass the few remaining days of my life with some sort of distinction.

Whatever judgment may be formed, I most humbly supplicate your Majesty to be persuaded that I will sacrifice in your service the remainder of my days with the same ardor I have always displayed, and that I shall be, until my latest breath,

Sire,

Your Majesty's

Most humble, most obedient,

Most submissive and most faithful

Servant and Subject

Quebec, this 25th October 1696. FRONTENAC.

Narrative of the most remarkable Occurrences in Canada. 1695, 1696.

An Account of the most remarkable Occurrences in Canada from the departure of the Vessels in 1695, to the beginning of 9ber 1696.

It will not be difficult to fill this Relation with facts of importance. The occurrences of this year in Canada furnish ample material so as to exclude every thing that is not essential; and though the intention is to be very succinct, it will perhaps be difficult to adhere to such a rule, for never has a year, since M. de Frontenac's return to this country, been so fully occupied, nor the war waged with greater vigor.

The Court is already advised by the despatches transmitted on the departure of last year's fleet, of the plans concluded for a considerable expedition against the Iroquois, and

May it pleas Yo Ex B. 6.

70.

Since my last of the 17th September I have had a treaty with the Indians of the five Nations and send them with a Copy of what passed

Since my return from Albany a party of 13 French with an Indian guide appeared near that place & were taken by eleven Indians the French Commander being wounded (two dead) with two others & wounded & party of 3 Canadians & 23 Indians from Albany were commanded immediatly to march to the great Lake who went and destroyed their Canoes and meeting seven of the party (the Indian guide one) with them and so pursued and brought in their pastor two of our Indians are wounded the French endured great hardships and fed upon arrows & shoes some of them will go to Canada I have transmitted the Examinations of the prisoners

The three Companys upon the frontiers were much weakened by death and desertion I prevailed with the Assembly to continue them for a twelve month in May last since my return from

282 Albany

Albany the Assembly have sett and given a new supply to —
recruite them against the winter

The Inhabitants of Albany are under apprehension of an
attack this winter which I also have an account of the —
Governour of Canada has recruited last summer from France
and no doubt will be supplied from the neighbouring Colonies
to Albany which has put many of the Inhabitants upon
thought of removing to Newyorke for which reason I
thought fitt to Joyn now imbarquing with a detachment
of my own Company to put my fosse in that post this winter
and there I shall take off all their doubt and fear
I shall be glad to hear from you for 4 months from the post
of the Province I have left necessary orders and the same —
weather as our country. from attempts of the Enemy by sea
I have made frequent application for assistance from the neigh-
bouring Colonies which are fruitlesse.

The Indians were Ready and well disposed but much inclin-
ing to make a peace for themselves

I have remitted a Cloth of Beaver with their discription of —
Canada which I send to his most Excellent Majesty directed to Mr
Blathwayte they have limited me to gett an answer against
the spring

J

I have also sent the Address and Association signed by the Generall Assembly of this Province being the first Meeting since we had the happy news of that wonderfull deliverance to His Matys most Sacred person & Government

I humbly beg Yor Lopp to intend with the Matys that his neighbouring Provinces be at least obliged to contribute to his charge attending to this Province to support the frontiers for some light horse which I formerly wrote for for the Indians an annual supply of ammunition with the subsistance of the 4 Companys being all the force I can depend upon I am

Virginia Novembr
the 9th 1696

May it please Yor Lopp

Yor Lopps most dutyfull

most Obedient and

Most humble Servant

Ben Fletcher

[redacted]

New-York.

Lrs from Coll: Fletcher to
to the Ld's of the late Com.tee

Dated 9th Nov.r 1696
Rec.d 23 June
Read 7th July } 1697.

Ellis. fol: 15d.

B. 6

Extract of Mr Fletcher's Letter
of 9th Nov: 2nd to the Comrs.

He sends an account of his Treaty wth
the Indians.

Account of an Engagemt between a
party of French & some River Indians

The three Comps upon the Frontiers much
reinforced.

The Assembly have given a Supply to
recruit them for a twelve month.

He has an account that Frontenac will attack
Albany this Winter. He can get no
assistance from his Neighbours.

The French have sent recruits to
Canada.

He is going to Albany. The Inhabitants
there talk of removing.

The Indians are inclined to make a
separate peace.

He sends a Bundle of Beaver with the
Indians description of Canada, to the K.

The Indians press for an answer against
Spring.

He sends an Address & Association of the
Genl Assembly

He desires the neighbouring Provinces
may contribute to the defence of the Frontiers.

Also that some Fusees be sent for the

70 I

B40

A Journall of what passed in the Expedition of
Lieu Coll Romer[illegible] Peter Capt[ain] Van
Gen[er]all and Governour in Chiefe of the Province
of Yorke &c to Albany to renew the Covenant
Chain with the Five Cantons nations of Indians the
Mohaques, Oneydes, Onondages, Cayugers, & Sinnekes.

Sept[em]b[e]r 17th 1696 On thursday after sunsett his Hon[o]r arrived at Greenbush On the Day
morning crossed at Albany
22th Sunday dit his Hon[o]r viewed the fortifications of the City and gave
orders to ye Clerg[y] and Aldermen for such reparations as were found needfull
in the Churches platforms and Bomadoes
27th Friday afternoone his Excellency & Lloyd and Dundage arrived
at Albany in the evening they visited ye Mayr Recorder giving great expres-
sions of joy and satisfaction they had in meeting his Excell[y]
28th Coll Dongan Capt James Weems & more the garrison at Fort
Albany and upon report to his Excell[y] what necessary Repairs are wanting
were performed accordingly
Friday 29th Sachems of the five Nations arrived and depar-
ted the same day
29th A Council held at Albany
At a meeting of the Sachems of the five Nations at Albany
the 29th of September 1696
Present His Excell[y] Coll Benjamin Fletcher &c
Coll Nicolas Bayard
William Pinhorne Esq[r] } of the Council
Mayr Peter Schuyler
Mattheus Clarkson Esq[r] Secry
Dr Paul Richard Recorder } Aldermen of Albany &c
with Several
others
Brethren We have an unexpected occasion to use that Hatchet
we do daily endeavour to bury in the Bowells of our Enemy the Onondagers and
Senekes have injured us the late Governor of the French army
from Canada
Upon the first notice into Albany we sent a person

with

[illegible] hastily gather for your assistance

And I am now here arrived upon the Quondagoes and [illegible]
[illegible] belt of wampum as a confirmation of my sincerity and
[illegible] to repair and assist in that kinde.

Interpreter

Two months agoe I writ to Albanie the first intelligence
[illegible] had made an inroad upon your Country I forthwith
came up as I said before to yo relief and assistance I had an
before I did reach Albany from three of your people that the
army were divided and marched two towards Canada & three
so that they were to meet me at this place some time ago
I resolved to expect till you would meet me about this time
Albany and I am now come up a third time this summer to
receive the wished news and to consult with the brethren
what is most fitting and may be most conducing to the com-
good and safety of the whole Land

Governour

I do assure you Sir my most illustrious master the
King of great Britain France and Ireland that he will always
regard the ancient friendship he and all of his Predecessors
have contracted with you desires you like wise; to keep entire
and inviolable the ancient and strong Chaine of Friendship
and Alliance not only of his Governour but those also of
New England Connecticut the Jerseys Pensilvania Maryland and
Virginia

Out of his stores sent from his Kings most Excellent
Majesty and given to his Indian Allyes

24 Duffe coats	1 barrel powder
24 laced hatts	200 weight lead
24 [illegible]	1000 flints
24 shirts	1 gross tobacco pipes wood & iron
24 dozen hose	2 gross knives
30 gunns, barrels & locks	6 pound vermilion
30 brasse kettles	

Out of the Store in England of the above goods £200 [illegible]

Ob

A list of the presents made by the Government of Nouyorck

1 peice duffils
2 Cask swan shot
4 barrells powder
14 large guns
4 peices of Cloth
various sorts

100 Kateshetts
5½ C.t Tobacco in roll
2 gross Knives
Wampum £3.9.0
28 Gall.ns Rumm

Old Arrears cast in Nouyorck money — £109.5.4½

for transporting the Indians & repairing their arms — £130.19.7

Cap.n Van Cortlandt sent for to Virginia for the Ransom of
his Sloop taken from him by Pirates Mr Barber Master

Sloop & Cargo Estimated — — — — £100.0.0

Annual Revenue 2 or 300 pounds Yorke money is — £260.0.0

Total — £660.4.11½

Speech of the Captains of the two Nations of
Albany the first of October 1696

Captain Lt. Evert Col Benjamin Hetter &c
Mr Nicolas Bayard
Johannis Cuyler Esq.r
Majr Peter Schuyler
Mathew Clarkson Esq.r Secry
Dirck Van Schelluyne of Albany &c

Brethren Corlaers people

We are glad you have left what you have said this day before
yesterday in Custody of Our Cousin and for the matter which
you have to treat with us shall in the room of those that
are dead by the Indians as also for the lost of wampum —
given us at a time at your Interview by which Our Treaty are
mightily retarded and Lost we will in Our own Country

Brethren Corlaers people

We are heartily glad that the great King over the Great

[illegible] condicion by w[hi]ch our hearts are
upon very ready to seek w[i]th a most fearfull perishing condicion
[illegible] against us laid down for ever shunn[ing].

Another Argument

Wee do desire you to weigh and to consider this great Cause that the on
[illegible] condicion and wee distressed for
[illegible] and if shall be distressed We know not what
to do but know not what shall become of us. Oppt pray for the
[illegible]

Another Argument

[illegible] the great King of England or that Cannot
[illegible] upon many augmen
[illegible] a great body we could be so plagued with so small
[illegible] and sinn[ing] against God and Sinners of Canada We are not able
of [illegible] to stand

[illegible] a small people and much offended by the wild
people of Virginia Maryland Pensilvania New Jersey Connec
ticut and New England who have all put their hand to the Cove
[illegible] with his Subjects of this place We are ready
to and not ashamed and all our Enemys out of Canada
[illegible] and drive us from [illegible] and ruine our Settle
ments and cause of the ruine of Canada and the Lives of
[illegible] to [illegible] and now
upon a Day [illegible] they desire may be sent over to the
[illegible] King

Another Argument

Against the Lord for the Colledge or have brought us
to [illegible]

And We pray you to send again to Envoy us unto all Virgi
[illegible] and to Envoy us unto the King that we have not sent for
or [illegible] to the Colledge against which We give thanks
to his Majesty that ever he [illegible] to pay for this paper pounds

Another
Argument
against
Trade.

Another

Brother Princes and Cousins

We desire you to acquaint the great King our Father that We are
in what great hopes We are a great hope and many Causes with
what great joy we desire you to rule to visit to know whether he will
send them to settle Canada or not against the next time the
year from them [illegible] to come to
them to [illegible] more of the we [illegible] and send for our Subjects
under [illegible]

And the Iroquois Nation will desire the great King to send us
an answer in the [illegible] by the Governor of Canada and

Brother Princes and Cousins

We desire you to acquaint the great King our Father that We are
in what great hopes We are a great hope and many Causes with
what great joy we desire you to rule to visit to know whether he will
send them to settle Canada or not against the next time the
year from them [illegible] to come to
them to [illegible] more of the we [illegible] and send for our Subjects
under [illegible]

And the Iroquois Nation will desire the great King to send us
an answer in the [illegible] by the Governor of Canada and

Brother Princes and Cousins

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in what great hopes We are a great hope and many Causes with
what great joy we desire you to rule to visit to know whether he will
send them to settle Canada or not against the next time the
year from them [illegible] to come to
them to [illegible] more of the we [illegible] and send for our Subjects
under [illegible]

And the Iroquois Nation will desire the great King to send us
an answer in the [illegible] by the Governor of Canada and

Brother Princes and Cousins

We desire you to acquaint the great King our Father that We are
in what great hopes We are a great hope and many Causes with
what great joy we desire you to rule to visit to know whether he will
send them to settle Canada or not against the next time the
year from them [illegible] to come to
them to [illegible] more of the we [illegible] and send for our Subjects
under [illegible]

And the Iroquois Nation will desire the great King to send us
an answer in the [illegible] by the Governor of Canada and

Whether Carriages &c

We are to allow to all Coaches in the Coronation Train to be upholsterd

Whether Carriages

and Drawers of the Coaches of the Peers in the Coronation

Whether Carriages

Whether any Coaches of Strangers

Carriages of Strangers

Coaches of Strangers

Whether Carriages

We are to make Coaches for the Ambassadors

Whether Carriages

We are to allow to all Coaches

Whether Carriages

We are to allow the Coachmen

Whether Carriages

We are to find the Coach of the Master of the Ceremonies

Carriages

Coaches

690

[illegible] so wch[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

to Albany Octo. 1696

Journal of Coll. Fletcher's Expedition to Albany to renew the Covenant Chain with the 5 Nations of Indians, from Septr. 17th to Octobr. 9th 1696

Recd 23th June
Read 5 April 1697

Colonial Hist: Vol: 3rd.

B 4c

S[2]

Since my Last I have been at Albany & treated with the Sachems of the five Nations, they Complain of the Backwardness of the Men and the Sloth and Negligence of the Governor, they have desired me to write to the Great King & to get them answer against the Spring and are willing to joyn along with us for a Conquest of Canada or to make peace for themselves the Proposition I have with, I have directed the Beavers which they present to his Sacred Majty in a Box to do as you think most proper and have assigned him Grace the Duke of Shrewsbury

We have had the good fortune to detect a Party of French that came from Canada to make discovery and take prisoners three of them did surrender and seaven being overtaken by a party of christians and Indians from Albany were Cut to peices in the Middle way between that & Canada

The French have lately last Summer from France and I am informed have a design to attack Albany in the Winter I am now Embarking for that place to remain there this Season and take a detachm[t] of my own Comp[y] with me, I cannot depend upon the Assistance of our Neighbours, I hope by the Grace of God with the Forces

9

& I have and such as I shall be able to draw together from Ulster and Dutchess Countys, upon an alarm to be ready to give them such Warm Entertainment as will make them repent their journey, this will be my third voyage to Albany this year

There is a frequent Consumption of Powder Stores by our frequent Alarms and to supply the Indians and Extraordinary Charges necessary in time of War, The Neighbouring Provinces will neither Contribute to the Duty nor Charge, Connecticutt and the Jerseys will do Nothing, I humbly desire your Excellencies to appear my Sollicitations to this Province from the Neighbouring Colonies, Some Light Horse for ye Indians which I wrote for formerly, an Annual Supply of Stores and Ammunition and that the Subsistance of the four Companies be punctually paid and am &c

New York Novem^r
the 9: 1696

R Fletcher

Newyard
7 March 1676.

Copy from Capt
Fletcher

Sr

Since my Last I have been at Albany & treated with the Sacheims of the five Nations they Complain of the Ill usage of the War and the sloth and Negligence of the Neighbouring Governmt, they have desired me to write to the Gouernor Generall and to get them an Answer against the Spring and are willing to joyn Heartily with us for a Conquest of Canada & to make peace for themselves, the propositions come herewith, I have directed the Bearers (which they direct to his Excellency) in a Box to you, to do as you think most proper and have acquainted his Grace the Duke of Shrewsbury

We have had the good fortune to defeat a Party of French that came from Canada to make discovery and take prisoners three of them are Prisoners - and seaven of them Drowned overtaken by a Party of christians and Indians from Albany were sent to pursue in the Woods way between and Surprized the French have had Recruits last Summer from France and I am informed have a design to attack Albany in the Winter, I am now Encamping for that place to remain there this season and have a detachmt of my own Company with me, I cannot depend upon y assistance of our Neighbours, I hope by the Grace of God with the Forces

Jersey I have and such as I shall be able to draw together from Ulster and Dutchess County, upon an Alarm to be ready to give them such Warm Entertainment as to make them speedily repent their Journey, this will be my third Voyage to Albany this year

There is a great Consumption of Powder and Stores by our frequent Alarms and to supply the Indians and Farmers by charge attending in time of War by Neighbouring Governments will neither Contribute to the Duty nor charge Connecticut and the Jerseys will do nothing, I humbly Submit some Methods in procuring some Relief to this Province from the Neighbouring Colonies, Some Light Horse for the Indians which I wrote for formerly as an Annual Supply of Stores and Ammunition and that the Subsistance of the four Companies be punctually paid &c

New York
9 Nov. 96

Fl Fletcher

Wyerl 9 Nov. 96

Copy from Coll Bleeke

Pregnant sent to Co of
Order 24 July 97

The Indians Many of y^e
War
this disposic[illegible] hath no[illegible]
the K and yet an answer by
Spring they are willing
to quit for it not knowing
[illegible] a peace
Neuer [illegible] sent by ye K.
& French Early of 97
descended
Stores very Confused &
Supply stinted
for keys & y^e adjac^t Colonies
will be nothing

Colonies which we laid before Their Excell^{cies} the Lords Justices, Your Maj^{ty} shall resolve on such measures as to your Royal wisdom shall seem best for the securing those Your Maj$^{ty's}$ Northern Plantations in America, And since Coll: Fletcher complains of frequent desertions, to which the retreat deserters finde in the neighbouring plantations gives an occasion, We are humbly of opinion that the proper remedy for this is that the several English Plantations

Laws to be made against Deserters and Fugitives

in the Northern America should each of them respectively make effectual laws, to prevent the receiving and harbouring of deserters or Fugitives from any other of Your Majesty's Plantations. To which purpose we humbly conceive it convenient they should be writt to.

Mr Caleb Heathcote to be of the Council.

In a former letter of his dated 29th May 1695. Coll: Fletcher writes that upon the removal of Mr Dudley and Mr Pinhorn from the Council for nonresidence, he found it necessary to call Mr Caleb Heathcote to the Board and prays for a warrant for his confirmation. It does not appear to us, that any such warrant hath been hitherto sent; and therefore we humbly propose, that the said Caleb Heathcote be confirmed one of Your Maj$^{ty's}$ Council there, and that Coll: Fletcher be writ to, to fill up the other vacant place in the Council

Subsistence.

Coll Fletcher further presses in several of his letters that the subsistence for the four companies should be punctualy paid, which, with all the rest we with all humility submitt to your Majesty's great wisdome — —

Signed.

Wm Trumbull— Ph Meadows.
Wm Blathwayt John Pollexfen
John Locke Abr: Hill

Whitehall Octr 14th 1696.

Governor Fletcher to the Duke of Shrewsbury.

[New-York Entries, A. 1m.]

9. Novr 1696.

To His Grace the Duke of Shrewsbury

May it please Your Grace.

He has been at Albany with the Indians.

Since my last of the 17th Septr I have been at Albany to strengthen the friendship and allyance of the Five nations of Indians I found them true to the English but inclineable to peace — They make remarks how the small number of French in Canada hold out and vex the English that are so numerous upon this Maine. They have

Indian's propositions

earnestly solicited me to write to the great King and to get them an answer in the spring whether he will send his Canoos of seventy gunns, and destroy Canada; that they may make a peace for themselves, and have sent to His Maj^{ty} a small bundle of beaver skinns, some black stroakes upon the outside, representing the River of Canada and three round stroakes signifying the three principal places. I have transmitted herewith a copy of their propositions and humbly beg Your Grace to lay this affaire before his Maj^{ty} and procure me some answer or directions. They are a people of some consequence to His Maj$^{ty's}$ plantations on this Maine, and a barrier between the French and us.

He has delivered them the present sent by the King to the Indians.

I have delivered to them the present sent over by His Majᵗʸ with some addition made at the charge of the Governᵗ in consideration of the great loss sustained in this descent of the French into their Country, I have also prevailed with the Assembly to provide for their maintenance this winter having lost all their corne.

The revenue anticipated. People uneasy.

No assistance from other Collons

Our frequent alarms brings a hard duty and charge upon the province so that the revenue is much anticipated and cannot answer it. The people uneasy because of the inequality of the burthen. Our neighbours on both sides who reap an equall benefitt of the Protection, will give no assistance of men or money.

The Assembly have recruited the 4. companies.

I have prevailed with the Assembly to recruite the companies and am just now embarking for Albany upon intelligence that the Governour of Canada designes to attack it this winter, I hope my presence will encourage the Inhabitants of Albany to continue there.

Indian

One of the fighting Captains of Oneyde came down the River with me and was desirous to see if the Great King of Brittain fights the French as it is reported at Albany, I could find no interpreter to accompany him so am necessitated to take him up with me and send him back to own Castle.

A Party of French near Albany, beaten by Indians.

A party of French lately appeared near Albany to the number of thirteen were engaged by eleven Indians and beaten; the Commander being wounded (since dead) with two more surrendred. His Commission was from the Governor of Mount Reall to do what mischief he could, against the English and Indians of this Province.

Indians sent against the French

A party of three and twenty Indians and three Christians were sent out to march with all speed to the great lake,[1] who went, destroyed their Canoes, and met seven of the party whom they cutt to pieces, and brought in their scalps. Tis believ'd the rest will perish in the woods.

The examinations of the Prisoners are remitted to the Plantation Office.

May it please Your Grace.

Present for the Indians.

There is a continual expence of ammunition upon our frontiers, I must humbly beg Your Grace to intercede with His Majᵗʸ for some light Fuzees for the Indians;

Amunition and stores—

subsistence.

An annual supply of amunition and stores of war, and the punctual payment of the subsistance of the four compᵉˢ being all the force I have to depend upon. I

The companies recruited—

finde it hard and difficult to recruite the compᵉˢ here but have prevailed with the Assemblies to enable me by levy money, which is punctually paid to the men and are to be discharged at a certain time. Men can not be had here upon other terms, the wages for the labourer are so high.

Colonel Ingoldsby hath a furloe from His Majᵗʸ for a twelve month. Officers here are more difficult to be got than men. I hope His Majᵗʸ will not give Furloes to any more of the officers here. I shall always do my utmost to adjust my duty to His Most Excellent Majesty and his province and approve myself

May it please Your Grace

Your Grace's most dutiful most

humble and most obedient servant

BEN FLETCHER.

[1] Lake Champlain. See post, p. 242.—ED.

Governor Fletcher to the Lords of Trade.

[New-York Entries, A., 158.]

From Coll Fletcher to the Lords of the late Committe

May it please Your Lordships.

Since my last of the 17th September I have had a Treaty with the Indians of the Five nations and send herewith a copy of what passed.

An engagement between some French and some River Indians —

Since my return from Albany a party of 13. French with an Indian guide appeared near that place, and were beaten by eleven River Indians the French Commander being wounded (since dead). with two other surrendred. A party of 3. Christians and 23. Indians from Albany were commanded immediately to march to the great Lake, who went and destroyed their Canoes, and meeting seaven of their party (the Indian guide one) cut them all to pieces and brought in their scalps, two of our Indians are wounded. The French endured great hardship and fed upon Acorns, 'tis believ'd none of them will get to Canada, I have transmitted the examinations of the Prisoners.

The 3 comp: upon the frontiers much weakened. — The Assembly have given a supply to recruit them for a year.

The three companies upon the Fronteers were much weakened by death and desertion. I prevailed with the Assembly to recruit them for twelve months in may last since my return from Albany the Assembly have satt and given a new supply to recruite them against the Winter.

He has an account the French will attack Albany this winter.
Recruits sent to Canada
No assistance frm the neighbouring Colonies.

The Inhabitants of Albany are under apprehension of an attack this winter, which I also have an account of the Governor of Canada has recruits last summer from France, and no relief is to be expected from the neighbouring Colonies at Albany, which has put many of the Inhabitants upon thought of removing to New York, for which reason I thought and am now imbarking with a detachment of my own Company to put myself in that post this winter and hope, I shall take off all their doubts and fears.

I shall be shut up by the ice for four months from the rest of the Province, I have left necessary orders and the same weather is our security from the attempts of the enemy by sea.

No assistance from the neighbouring Colonies.

I have made frequent application for assistance from the neighbouring Colonies, which are fruitless.

Our Indians inclined to make a seperate peace.

Our Indians were hearty and well disposed but much inclining to make a peace for themselves.

He sends a bundle of beaver with the Indians description of Canada to the King.
The Indians press for an answer against spring.

I have remitted a bundle of Beaver with their description of Canada which I send to His Most Excellent Majesty, directed to Mr Blathwayte, they have limited me to get an answer against the spring.

Address and Association.

I have also sent an address and Association signed by the General Assembly in this province being the first time of their meeting since we had the happy news of that wonderfull deliverance to His Majties most sacred person and Govern[t]

He desires the neighbouring provinces may contribute to the defence of the frontiers.
He desires some light Fuzees.

I humbly beg your Lordship to intercede with His Majty that the neighbouring provinces be at least obliged to contribute to the charge accrewing to this province to support the Frontiers, for some light Fuzees which I formerly wrote

And an annual supply of Ammunition and subsistence.

for, for the Indians, an annual supply of ammunition, with the subsistance of the four Companies, being all the force I can depend upon ——— I am

May it please Your Lordships

Your Lordps most dutiful most obedient

and most humble servant

New York 9th Novr 1696. BEN: FLETCHER

Journal of Governor Fletcher's Visit to Albany.

[New-York Papers, A.B. B.40.]

A Journall of what passed in the Expedition of His Excêll: Coll: Benjamin Fletcher Captaine Generall and Governour in Cheife of the province of New Yorke &c to Albany, to renew the Covenant Chain with the Five Canton Nations of Indians; the Mohaques, Oneydes, Onondages, Caijouges & Sennekes.

Sept. 17th 1696. On Thursday after sunsett his Excêll: imbarqued at Greenwich; on Tuesday morning arrived at Albany.

22th This day his Excêll. viewed the fortifications of the City and gave orders to ye Mayr and Aldermen for such reparacôns as were found needfull in the blockhouses platformes and stockadoes.

27th Sunday afternoone the Sachims of Oneyde and Onnondage arrived at Albany, in the evening they supped with his Excêll: giving great expressions of ye joy and satisfaccôn they had in meeting his Excell:

28th His Excêll. sent Capt James Weems to view the garrison at Schenectady and bring report to his Excêll: what necessary repairs are wanting which was performed accordingly.

This day the Sachims of the other three Nations arrived and desired time to rest themselves till tomorrow

29th His Excêll: called the Sachems together and spake

At a meeting of the Sachims of the Five Nations at Albany the 29th of September 1696.

PRESENT—His Excêll: Coll. Benjamin Fletcher &c
Coll. Nicholas Bayard
William Pinhorne Esqr } of the Council
Majr Peter Schuyler
Matthew Clarkson Esq Secretary
The Mayr Recorder & Aldermen of Albany &c

His Excell said:—

Brethren. It is an inexpressible satisfaction to me that I see you here; I do heartily condole the losse our brethren the Onondages and Oneydes have susteined by the late eruption of the French army from Canida.

The Oneidas, who are their neighbors within a distance of fifteen leagues, and who were not less scared, sent next day to me to ask for peace, which I granted them on condition that they would abandon their village and come and reside among the Indians here in our French settlements; and in order not to allow them time for reflection, I detached thither Sieur de Vaudreuil with a strong force, and directed him to burn their fort, to bring me their principal chiefs, until the remainder could follow, and to lay waste all their grain as I was then doing to that of the Onontagues. He executed these orders with incredible celerity having been only three days on that expedition.

In order to add brilliancy to the affair, it were desirable that they would have remained firm in their fort, as we were in a condition to force it, and to slaughter a great portion of them; but they will not escape destruction the less, for the misery to which they are at present reduced through want of provisions, will cause more of them to perish of hunger than we could have destroyed by fire and sword.

Sire, I can state to your Majesty that never did troops evince more zeal than did on this occasion as well officers, soldiers, militia as Indians, despite the almost inexplicable labor and fatigues they experienced; every one having perfectly performed his duty particularly Chevalier de Callieres with his usual care and attention, which was no small help to me.

I know not whether your Majesty will be of opinion that I have done mine, and whether, if even so, you will consider me deserving any mark of honor that may enable me to pass the few remaining days of my life with some sort of distinction.

Whatever judgment may be formed, I most humbly supplicate your Majesty to be persuaded that I will sacrifice in your service the remainder of my days with the same ardor I have always displayed, and that I shall be, until my latest breath,

Sire,

Your Majesty's

Most humble, most obedient,

Most submissive and most faithful

Servant and Subject

FRONTENAC.

Quebec, this 25th October 1696.

Narrative of the most remarkable Occurrences in Canada. 1695, 1696.

An Account of the most remarkable Occurrences in Canada from the departure of the Vessels in 1695, to the beginning of 9ber 1696.

It will not be difficult to fill this Relation with facts of importance. The occurrences of this year in Canada furnish ample material so as to exclude every thing that is not essential; and though the intention is to be very succinct, it will perhaps be difficult to adhere to such a rule, for never has a year, since M. de Frontenac's return to this country, been so fully occupied, nor the war waged with greater vigor.

The Court is already advised by the despatches transmitted on the departure of last year's fleet, of the plans concluded for a considerable expedition against the Iroquois, and

principally against the Onontaes,[1] which is the principal Nation, where the councils of the other five are held; the most devoted to the English, and the most strenuous opponent of the negotiations for peace in preceding years. It became of importance to crush them, and the winter appeared to many persons the best adapted for operations than any other season, because we are certain, said they, of finding at least in the village all the women and children whose destruction or capture would have drawn ruin on the warriors, or obliged them to come and submit to us.

The necessary preparations for the expedition were begun at the commencement of last Autumn, but the vast quantity of snow produced a change of plan, the rather as it was impossible to transport the Militia of the south shore and Island of Orleans in the government of Quebec, the river having been absolutely impassable from the sailing of the fleet to the beginning of this year.

This caused the adoption of the resolution to proceed against the Mohawks with whatever troops could be collected capable of traveling on the snow, with the militia of Three Rivers and Montreal and the Indians. This had always been the plan of Count de Frontenac who foresaw the difficulty of executing the other project in winter. But this design also aborted, because news was received that a Mohawk prisoner who had escaped from us, had communicated our intention, and that his Nation, united with the English of Orange, was waiting for us with a firm foot. This consideration, however, would not have prevented us going in quest of them had the continuance of the season permitted a large body of men to make so long a march and to carry munitions and provisions necessary for subsisting there. This large force dwindled down then, to 300 picked Frenchmen and Indians who marched to that triangular tract of country between the river of the Ououtaouas and that of the Iroquois, the usual hunting ground of the latter.

This party was commanded by Sieur de Louvigny, Captain of Marines, accompanied by Lieutenants de Manteth, d'Auberville, de Sabrevois and several other officers. They were storm-stayed within three days' march of Montreal by a fall of snow which continued 13 days during which time they were obliged to lie by. Monsr de Callière being informed thereof, sent them fresh supplies to replace those that had already been uselessly consumed.

They continued their route as far as Gannanokouy, six leagues from Fort Frontenac, where they fell in with a trail that was, however, very old. Sieur de Louvigny thought fit to detach some Indians only in pursuit, and to wait with the Frenchmen the return of those whom he had sent to the Fort to learn news of that place. Every thing there was in good order; a single soldier was sick there, and is since dead.

Sieur de Louvigny arrived at Montreal on the 20th of March after having set out very late in consequence of the want of provisions as well as of the badness of the roads; he found throughout the entire of the forest as much as seven feet of snow, a circumstance never before witnessed in this country.

The Indian detachment fell in, after a march of seven days, with a cabin in which they found three men asleep whom they made prisoners; at noon, next day, they took two more, and in the evening found a cabin in which were only a man, a woman and a young lad whom they mastered after some resistance. Three of the same hunting party remained; they were killed defending themselves like brave men.

[1] Onondagas. — Ed.

The four Onontaes who were found among these prisoners were burnt at Montreal on their arrival. Two Senecas had their lives spared in return for the kind treatment that nation manifested of late years to our prisoners, and were presented to Totatiron, chief of the mission at the Mountain who happened to be the uncle of one of them. The young lad was given to the Indians of the Saut. He is grandson of the famous Garagontier, formerly chief of the Onontaés and who, during his life, had been very much attached to the French. The Indians of Loretto, near Quebec, who had been also of this party, got the woman as their share.

Chevalier de Grisalfy, captain of a troop died at Montreal about this time. His illustrious birth was not the only quality that caused him to be regretted. He possessed every personal merit that could be desired in an officer, united with great courage and consummate prudence.[1]

A party of Indians belonging to the Saut brought to Montreal in the beginning of May two scalps; one of a Mohawk, the other of an Englishman taken near Orange. We were informed by this same party that the Mohawks had retired into their fort, under the apprehension of our visiting them.

Two prisoners belonging to the same nation were brought in by our Indians a few days after; they said the Onondagas, Cayugas and Oneidas were coming with a considerable force to attack us during seed time. They doubtless, did not consider it expedient to execute this project, and planting was effected very quietly.

Totatiron, whom we have already mentioned, brought in, on the 21st May, an English prisoner taken at the gates of Corlard after having killed three others. His first intention was to go to the Mohawk country but he was prevented doing so by the desertion of one of his party. This prisoner reported that the English and the Iroquois were on their guard fearing that we should go and attack them; that the first had refused the others the assistance they required, under pretext that they had to defend themselves; that, besides, no preparations were perceptible on their part, for an attack on our settlements.

Two other Mohawk prisoners were taken near the village of the Saut; some hostile Iroquois appeared at La Chenaie where they carried off two men; and some others wounded one also at Longueil, on the south shore.

The Count received letters at Quebec from Mr de Thiery,[2] Missionary of Acadia dated 21st of May, in which he gave an account of what passed at Fort Pemkuit between the Abenakis and the English. It was proposed to make an exchange of prisoners; Sieur de Saint Castin took charge of the business alone in the name of Count de Frontenac. A more attached or intelligent agent could not be selected.

Some Frenchmen had undertaken to deliver to the Boston government the letters which were to bring about this negotiation; but as they could not execute the trust, it became

[1] Chevalier de Crisasy, *supra*, p. 307, Lord of Messina, was cousin german of the Prince of Monaco and thus allied to one of the most illustrious houses in Italy; he was also Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and had made his "Caravans" with all possible distinction. In the revolt in Sicily the design of which was to deprive the King of Spain of that country, the family of Chev. de C. was the first to declare for the French. The project having failed, he was obliged to expatriate himself, and with his brother, repaired to Versailles, in the expectation of some recompense for his attachment to that Court. But he was doomed to disappointment, and at length, after much solicitation, found himself reduced to the alternative of accepting a company in Canada. He possessed all the qualities that could elevate a military man to the highest rank, but after many gallant actions, after having displayed talent of the first order both in Council and in War, and though recommended by the Governor and the Intendant, his merits were utterly neglected, and he at length died of grief and a broken heart in March 1696. His death called forth universal regret, that merit such as his should have been doomed to obscurity. *Charlevoix.* — Ed.

[2] *Sic.* Thury.

necessary to employ Indians, who delivered the letter the English prisoners wrote to the officer in command of fort Pemkuit. That officer knew so well how to turn the heads of the Indians that he persuaded them to come to his fort for whatever they required, promising that the trade would be carried on there in good faith.

Tayoux,[1] an influential chief of the Abenaquis Nation was the first to fall into this snare. He was followed by a number of others who altogether repaired to the English fort, despite the remonstrances of M. de Thiery[2] who represented to them the dangers into which their credulity was leading them, and who even separated from them and withdrew into the woods with the greatest number he could persuade to accompany him.

They traded there undisturbed for some days, but, finally, their Missionary's prognostications were verified. The English perceiving the principal chiefs grouped under the guns of their fort, began by killing Edzorunce[3] a famous chief and his son by pistol shots. Taxoux was seized by three soldiers, and some others were laid hold of in like manner, one of whom was carried alive into the fort. Two more armed with knives liberated themselves from three of the enemy who had each a hold of them, and four Englishmen lost their lives. One of our Indians was killed by the shots which were fired from the fort; another saved Taxous after having killed two more of the enemy with his knife. Thus, we lost four, and the enemy six, men by this treachery. It is to be hoped that the Abenakis will not place any confidence hereafter in English promises.

Some Micmacs and other Indians from Kinibe[c] surprised a detachment belonging to the garrison of Pemkuit in some islands opposite the fort, and killed twenty-three of them.

The same letter stated that about the end of April last, Guyon, a Canadian privateer, had, after capturing an English prize, been himself taken by the frigate with which Sieur de Bonnnaventure had fought last year. The forces were not equal, and he contended longer than was to be expected from the inferiority of his vessel and the small number of his men.

On the 9th of June, the Royal frigate *la Bouffonne* weighed anchor before Quebec for a cruise at the entrance of the gulf. Her repairs were begun in the fore part of April; they could not be effected without expense, this ship being in very bad condition, and requiring considerable caulking. Some sailors that had returned last year from the wreck of *les Deux Frères* were added to the crew she brought from France. She was commanded by Sieur de La Vallière, captain of the detachment of Marines and of Count de Frontenac's guards, who is thoroughly acquainted with this river and with all the harbors dependent on this government. He had as Lieutenant Sieur de Beaubassin, his son, and for Ensign Sieur de la Potterie his other son, and was accompanied by Sieurs de Fouville, de La Durantaye, Beaumont, de Saint Lambert, Ensigns of the Troops all of whom aspire to the Marine service. Two soldiers per Company were shipped on board of this frigate and of a brigantine commanded by Sieur Outlai, an Englishman resident a long time among us, under whom Sieur de la Perade, a reduced lieutenant, acted as Lieutenant.

Shortly after the departure of this vessel, Count de Frontenac started for Montreal. At length arrived the time for that Great Kettle (to make use of the mode of expression common among Indians) so repeatedly demanded by them. The Negotiations for peace, hitherto fruitless, showed conclusively that the Iroquois would never be reduced to terms except by force of arms. We have already stated that the Onnontagué Nation was the most mutinous and that which ought to be first reduced. The Count had entirely divested himself of those

[1] Taxous. *Charlevoix.* [2] *Sic* Thury. [3] Edzermet. *De la Potherie*, III., 258. Compare *Williamson*, I., 642. — Ed.

humane sentiments which still remain in the heart of a good father notwithstanding his children's repeated faults. Severe chastisement became now necessary, mildness having been hitherto useless; but this great remedy should not be applied except efficaciously. The occasion was favorable, and the indispensable entrepôt of fort Frontenac invited us not to defer operations any longer. It appeared almost impossible to accomplish a voyage so difficult and so long as that from our settlements to the Iroquois country, without having a safe place to deposit the sick, and to store provisions and munitions of war. The experience acquired in this campaign must prevail over the speculations of certain individuals little instructed as to the situation of the country, and I believe there are scarcely any in Canada endowed with the least degree of sense, who do not admit that it is impossible to dispense with this fort in time of war; no person questions its utility in time of peace. The Intendant had caused the necessary preparations to be commenced as early as the beginning of Winter; nothing could be added to the care he applied to that work. M. de Callière, as usual, kept every thing in readiness at Montreal, and on the 16th June the Count set out from Quebec preceded, some days, by the Militia of that government; by the Abenakis and by the Hurons of Loretto.

From Three Rivers to Montreal the army proceeded in a body *(en corps)*, and the Count and Intendant reached the latter place on the 22nd of June.

A canoe arrived three days afterwards, from Missilimakinac, bringing letters from Sieur de La Motte the commandant, which contained various news, good and bad. It is necessary to dwell somewhat on the affairs of that country. Those who will give themselves the trouble to read this Narrative, will draw such information from it as they will think proper, and see if, in the present conjuncture, Nations, so difficult of government, can be left to their own discretion, without endangering the total loss of all Canada, since all the skill of those on the spot can, with great difficulty only, divert them from their evil designs.

It was remarked, at the close of last year's Relation, that the Deputies from the Iroquois had been received, through means of the Hurons, by the five Nations of Missilimakinac and their allies; their belts accepted and peace almost concluded between them.

Those Deputies set out on their return, on the 10th of October, after a number of Councils and other private conferences to which Sieur de La Motte was not invited. He, however, found means to learn all that transpired from Onaské, Chief of the Kiskakons — [that various business presents and Belts had passed] besides several merely of thanks. The principal present was a Calumet of red stone, of extraordinary beauty and size, by which all the Lake tribes, namely, the Outaouas and others, invite the Five Iroquois Nations to smoke the same Calumet and, whilst smoking, to recover their senses, and to assure themselves that Missilimakinak and their allies will remember Anick's belt; let them not on their side forget, that this present is not made them in vain.

Anick's belt was explained by Onaské. It comes, he says, from the English through the Iroquois and invites us to eat White meat,[1] and I see that, when these Deputies had left, all the Nations had agreed to it. However, you can rely on their eating me, also.

The Indians who had been down to Montreal arrived a few days after at Missilimakinac, and gave out that all the French were dead; that the Quebec river was stopped up and that we dare not make our appearance on the Great Lake, i: e. the Sea; that we had neither Wine,

[1] i. e., The French *De La Potherie*, III., 261. — Ed.

nor Brandy nor any merchandise; that they were returning with their old shirts and—what grieved them more—without having had a drink.

Sieur de La Motte's embarrassment, on receipt of this intelligence, was by no means small, but he was reassured by the arrival of a solitary Frenchman who had embarked in the Indians' canoes, and who was entrusted with letters from the Count.

He made the most, to the Indians, of the blow which Sieur de la Durantaye had inflicted on the Iroquois, and promised them that the scarcity of goods, which arose merely from the delay of the ships by the winds, would not prevent the distribution among them of what remained in the stores at Missilimakinac at the usual prices, even on credit, in order to assist them in their winter encampments.

Had it not been for this foresight he never would have succeeded in appeasing the Indians whom interest alone governs, and whom neither difficulty nor fatigue will ever prevent going in quest of a cheap bargain, wherever they will imagine it is to be found.

After having thus soothed them, he called them together on the 24th of 8ber in a general Council and thus addressed them:—

Brothers. From all time have rebellious children existed, and in all time have some been seen to hear with joy the voice of their Father. Suspicion has spoiled the hearts of some among you, but many have remained firm and have not wavered. I see your thought; your endeavor to conceal it from me is vain. I speak, then, to those whose hearts waver, and who suspected that the Governor wished to conclude peace for himself alone, without including generally all his children in it. Let them reflect on all that has been done, and reject the evil designs malignant spirits have induced them to adopt. See with what fury he is striking and fighting at present; he has cast away his body—an Indian expression—and will no longer listen to the Iroquois for whose utter destruction measures have been taken.

Behold with joy Catarokouy, i. e. Fort Frontenac; That is the Great Kettle from which the whole world will take what it wants to keep alive the war unto the end. Be not impatient; that Kettle has not yet boiled; it will boil soon. Then will Onontio invite all his children to the feast and they will find wherewithal to fill them. The tears and the submissions of the Iroquois will be no longer received as in times past. They have overflowed the measure; the patience of the common father is exhausted; their destruction is inevitable.

The proud[1] Onnaské answered in these terms:—Brothers: I hear the words of my father; he is fighting, he does not let the Iroquois go. I wish to imitate him; those who are unwilling to follow me have only to remain quiet and on their mats. It is vain for you to attempt to divert me from my purpose; I will execute it at the peril of my life; I have some young warriors who will not abandon me; I urge no one to follow me; let every one act as he will think fit, and let me do as I like.

Big Head, the most influential of all the nations, spoke thus: Father, I perceive for a long time that you are grieving at our misconduct. I have suffered from it as well as you, without saying a word. But 'tis time to relieve you. I tell you publicly and no longer conceal my thoughts, that if I have been, in any manner, concerned in the peace proposed to us, whilst the Iroquois were here, it was unintentionally. You could have seen that my son Mikinac was mourning for it; he has not washed his face, neither has he combed his hair. You will see his face painted and his hair dressed; his heart feels glad; he is determined on war according to

[1] Faithful. *De la Potherie*, III., 264.—Ed.

your wishes; 'Tis my thought; 'tis his. Who is there on this earth that will look me in the eyes, and find fault with what I shall do?

As these two chiefs are the most considerable among the Nations, none other presumed to contradict them, and all sung the same song.

Two days after, they demanded some Frenchmen to accompany them on the war-path whom Sieur de La Motte furnished; but it was impossible to get them to start without giving them a little Brandy to sing the War song: They even broke into some French cabins where they thought to find a supply.

This could not be prevented, and a Commandant who is at all times greatly embarrassed to get them to act, could never absolutely effect his purpose had he persisted in refusing them what they so passionately love. Are they not, in like manner, but too much disposed to go in search of some to the enemy, if they should not procure it from us?

Onaské, despite the belts presented to him by people belonging to his own Nation, and the considerable presents they offered him and he obstinately refused, organized a party whereof means were found to debauch a great number, and faction ran so high that his canoes were cut in the night. Notwithstanding all that, he departed and at Detroit joined Mikinak, Big Head's son, of whom we have already spoken.

The Iroquois had been hunting the whole of the winter, living on very good terms with the Hurons.

The Outaouacs, who were there, having disposed of a quantity of goods the English had intrusted to them, one of them had been arrested, but even he was set at liberty. The arrival of Onnaské changed the face of affairs. Wilameck, chief of the Poutouatamis, who left his country expressly on a war excursion, joined him with 30 of his Tribe. The Hurons gave intelligence to the Iroquois that Onnaské, Mikinac and Wilamak were preparing to go and attack them. On receipt of this news, they bundled up their packs and our people did not pursue them until some days afterwards, but they made such speed, marching day and night, that they overtook them at last. The attack was vigorous and well sustained, but most of the Iroquois, after a rough fight, were obliged to throw themselves into the water. According to the report of those who have been taken, over 40 warriors were drowned on this occasion. They have brought back to Missilimakinac thirty scalps and thirty-two prisoners, men, women and children. The plunder amounts to between 4 @ 500 beavers,[1] exclusive of several goods, the remainder of what the English had given them. Some Hurons who were following the Iroquois, were taken at the same time, and have been since given up to their own tribe.

This blow was of so much the more importance that it entirely broke up the inceptions of peace between the Iroquois and Upper allied Nations. We are under every obligation to the address of Sieur de La Mothe who knew how to find means to move Onaské, Big Head and Mikinac his son. It is not probable that the English will confide their goods to the Iroquois and employ them as their Agents, as long as they will be apprehensive that we might get our Indians to strike similar blows, and all are of a very fickle disposition; allow themselves to be carried away by the first gust of wind, and pass easily from one extremity to the other. The returns they will make them for this venture will be too poor. But may we not fear, on our side, when no one will be at Missilimakinac to take advantage of these circumstances; to encourage good, and divert bad intentions; to make use in fit season of firmness or presents; that this trade so successfully interrupted in its inception will not be entirely reëstablished to

[1] which may be valued at fifteen thousand francs. *La Potherie*, III., 266. — Ed.

the loss of Canada? That of the Beaver, though constituting the sole support of the Colony, would not be the most serious. It is to be apprehended that the English and the Nations who would abandon us, forming a common interest, may turn their arms against us; or at least, that we should be entirely deprived of their aid against the Iroquois, the moment we should cease to hold communication with them. What chiefs could we gain over? What intrigues discover? And how, at three hundred leagues' distance, divert the execution of their evil designs, when those who are present, notwithstanding all their care and application, experience a great deal of difficulty ere they succeed?

To believe, however, and to assure the Court, as has been done, that they come every year in quest of our goods to Montreal, is an indication either of malice, or consummate ignorance in regard to the Savages. Interest alone governs them; their sole desire is to live comfortably and to be clothed. Every thing turns on these two points, and is it to be presumed that they will undertake a voyage to Montreal of more than 500 leagues in search of their necessaries, at a time when they will be supplied at a lower rate at home by the English or the Iroquois? They used to come there formerly, 'tis true; but the road on the English side was neither opened nor known to them, and our retreat from Missilimakinac would render it absolutely free.

That, should they continue to wage war against the Iroquois — a thing not to be expected — they would dare totally to abandon their villages, as they used to do in the time of the ancient fairs, and leave their wives and children at the mercy of their enemies? They would then find themselves under an absolute necessity to make peace, and that peace would be our ruin.

It is also alleged that the French traders cause considerable injury to the people of Missilimakinac who alone were in the habit formerly of carrying on the trade, and distributing among the most distant Nations what they used to draw from us. That is true; but did they furnish any to the Nations with whom they were at variance? Were we acquainted, in those times, with that multitude of Allies who are more attached to us than even the Outaouaes, and all of whom regard the King and his representatives as their Father? Missilimakinac will still carry on the trade, but the Beaver will go to Orange. The Nations will assemble there, but they will lose all recollection of Onontio, and in future regard only the English who will clothe them and make them drink Brandy at discretion.

Will Missionaries be in security in their new Churches; and, how fervent soever be the zeal with which they are animated, will they dare preach the Catholic religion in sight of Protestants? Even though they would, will the latter permit them?

Public interests have required this digression which is long, 'tis true, but too short for the importance of the subject. Those who read this Narrative are at liberty to make such reflections on it as they will think fit.

Onnaské, on his return, presented the scalps and a little prisoner he had brought along, to Sieur de La Mothe; adding, thereunto, these words:—

Father. I shall not tell you what I have done. The French, who have wintered at the Saguinan, have doubtless informed you of it. I believe that you are aware that my arms, my legs and my waist have been tied; that guns and kettles had been suspended to stop me; I passed over them all. I listened to you Father; I have performed thy will; I have fulfilled thy word. Retain, I request you, what you have given me. Let the warriors have some Brandy to drink; I pledged myself that they should have some; I will not taste any of it; I promised it to them. They did as you desired; they told you no lies; they have killed the

Warriors and made no prisoners. Do not lie to them. Give them to drink. This was the song of all the rest.

Sieur de La Mothe was under the necessity, then, of ordering ten pots of brandy to be distributed among those who had returned from that expedition. It was but little among two hundred men who were very dry, and unused to drink. They found means to get some [more] from the French [so as to continue] singing through the night, but there was no disorder. The Missionaries, however, found fault, and complained of it to Sieur de La Mothe who answered, That the action the Indians had achieved ought to serve as their excuse; if a little hilarity grieve you so much, how will you be able to endure the daily exposure of these Neophytes, for whom you feel so much affection, to the excessive use of English Rum and to the imbibing of Heresy?

Sieur d'Argenteuil, lieutenant of the troops, who had arrived last year with the Hurons and Outaouaes when the vessels sailed, and could not return, repaired, in the month of June, to Missilimakinac with 17 Frenchmen and the remainder of the Indians.

Sieur De La Mothe caused all the Nations to meet in Council, and declared to them that Count de Frontenac was preparing to march with a numerous army against the Onnontagués; that the heavy snow had prevented him doing so in the Winter; but that the time had come for that great Kettle which they had so often solicited; he invited them by Belts to join it, although Count de Frontenac did not manifest great anxiety to have them. Onaské answered first: He willingly accepted the broth his Father wished him to drink, but he could not go to see him at Fort Frontenac because he was under the necessity of repairing his fort in order to place his women and children under cover. The other Chiefs answered in like manner.

A few days after this Council, it became necessary to hold several others on a most important affair. A chief of the Outaouaes *du Sable* named Kitchinabé organized a party of twenty men to go against the Iroquois, and was joined by a young Huron, a son of the Rat, the famous chief of that Nation. After several days' march, the Outaouaes met a Huron canoe with a man, two young lads and seven women or children in it. They massacred them remorselessly and the Rat's son shared the same fate. He [Kitchinabé] returned to Missilimakinac bearing as a trophy the scalps he brought back, as if they had belonged to the enemy. The Hurons entertained some suspicion of this blow, and dispatched two canoes to collect the facts concerning it. On their return, whilst the council was sitting, six other canoes of the same nation set out, and proclaimed that they were going in quest of the enemy who, they said, were near. Sieur de la Mothe adjoined to them 90 Outaouaes and 20 Frenchmen, suspecting that it was quite another thing than the Iroquois that caused the Hurons to depart. The spot was discovered where the dead, cut into pieces, had been interred, but through the influence of the French, every thing passed off quietly.

Sieur de la Mothe made the requisite speeches and presents to soften a blow of such dangerous consequences. The Outaouaes did the same on their side, and the Hurons referred themselves as regarded the whole affair, to the decision of Count de Fontenac, promising to forget that act, and not to revenge it.

The answer Onnaské and the other Chiefs gave Sieur de la Mothe that they would not be able to join the army that was going to Onnontagué, did not prevent him intriguing, and he expected that 400 Indians at least would proceed to Fort Frontenac. But the effect of their design was prevented by this occurrence combined with visions of some among them who announced in their villages that the bad weather which prevailed was evidence that Jesus

disapproved of their going to war. It appeared very extraordinary that these Indians, who invoke this sacred name so seldom and hold it only capriciously in veneration, should make use of it merely to justify their disloyalty.

Such trifles are capable, sometimes, of causing the miscarriage of good designs. It is not known by what instigation a girl of the Island of Orleans, pretty well metamorphosed into a boy, came to present herself to Count de Frontenac two days before his departure from Quebec, saying she had highly important news to tell him of the English of Boston whence she had come. She was interrogated in presence of the Intendant, and said that she had witnessed the arrival at Boston of eight men of war, four of whom had, without anchoring, proceeded to the lower part of our river to await the English fleet which was to be composed of forty @ fifty ships that were to arrive immediately here; that Sieur d'Hiberville had been taken prisoner at Hudson's bay, and that she assisted in burning him at Boston. She related a hundred other extravagancies with an assurancé capable of imposing, but their lack of probability caused her to be examined more closely. Her sex was discovered, and three days afterwards she was whipped through the town.

Her brother and sweetheart were commanded to march; that perhaps, was the sole motive of her action, and she said she had no other. However, it is not at all likely that a girl would have adopted so bold a trick of her own mere motion.

The news which we stated, Count de Frontenac had received from the Outaouas obliged us to interrupt the account we had commenced of the preparations for the Onnontagué voyage. Every thing was put in readiness during his short stay in Montreal, and he set out for la Chine, where the main army had arrived, on the 4th of July. Ten Outaouas had arrived there on the same day from the neighborhood of Onnontagué; they had ranged around the village a long while without having been able to make any prisoners, and perceiving that they were pursued by a considerable party, took refuge in Fort Frontenac. They thanked the Count for not having deceived them, and for having saved their lives by furnishing them at that fort wherewithal to eat and especially to smoke.

On being informed by Sieur Dejordis, a reduced Captain who was in command of that fort, of the Count's march, they said they were going to meet him, and intended to accompany him.

6th Provisions having been delivered to the Indians, the entire army proceeded to encamp at Isle Perrot, and was arranged, next day, in the order of battle intended to be observed throughout the expedition.

The Indians, to the number of 500 were so divided that the majority of them were always with the van-guard which was composed of two battalions of Regulars consisting, each, of two hundred men. They were followed by several detached bateaux of settlers which were conveying the provisions and the baggage belonging to the Count, and to Messrs de Callières, de Vaudreuil and de Ramezay.

M. de Callières commanded the van-guard having two larger bateaux on board which were two brass pieces; they carried also the Commissary of artillery, and the mortars to throw grenades, the fire-works, and other necessary munitions of war.

Next to the van-guard marched the Count surrounded by the canoes of his Staff, of Sieur Levasseur, Engineer, and of several volunteers. The four battalions of Militia, which were stronger than those of the regular troops, composed the centre. M. de Ramezay, governor of Three Rivers, commanded the whole of the Militia. The rear-guard, under the command of

M. de Vaudreuil, consisted only of two battalions of Regulars and the remainder of the Indians who brought up the rear.

Sieurs de La Durantaye, de Muy, de Grays and Dumesnil, veteran Captains were in command of the four battalions of Regulars. Sieur de Subercaze acted as Major General, and there was an adjutant to each battalion of regulars and militia. Sieur de Saint Martin a reduced Captain, commanded the Quebec battalion; Lieutenant de Grandville that of Beaupré; Sieur de Grandpré, Major of Three Rivers, was at the head of the Militia of that district, and Sieur Deschambaux, Attorney-general of Montreal, commanded the battalion belonging to that place. The only officers that remained behind were those whose infirmities prevented them undertaking such a voyage,—and it was difficult to find any to garrison the principal posts, where such were required.

Captain de Maricourt was at the head of the Indians of the Saut and of the Abenakis who formed one corps.

Lieutenant Gardeur de Beauvaire,[1] those of the Mountain and the Hurons of Loretto; and Lieutenant de Beaucourt,[2] commanded the Algonquins, Socoquois, Nipissirinens and the few Outaouaes present. These formed another corps.

The order of battle was not broken during the expedition, and the forces that formed the van one day, retired on the morrow to the rear. As nearly thirty leagues of rapids were to be surmounted, progress was very slow, and it is inconceivable how many difficulties were encountered in making the portages, as the men were frequently obliged to unload the bateaux several times a day of the greater portion of their freight.

Those unacquainted with the country cannot understand what we call *Cascades* and *Saults*. Falls are often met seven @ eight feet high, over which fifty men have plenty to do to drag a bateau; and in the least difficult places, it is necessary to go into the water up to, and sometimes beyond, the waist, it being impossible to stem the current even with the lightest canoes by the aid of poles and paddles.

On the day of the departure, a portion of the army encamped above the rapid called Le Buisson; the remainder filed along the day following, and the rain obliged them to halt there.

9th July. Passed the Cedars rapid.

10th The army separated into two divisions to ascend that of Coteau du Lac; a part went along the North, and another portion along the South shore. The same course was pursued next day and a junction was re-formed at the mouth of Lake St Francis which sheet of water is over seven leagues in length. It was crossed under sail and in the order of battle.

In the evening our Indian scouts reported that they had discovered some ascending and descending trails. A detachment was formed of Indians and some Frenchmen to go a few leagues ahead of the main body, and to look out for ambuscades.

12th Before decamping, nine Abenakis joined Count de Frontenac. The Intendant and the King's lieutenant at Quebec observed in their letters that these Indians had stated that they learned the English were to come to Quebec. These false rumors which are but too prevalent in these parts, did not interrupt the voyage, and the army encamped at the foot of the Long Saut.

13th However long and difficult, it was all passed to-day.

[1] De la Potherie. III., 272, and Charlevoix, II., 168, make of this Officer two persons whom they designate as "Le Gardeur and de Beauvais, brothers."—Ed.

[2] Beraucour, *De la Potherie;* Bekancourt, *Charlevoix.*

14th July. Arrived at the foot of the Rapide Plat. Lieutenant de Manteth was detached with fifty Frenchmen and Indians to make the necessary discoveries.

15th Came to the Rapid des Galets.

16th After repairing several bateaux it was impossible to advance more than three leagues above the place called La Galette,[1] where the difficult navigation terminates.

At those places where portages had to be made, several detachments used to march by land to protect those who were hauling.

17th The rain prevented much progress.

18th Proceeded to within 4 leagues of the Fort. Over twelve leagues were made to-day, and arrived at Fort Frontenac at noon on the day following; so that of 70 leagues, the distance from Montreal to that fort, the passage of the smooth water including the crossing of lake St Francis occupied only four days, and the Rapids thirty, though the latter do not constitute one-half the navigation.

The provisions for the garrison were first landed and the interval until the 26th, when the Outaouaes were expected to arrive, could not, it was considered, be more profitably employed than in cutting and hauling the fire-wood necessary for the winter; the other materials for the proposed carpentry and masonry and three barks which had been scuttled when the place was abandoned and were drawn two feet out of water, and in raising the best of the three. But perceiving that the Indians were not coming, and that the troops after having taken some rest, were the best disposed in the world to go to the enemy,

26th Started and encamped on Deer Island, *(Ile aux chevreuils*[2]*)* the Scouts keeping always ahead of the army. Captain Du Luth was left in command of the fort, with a garrison of 40 men and the masons and carpenters necessary for the buildings which he was recommended to urge forward. Only 26 sick were left in the fort, the most part of whom were wounded in the legs ascending the rapids.

27th Came within three leagues of Famine river, and on the

28th Reached the mouth of that of the Onnontagués. Our scouts informed us they had seen the trails of nine men.

29th As this stream is extremely narrow, 50 scouts were detached along each bank, and the army advanced only according to their reports. Some had discovered the trail of thirty to forty men; others, a canoe just abandoned. Only two leagues could be made this day, and three, the next. The Count and M. de Vaudreuil with the troops and a battalion of Militia, occupied the Northern, and Messrs de Callières and de Ramezay, with the remainder, passed along the South bank.[3] It would be idle to describe the rapids of this river. An idea may be formed how difficult they are, for after marching from dawn 'till dark only five leagues can be made in two days.

30th Began making the portage of all the bateaux, canoes and baggage, it being impossible to pass the falls in any other way. Count de Frontenac who was expecting to pass on foot like the rest, was borne in his canoe by some fifty Indians singing and uttering yells of joy.

[1] Prescott, C. W.

[2] Which the English have named Carleton, after Lord Dorchester. *Rochefoucault-Liancourt's Travels through the United States*, &c., 4to., I., 280.

[3] As the Oswego river flows in a northerly, or rather a northwesterly direction, it can naturally, have only an Eastern and Western bank. Charlevoix says Count de Frontenac took the left, which would, as the Expedition traveled, be the Eastern, side of the river. — Ed.

The battalions that could not accomplish the portage passed it the next day. Made four leagues, the way being less difficult.

1st of August. Detached one-half the army beyond the Oneida river; they marched over five leagues, more than knee deep in mud. Monsr de Vaudreuil and the most part of the officers were at their head. This precaution was the more necessary as at a place called *Le Rigols*[1] the stream is no more than half a pistol shot in width as far as the mouth of lake Ganenta.[2] Nothing was met this day except the descriptive drawing of our army on bark, after the manner of the Indians, and two bundles of cut rushes, indicating that 1434 warriors were waiting for us. We passed the Lake in the order of battle. Mr de Callières, who on that day commanded the left, because it was exposed to the enemy, made a considerable circuit, under pretence of landing on that side, whilst Monsr de Vaudreuil with the right hugged the shore to clear away whatever of the enemy he might fall in with. The vigorous manner this landing was effected, sword in hand, showed that had the enemy been met there, he could not have long maintained his ground. M. de Vaudreuil's detachment made a circuit of half a league, and landed at the place M. de Callière was waiting for him. The entire army landed.

2nd. Sieur Levasseur, the Engineer, traced out a fort which was nearly completed the same day notwithstanding the timber had to be drawn nearly half a league.

The Scouts continued actively engaged. They reported to us that they had discovered trails, proceeding from the Village of the Onnontagués to Cayuga and Oneida, which circumstance induced them to believe that the Women and Children had repaired thither, and that the warriors of these two Villages had come to the assistance of their brothers.

On the same night a bright light was perceived in the direction of the Village; it was hence concluded that they burned it; some pretended even that they fired cannon.

3d. The fort was completed this morning. An Outaouaes Indian named the Cat, returned from a scout. He had some days previously accompanied a Seneca who had been taken prisoner last winter and whose life had been spared. They at first discovered two women whom they neglected to capture, and subsequently seized a man who was bathing with his wife. The Outaouac wished to bind him but the Seneca opposed it, and released him on pretence that he would bring in others. This began to make the Outaouac suspicious, but he had still more reason to be so when the Seneca left, saying he wished to eat some new corn, and having wandered aside for that purpose, he uttered the ordinary warning cry to detach some young Onnontagues who would have intercepted the Outaouac, the swiftness of whose legs saved him. Half a league was made that day.

Captain the Marquis de Crissaffy was left in the fort with Captain Desbergères and some other officers and 140 Militia and Regulars, to guard the bateaux, canoes, provisions and other heavy material that could not be transported. Their loss would have absolutely caused that of the entire army; and although every one wished to share the glory the Count was expected to reap, the latter was of opinion that he could not leave too good officers at that post. The other Seneca, the comrade of him just alluded to, deserted the night of the same day in order to advise his nation of the danger which menaced the Iroquois. Inconceivable difficulty was experienced in transporting over the swamps and two considerable streams which had to be crossed, the cannon and the remainder of the artillery stores, having been obliged to carry them on their carriages and parapets *(épaules)* which occupied a very great number of the Militia.

[1] Outlet of Onondaga Lake. *Clarke's Onondaga*, I, 323.

[2] Onondaga. — Ed.

We encamped at a place called the Salt Springs, which in truth they are. They produce enough of Salt to make us wish they were near Quebec. The Cod fishery would then be very easy in Canada.

4th August. The order of battle was formed at sunrise, the army being in two divisions. The first was commanded by M. de Callières who kept on the enemy's left. The centre consisted of two battalions of Militia and the two battalions of Regulars composed the wings; the artillery being in the middle preceded by the two centre battalions. The major part of the Indians of the first division had been thrown on the right wing as they desired. From time to time forlorn hopes of the most active Indians and Frenchmen were detailed for the purpose of scouting and to receive the first fire.

The second division was commanded by M. de Vaudreuil who placed himself on the right wing; it was composed of an equal number of battalions of Militia and Regulars.

The Count, preceded by the cannon, was borne in a chair between the two divisions, and in a position to place himself, whenever he thought proper, at the head, through the interval of the two battalions of Militia of the first division.

Each battalion was only two deep and showed a very great front. Near the Count's person were his guard, his staff, his canoe and bateau-men.

In some places, during the march, defiles and pretty large streams were met where it was very difficult to transport the cannon, or where the order of battle was interrupted, so that we were from sunrise 'till sunset in getting to the site of the Village, after an infinite number of quarter wheelings and other evolutions sufficiently difficult of execution in woods.

But Major Subercaze's activity supplied every requisite; ten others could not have effected what he performed alone, and though he was assisted by excellent adjutants he yet considered it his duty to be every where. This campaign furnished him an opportunity to signalize his activity and zeal on several occasions, but as this is the principal, mention of it cannot be avoided. No man ever executed with more promptitude than he the prudent orders issued by the general.

Were we not apprehensive of being considered rather a panegyrist than a historian, we would speak in suitable terms of the conduct of Messrs de Callières, de Vaudreuil, Ramezay and other principal officers, but the confidence the King reposes in them is a sufficient proof that he deems them worthy of the posts they occupy in this country, and it is unnecessary to enlarge in their praise to demonstrate that they are truly so. His choice alone justifies it.

The wigwams of the Indians and the triple pallisade around their fort was found entirely burnt. It has since been ascertained that it was in a tolerably strong state of defence. It was an oblong, flanked by four regular bastions. The two rows of stockades that touched each other were of the thickness of an ordinary mast, and outside, at a distance of six feet, stood another row of much smaller dimensions, but between 40 and 50 feet in height.

If the flight of the Indians saved the army the trouble of forcing them in their fortifications by trenches, as had been determined, having all the necessary tools, it robbed it also of the glory of entirely destroying them. But it must not be expected that Indians will ever stand against a considerable opposing force. The expense attendant on this expedition must not, however, be regretted.

Some alarms occurred on the night after arriving, and a soldier on duty at an outpost was wounded by our people.

5th. Early in the morning arrived two Squaws and a child belonging to the Mountain near Montreal, who had been a long time prisoners. They told us that they had fled five days ago,

with the other women and children, who were withdrawn on the report of our approach. Another aged woman was captured in the woods; she was unable to follow, and our soldiers broke her skull. In the afternoon a Frenchman, a prisoner among the Oneidas arrived with an Indian. They brought from that nation a Belt whereby they solicited peace from Count de Frontenac. He sent them back immediately, and promised them peace on condition that they would come and settle with their families among us, assuring them that they should receive lands and sufficient seed. He added, if their wives and children were not ready, that they should bring five of the most influential of their chiefs as hostages; that the army would follow without delay, in order to oblige them by force to submit to the conditions imposed on them.

7th August. On the next morning a young Frenchman who had been seven years a prisoner among the Onnontagués arrived in the camp. He had escaped from those who were out, the night preceding, on the scout, and reported that the enemy had retired with their families twenty leagues from their fort, having scouts continually around in order to fly further off, if pursued. He added, that a great number would, probably, perish, having fled in such haste that they took with them scarcely any corn, some caches of which they hurriedly made, and that they already began to want.

Almost all these caches were discovered; the grain and the rest of the plunder, consisting of kettles, guns, hatchets, stuffs, belts and some peltries, were pillaged by our Frenchmen and Indians.

The destruction of the Indian corn was commenced the same day, and continued on the two following. The grain was so mature that the stalks could be cut without difficulty by blows of the sabre and sword, without the least fear that any could sprout again. Not a single head remained standing.

The fields extended from a league and a half to two leagues from the fort. The destruction was complete. A lame girl was found concealed under a tree, and her life was spared.

An old man, also taken prisoner, did not experience the same fate. The Count's intention, after having interrogated him, was to grant him his life on account of his great age; but the Indians who had taken him and to whom he was given up, were so excited that it was not deemed prudent to dissuade them from the desire they felt to burn him. He had, no doubt, prepared himself during his long life to die with firmness, however cruel the tortures he should have to endure. Not the slightest murmur escaped his lips; on the contrary, he exhorted those who tormented him to remember his death, in order that they may display similar courage when those of his nation should revenge his murder on them. And when a Savage, weary of his harangues, gave him some cuts of a knife; "I thank thee," he said, "but thou oughtest rather complete my death by fire. Learn French dogs! [how to suffer,[1]] and ye Savages, their allies, who are dogs of dogs, remember what you have to do when you will occupy a position similar to mine."

Such sentiments as these will possibly be considered as ebullitions of ferocity rather than of true valor; but there are heroes among barbarians as well as among the most polished nations, and what would be brutality among us, may pass for virtue in an Iroquois.

9th M. de Vaudreuil returned from Oneida at 8 o'clock in the morning. He had departed on the morning of the 6th with a detachment of six to seven hundred of the most active of the whole army, Regulars, Militia and Indians. Under him were Captains de Louvigny and de

[1] *De la Potherie*, III., 279. — Ed.

Linvilliers; Messrs Desjordis and Dauberville, reduced Captains; Soulange and de Sabrevois lieutenants of infantry and several other subaltern officers. Lieutenant de Villedenay acted as his aid-de-camp.

As very great diligence was required, they did not march in as exact order as the army, M. de Vaudreuil contented himself with causing some scouts to march about a quarter of a league in advance, and he placed on the wings, between the scouts and the main body, a detachment of 50 as a forlorn hope, commanded in turn by a lieutenant. They arrived before sundown, on the same day, within a league of the Village, and would have pushed even further if the convenience of camping on the bank of a beautiful river had not invited them to halt.

They were at early dawn within sight of the Village, and as they were about to enter the fields of Indian corn, they met Deputies from the entire Tribe.

Who requested M. de Vaudreuil to halt, fearing that our Indians would spoil their crops, assuring him they would execute in good faith the orders the Count had given their first delegate.

Determined on his side to obey punctually the commands he had received, M. de Vaudreuil told them it was useless to think of preserving their grain, as according to the promise of [Onontio] their father, they should not want for any thing when settled among us; that, therefore, he should cut it all down; that their fort and wigwams would not be spared, either, as some were quite ready for their reception.

He found in this Village only 25 @ 40 persons, almost all having fled at the sight of this detachment; the most influential chiefs, however, had remained. M. de Vaudreuil permitted two or three men to go after these fugitives to endeavor to bring them back.

On entering the Village, a young French woman was discovered who had just arrived from the Mohawk; she reported that that nation and the English to the number of 300, were preparing to come and attack us. A Mohawk who had deserted from the Saut last winter — the same who had given intelligence of the proposed attack against his Tribe — was taken whilst roving around the village. He said, he had come there intending to surrender himself to us, which it was pretended to believe. An eye was kept on him, notwithstanding. He confirmed the report of the young French woman.

Another Indian, also of the same Tribe, but who had been captured with a party of our people belonging to the Saut where he resided, assured M. de Vaudreuil that the English and the Mohawks had, in fact, set about coming; that several of the former had moved out of Orange, but that they had contented themselves with remaining some hours outside on parade and had returned; that general consternation prevailed among the one and the other.

This last news caused M. de Vaudreuil's detachment as much regret as the first had afforded joy. It was received with a thousand yells of satisfaction, particularly by the Abenakis who said that they required only knives and hatchets to destroy the English; it was useless to burn powder on such a set.

M. de Vaudreuil had resolved to await them in the woods without shutting himself up in the fort, which he left on the eighth, between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, after seeing it burnt and the corn entirely cut.

He came the same night and encamped within two leagues of Onnontagué. The celerity of his movements cannot be too highly praised, since he occupied only three days in going, returning and executing what he had to do, although from one Village to the other was fourteen good leagues through the woods, with continual mountains and a number of rivers or large

streams to be crossed. He was, therefore, not expected so soon, and the Count was agreeably surprised to see him return in so short a time with 35 Oneidas, among whom were, as we have stated, the principal chiefs of the Tribe, and four of our French prisoners.

But we are accustomed in Canada to see him perform so many gallant acts, and he has the King's service so much at heart, that those acquainted with him will not be surprised at this, however extraordinary it be.

The Mohawk deserter was burnt before the departure of the army, which encamped, on the same day, midway to the Fort where the bateaux had been left. Some Indians having remained behind in the hope of finding more plunder, received the fire of a small party; three of them were killed without the enemy daring to advance near enough to scalp them.

10th August. Reached, and destroyed this fort.

11th The army encamped below the Portage; and on the

12th, at ten o'clock in the morning, on Lake Frontenac at the mouth of the river.

It was time to quit that river, and if the waters had been as low as they are, usually, in the month of August, a portion of the bateaux would have to be, of necessity, abandoned. A very violent gale from the West detained the army until the

14th Though not altogether calm, ten leagues were made to-day under sail notwithstanding we did not leave until noon.

The navigation is pretty dangerous for canoes and bateaux; the waves extraordinarily high, and the landing very difficult, there being numerous shoals in some places, and in others head lands against which the billows dash to a stupendous height. We camped in a river where the wind was less violent, and next day

15th Arrived at Fort Frontenac.

16th The Militia and Regulars were engaged hauling fire-wood into the fort, and in cutting and transporting what was needed for the planks and boards that were required.

The masons who were left there had erected, during the Count's absence, a building of 120 feet along one of the curtains, not so high, on that side, as the parapet. The carpentry work is put up, and along the garret is a range of loop holes as in the remainder of the fort. This long building contains a chapel, the officers' quarters, a bakery, and some stores at present filled with provisions for the subsistence of the garrison for more than eighteen months, exclusive of refreshments and necessaries for Indian parties which will happen to pass there.

The two pieces of artillery employed in the campaign and a quantity of grenades were left there.

17th The army rested.

18th Came to camp at La Galette; and on the

19th In Lake Saint Francis. On the same day, the enemy attacked some canoes of our people who found means to precede us. One of ours was drowned; one wounded: the enemy lost three men, and could not be captured by a detachment sent in pursuit of them.

20th Arrived at Montreal. Some bateaux upset in descending the Rapids, and three of the Militia were drowned. We were obliged to make good to the others, whatever arms and baggage they had lost by upsetting.

The Narrative of this campaign might be extended to greater length, but as we should be obliged to make use of terms unknown to those unacquainted with Canada, this slight sketch was considered sufficient.

It would have been more advantageous to the King's arms, and more glorious to Count de Frontenac, had the Onnontagués adhered to their original design; it would have, no doubt, cost the lives of some brave fellows, as the Iroquois do not fight with impunity. There might have been between six @ seven hundred men in their fort, including those who had come to reinforce them, scarcely any of whom would have escaped; but their loss did not fail to be considerable. After M. de Denonville's campaign in the Seneca country, we know the difficulty to subsist that Nation experienced for several years. The Iroquois were powerful and are since diminished. Assistance from the English, particularly in provisions comes forward less abundantly. Wheat is worth as much as twenty-five francs the *minot*[1] at Orange; the pound of powder a pistole. Lead and other articles are, indeed, cheaper than with us.

The Mohawks have very little Indian corn; the Oneidas are ruined, and it is impossible to say whether the Seneca will not recollect the high price the Onnontagués placed on provisions at the time of his discomfiture, inasmuch as he was obliged to give most valuable belts for supplies.

The Cayugas, only, remain capable of succoring their neighbors; and it is not known whether they alone will suffice for that purpose.

Their hunting and fishing will doubtless, be interrupted by different small parties now in the field. In fine, it is certain that by continuing the war as it has been begun, and as Count de Frontenac determined, the Iroquois will be reduced to the necessity of perishing of hunger, or of accepting peace on such conditions as we shall conclude to impose; and should they continue, as they appear, almost invincibly obstinate in their hostility towards us, we should not despair of reducing them if this blow, struck without the participation of our Upper Allies, and which they thought could not be done without them, could put courage into the latter and engage them to make as great efforts on their part, as we have on ours. It will be easy to urge them to it as long as the French remain at Michilimakinac and other posts, but when the fatal moment for the return of our people shall have arrived, and the Indians see themselves abandoned, the little good-will they might have entertained towards us will be at once terminated.

Perhaps they will be considerably cooled down even this fall, seeing neither powder, nor ball, nor goods arriving in their country. How are they to be persuaded to wage war, if not furnished with the means? How complete the destruction of the Iroquois without their aid, should they withdraw to a distance from us, and retire into the woods?

Count de Frontenac learnt, on his arrival, that an Onnontagué who had been taken at the fort at the upper end of the Island of Montreal had committed suicide in prison.

22nd August. Thirteen Algonquins brought in two Mohawk scalps, and one woman and two girls prisoners.

Seven Indians belonging to the Saut and the Mountain, who had separated from M. de Vaudreuil at Oneida, brought in one of that Nation a prisoner who was burnt at Montreal.

Some small parties of the enemy appeared along the south shore, but did not make any attack, and the harvest was saved very quietly.

25th The Count on returning to Montreal, also received news from France, which came both by way of Acadia and by the ship *le Vespe*.

The King's orders were to the effect that Sieur d'Iberville should be furnished with 80 Canadians and some officers, so as to proceed to Placentia, which was done; and if *le Vespe* did not leave as soon as she ought, the blame must be attached to those whom Sieur d'Iberville

[1] A measure equal to three Bushels. — Ed.

employed to dispatch her; as the detachment put on board her, was fifteen days waiting at Quebec until private business had been arranged.

Sieur d'Iberville would have wished to have only Canadians, but it would have taken much more time to muster them; and the two soldiers per company that have been furnished him, are capable of any undertaking with the officers that have been placed at their head.

Private letters received by the Count from Sieur de Villebon, commander at Acadia, and from Sieurs d'Iberville and de Bonaventure, state that the two last had captured, at the mouth of the river Saint John, an English frigate carrying twenty-four guns and eighty men, after a fight of two hours, without the loss of a man on our side.

She was accompanied by another of thirty-six guns, the same with which Sieur de la Bonaventure had fought the preceding year, and which would have certainly been captured had the fog not separated our vessels, as she did not dare to stand more than two volleys from our guns.

The provisions for the fort on the river S[t] John were landed, and orders issued to the Indians to repair to fort Pemkuit.

The two men of war *l'Envieux* and *la Profonde* with [the prize[1]] Newport proceeded to Pentagouet where [repairs] having been completed and the King's presents distributed among the Indians, they embarked to the number of two hundred and forty under the command of Sieur de Saint Castin, along with twenty-five Regulars detached from Sieur de Villieu's company, with their Captain and Sieur de Montigny, his lieutenant. They anchored on the 14th of August before Pemkuit. Sieur d'Iberville summoned the fort at once to surrender; the commander refused to do so. Two field pieces and two mortars were landed; the batteries completed in a short time, and the assailants contented themselves with throwing four shells, which were fired even over the fort.

They were next summoned and told peremptorily that they should receive no quarter if they persisted in depending on circumstances. They accepted M. d'Iberville's offers to go out with their clothing only on condition of being sent back to Boston and exchanged for French Indians and Abenakis who might happen to be prisoners there.

Sieur de Villieu took possession of the fort. An Abenaki, taken at the same time as Edzerimet, was killed, as we have already informed you. The garrison consisted of ninety-two men, exclusive of some women and children. There were in this fort fifteen pieces of artillery. The muskets and other munitions of war were abandoned to the Indians as an indemnity for the losses this fort had caused them.

Its capture afforded them great joy, and it were desirable if, as certain people pretend, it could protect the French fishermen on the coast of Acadia and the river of Canada, and prevent the parties who may make inroads on our south shore, whether Englishmen, *Loups* or Iroquois. This would be somewhat like the observation, that his Majesty's conquests in Piedmont secure those of Catalonia. The result of the exchange of prisoners is waited for.

8th September. The Count prepared to leave Montreal and on the

12th Arrived at Quebec.

13th The Canada fleet commanded by M. Des Ursins, anchored at that place. He fell in with Sieur de la Vallière in the frigate *la Bouffonne* and with the Brigantine at the islands of Kaouy[2] on the 26th of August after having cruised in the gulf and throughout the river,

[1] *Hutchinson*, II., 92; *Charlevoix*. — Ed.

[2] Canary?

[Since his] departure he met only one of the enemy's ships between the Islands of Percée and Bonaventure. She first appeared inclined to approach him, but he gave her chase for several hours without being able to overtake her, his ship making no headway. He reached Quebec with the remainder of his fleet on the same day.

Mr. de Lagny to M. de Pontchartrain.

Plan of an Expedition against Boston and Manatte, presented to the Minister.

Paris 20th January 1697.

My Lord,

I have arranged, in conjunction with M. de Chenvy, the annexed Memoir for the execution of the project that I submitted, by your order. The knowledge we possess of its contents, especially in regard to places, has been furnished by officers of experience when it was formerly designed to put this expedition on foot; that regarding Boston in particular, by Mr de Menneval, Governor of Port Royal, who after his capture resided there a considerable time at full liberty, possessing the confidence of Mr Dungan and Mr Nelson at whose house said Mr de Menneval lodged; so that he saw and examined every thing.

The arrangement for its execution is entirely Mr de Chenvy's who has served a long time in France and abroad, with the reputation of an able infantry officer.

I have taken the liberty to submit this project to you, My Lord, because M. d'Iberville drew it up during the voyage he made last year to Acadia for the capture of Pemkuit.

The confidence entertained by Sieur D'Iberville in this expedition might create the idea that it would be more certain in his hands than in those of the best naval officers unacquainted with those parts, and that what would appear easy to the first, would, possibly, appear monstrous to them. It is not so certain that the latter would agree with the Canadians and Indians. If he could be dispensed with at Hudson's bay, he might be appointed only second in command on board the fleet with such admiral as you would select, who, in such case, would not land for the attack. Mr de Vaudreuil on the one, and Mr d'Iberville on the other side, might command the two attacks; but as there is no one for Hudson's bay but the latter, he can be replaced in some sort, as far as the Indians are concerned, for Sieur de St Castin may be expected to do that, and you will doubtless find, My Lord, among the many brave men belonging to your Navy, a suitable commander of the fleet.

The views that originally directed attention to New England and New York were suggested by the proposition submitted by Chevalier de Callières, when here in 1689, to the late Marquis de Seignelay for the attack of New-York, which, owing to circumstances, could not then be executed.

Sieur de la Motte Cadillac, a gentleman of Gascony who had previously served in France, then a resident in Acadia and at present Captain in Canada and commandant at Missilimakinac was, at the time, here. He had frequented all parts of those coasts; returned thence in 1689, and on the representation of M. de Frontenac and Chevalier de Callières, was afterwards invited to attend a conference for the consideration of these expeditions, the execution whereof

from Albany

Our Honble Govr and Councell taking into Consideration the pressing Importunity of Govr Slotter for frequent aid from this Colonie for the defence of Albanie upon every flying report of the approach of the Enemy. And the small account that he seems to make of all the assistance that hath from time to time been afforded to him. whereof besides other Evidences he hath given sufficient intimation in a late Journall by him to our Governo[r] containing a Journall of what past in a late Expedition of his to Albanie to Renew the Covenant Chain with the five nations Mohaques Oneidos &c. Wherein Jaron quiers for Sathim of the Mohaques is brought in at speakings these words to Colon Slotter Brother &c: We have been a long time in the Covenant Chain with the brethren of Nieuyork in which a fforwards at Sundry times the brethren of Virginia. Maryland. Pensylvania Pensylvania the Sasquehanoes Connecticut &c Came and linked themselves they liked the Chain of peace but wonder are they were they doe not like to take part with us in the warre they are all asleep. &c none mind the warre but our brethren of Nieuyork; although both the the verity and truth of the matter and the time his Majesties Interest and the Safty of his Subiects which is at this time deeply Concerned in the fidelity of those nations might have obliged Colon Slotter to take of any thing from the mouth of those people that might be discouragment to them &c but to wonder that in seeming and protestant yet not one word of that nature appears in the Journall. So that it is thought that the Councell Slotter designes to make use of those words of Sasanquiroe to the prejudice & Clamor against this Colonie thereby to procure his Majes displeasure towards us. which at dutifull and obedient Subiects ought to observe above all things by all means to shun and avoid. Upon this Consideration, it being also uncertain, whether your Honr have received those letters for Renewing the Covenant Chain with the Sinnekes of Albanie or at their neighbour Sinnekes Country which many Sufficiently Evidence that the Mohaque Sathim and those that adhere use like termes tending us thereby to expose us to an odious misrepresentation. I am therefore Commanded to signifie to your Honr a true and Juriall account of what this Colonie hath done for the assistance of the neighbouring Colonies and Especially of Albanie, the total whereof amounts to Seven thousand Seven Hundred and fifty nine pounder fourteen shillings and nine pence: whereof five thousand eight hundred and six pounder eleven shillings hath been expended for Albanie in which time Coll: Gov[r] and Council are Sufficient in your Instructions for the encouragement of the att to the obtaining a continuance of his Majesties favours to his Loyall and obedient Subiects in this Colonie. who are always ready to ayde our neighbours. as there is occasion and are now also upon the motion of Colon Slotter raising of men to strengthen the ffrontiers of the Province of Nieuyork who are to Continue upon that Service till the first of May next;

It is not doubted but your Honr desireth us on all occasions to be informed of the State of this Government. and therefore I may not omitt to Inform your Honr of the Sad & sudden providence of god towards this Colonie for taking to himself a Gentleman of Especiall trust and Confidence under his worth was well known to your Honr Coll Dellius who departed this life upon the first of this Instant about 4 of the Clock at night without any Long visible sickness or his death being as it were by a stroke of a flash of fire seizing upon his breast:

This is the time that at present I am Commanded to acquaint your Honr with: And therewith with hearty desires of your happiness and safe return in good time I shall not address but rest

Your Honrs Most Humble Servant Eleazar Nanfan

New York this 12th 1691

Endorsed

May it please your Excellency and Council

Being by your Excellency and Council taken into consideration the necessity of sending a Messenger for England as from this Colonie to the Court of Holland upon many weighty occasions of the concernment of the Enemy. The Inhabitants of this Colonie have thought it their duty to make known to your Excellency and Council that we seems to make use of all the Inhabitants which hath from time to time been offered to him. whereof besides other Endeavours he hath given sufficient information in a joint Letter by him to our Governor Mr Winthrop containing a Journall of what passed in a late Expedition of his to Albanie and Fort Orange to renew the Covenant Chain with the five nations Mohaques &c. Wherein Canonicus Sachem of the Mohaques is brought in as speaking these words to Colonel Nicolls Governor Sachems &c. We have been a long time in the Covenant Chain with the Governor of Newyork & with a Governors of Virginia Maryland Pensylvania & Pensylvania the last of you Governors came and linked themselves they liked the Chain of peace so well as they were they did not like to take part with us in the warre they are all asleep & none mind the warre but our brethren of Newyork: Although both the the verity and truth of the matter and his Majesties interest and the safety of his Subjects which is at this time deeply concerned in the fidelity of their neighbours might have obliged Colonel Nicolls to take of any thing from the mouth of those Sachems that might be discouragment to them & bend to London, rather encouragment to a further progresse in their Enterprise. yet not one word of that nature appeares in the Journall. so that it is thought that Colonel Nicolls designed to make use of those words of Canonicus to the further Clamor against this Colonie thereby to procure his Royall Highnes towards us, which as dutifull and obedient Subjects they desire to shun and avoid. Upon these considerations it seems also thought by all means to prevent and avoid. Upon these considerations it seems also thought by all means to prevent and avoid. Upon these considerations it seems also thought by all means to prevent

New Yorke 1696. Novembr the 26th

May it Please
Yor Honor

The 21st. ott inst. Last by the way off Brigantine I gave
Yor Honor an Acct off the French having Invaded the Senecaes
Country and left it again: Since that time Our Generall
Has been att Albany, Held a meeting with the 5 nations
and Renewed the Covenant and gave them the presents
his Majesty Has Pleased to present them with to their great
Content. Since that time a party off about 25 Frenchmen
came over the Lake with Intention to Destroy a Mohaque
Village called Senecaes Lake. But meeting Some that Hunted
with Cleared off our River Indians, fired upon Each other
they killed two of our Indians, and their Capt was Shott
through the arm & two more wounded which made them
Goe Backe. The Capt finding him selfe not able to goe
to Canada Surrendred him Selfe & two more to the Xtians
near Albany And are Sent Prisoners to New Yorke, where
they Dye. The other two are Sent in their Ships for Engl.
In their Return from a Party off Christians & Indians were
Sent to Intercept off the Enemy who Overtooke Night
and killed Seaven off them what is Returned off Yor Mtie
we have now more off as Yor Mtie, are Daily Receiving —
Intelligence from Canada That the French Intends to
Visit Albany this Winter. We have Joined Several
Fortifications to Albany, and made his Excellency
Governor to keep at Albany this Winter he is now upon
his Voyage Visiting ye Several Citties Cold Weather, and it
is Reported Weather he will Get up with the Sloopes
the Cold Being So great he has a Detachment off his
one Company with him and the Sloopes Sail with
a Wind. It Remains to Desire Yor Honor and give Six
Pence Every Morning to Share Amongst that Lies in Fields.

Sir Peter Warren has sent to New England for mine
But whether they will find any we know not

Now have had a very bad year for Cattle, many of our
Crops that we the most Indian trade Corn takes about
But little Rum & Cloth is Comd in. Whereby Province has
been very Low, the mid Winter Duty's are but
of Late whereby it appears how little many is Raised
the Commissioners Quarter has but a Year. and will amount
to 1400 £ Wm Gale Barely pay the Salarys of the Horse
Officers & the Garrison &. We are accountable to
the Govern^r for Annum . . . £ 700.--
the Receiver genl & Inspector Genl 300.--
the auditor ditto — — — — 150.--
the attorney Generall — — 150.--
the Two Judges — — — — 230.--
the minister of the Indians at Albany. Do.
the Secretary & Clerke of the Council 100.--
the Accountant Generall — — — 50.--
the Messenger of the Council — — 30.--
the Trades Book — — — — 30.--
the Receiv^r of the Excise & Gager at Alb^y 55.--
the Gager at New York ditto — 120.--
the Interpreter of the 5 nations — 120.--
the Printer of the Gov^rnm^t — — 50.--
the Post Master — — — — 50.--
the Clarke of the Assembly ditto £ — 60.--
£ 2120.--

Which Sweeps away a great part of the Revenue. besides the
Continuall Reparations of the Fort Store and all Arms
fire and Candles Repairing of the Arms & Buildings Except
that must be done where any Offic. We Expend Yearly
— and great Presents of the 5 nations. & other Ind. and all
Albany, Mohawks, Hoosic are many many Indians
that Daily Supply. so that it is impossible that the small
Revenue should be able to Defray all the Charges that pass
Government is att. if not Assisted by Great Brittain.

I am afraid I have been to Indicrous with Your Honour in my Long
writing. therefore I make Short Peace only Beg

That this Letter goes by the hands of Lord Richard Ingoldsby
who went permission from his majesty. Goes home by the
way of Virginia. I perceive there is no good understanding
between Sir Francis and him. what the matter is I know not
Lord Ingoldsby having been Governor of the fort is forced
at present. has been at great Charges there. which the
Assembly considering have given him Eighteen hundred & fifty pounds
as a gratuity. he is in hopes to return better in a better
capacity, and with a better salary than he has had. he
will be well amongst the people at present. and they
speake well of him. he has a Certificat of the people
here and here but none of the former

I am at present Your Graces I beg pardon
and remain

Your Graces most humble obedient Servant

H: Portland

New York
16 Nov 1676

From Coll Cortlandt

D 28 July 27
Over & Coll Maj Ingoldsby

A Party of 25 French Indians
especially
have gone to England
Albany threatned in ye Winter
The yeard gone to receive the
rents & leases
Lett of Salaries
Coll Ingoldsby not rec
wth ye yeard

The Revenue here
Coll Maj^r pays for

200 Levies raised by ye
assembly at £6 p man
Gratuity of £150 to Coll
Ingoldsby

1697.

the Governor of Maryland to bring tobacco to be loaded there from Pennsylvania, and giving bond that it shall be carried from thence to England; and asking his permission to take advantage of it. ½ *p.* *Copy.*

76. XVIII. Governor Markham to Richard Halliwell and others. Philadelphia, 26 February, 1696-7. I would gladly serve you to the utmost where I may justly do so; but the law is positively against the request of your letter of 24th and I have no power as a Governor to dispense with an Act of Parliament. *Copy.* ½ *p.*

76. XIX. Extract from the Minutes of Council of Pennsylvania, 19 November, 1696. Resolved that the Governor write to Governor Fletcher to acquaint him that a law has been passed this session for raising £300, Pennsylvania money, for presents to the Five Nations, and to request particularly that the Indians be informed that this present comes from Pennsylvania in compliance with the Queen's order for a contribution to the defence of New York; that the Indians be further informed that the Pennsylvanians are their friends and will be ready to give them every assistance as much as in them lies and their religious persuasion will permit; and that the fact may be so represented to the King. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

76. XX. Copy of a letter from Governor Fletcher to Governor Markham. Albany, 28 November, 1696. Acknowledging the receipt of the foregoing minute and assuring him, with thanks, that his wishes shall be complied with. ½ *p.* *Endorsement of the whole.* Some of these papers received from Mr. Penn on 2 Nov., 1697, others later. [*Board of Trade.* Proprieties, 2. *No.* 6 I.-XX.]

Nov. 29. **77.** Journal of Council of Trade and Plantations. Draft Circular for transmission of the Treaty of Peace read and approved.

The Answer of the Attorney and Solicitor-General as to offences against the Acts of Trade was read (*No.* 72), and it was ordered that the same be communicated to Governor Nicholson.

Colonel Gibsone presented to the Board a narrative of his proceedings (*No.* 75).

Mr. Gilbert Heathcote presented a memorial in defence of Sir William Beeston (*No.* 74), bringing witnesses to testify to his statements. Order for a letter to be prepared to the Duke of Shrewsbury on the subject.

Mr. Story appeared and again asked for consideration for his trouble and expense (*No.* 73). The Council expressing surprise that he had not returned to New Hampshire, he said that he had been unable to obtain a passage, and that he had entrusted the letters committed to him to the fleet that sailed with Lord Bellomont.

Dec. 1. Mr. Walrond's letter to Lord Bridgewater of 11 September last was read.

Gentlemen

Capt. St. Castine & Came to this place not without some
difficulty the 20th Instant & advised me with about 40 Men to the
Five Nations & Canada to Treat of Peace which they permitted the two
Christian Indians who Came from Canada to Return and Carry several of y
Captives with them & advise them for the future to desist no further
Hostilities from one to Treat all Indians or Others that Comes to
them from Canada upon any such design as also any that Desert from
here Call'd at the Onion Country:

I have Ordered all the Rivs. Inhabitants to meet me here on Thursday next when
I shall give them all due encouragem.t for a further Prosecution of y.e Enemy
& encourage their Army to go round a Head for Seizure of the Ensigne and
Killed & Taken up.

I doe not question by the Blessing of God to secure this place against the Force
of Canada.

The Female Captives with other Goods of theirs Capt. Gorham brought with him from you
for the Ransome of this place are Several other Necessarys left in the Woods
being Shutt up by the Ice which is not Strong Enough as yett to bear Such Weight
the 25th Inst. sent Corporall Rose from Casco with 25 men and the Vessell of 60
and 20 Tunn Ordered Dutchman Le Roy Money Soon as they Arrive into Casco
and 20 to the Vessell Commanded them they all Seemed well pleased but there
men are under great discouragem.t for want of their Pay there being Some
that have not Received a Penny Since they Entred into the Service & Many
a Man out from all Manner of their Wives & Children & Relations
will give them all Incouragem.t in Calling in what money can be got and to be sent
by the first & Speediest way. Gentlemen

I am your affectionate friend

Ben. Fletcher

Castine Nov.r 26th
1696

For his Majtys service

To the Hon.ble the Gentlemen of his Majtys
Council for the Province of New York

1

EM 2699
EXHIBIT ORAL
NO. DIV. NYPL

A Message from His Excellency Benjamin Fletcher Capt Gen.l and Governor in Chief of His Majesties Province of New York &c to the Five Nations of Indians. Sent by Sagaredeecender &c Cayadoge Capt. &c with a Belt of Wampum —

Brethren —

Let you Know by this bearer Sagaredeecender and this Belt of wampum which I send you that I am at Albany to adjust my duty to the great King of England my Master and to answer the desire of this People from this place to assist the Regard I have to the Covenant Chain by every my self from the Insults of the French Governour of Canada and by defending Albany — — — — —

You must not then soon be frightned by threatnings of Onondio that Governour but go there my Directions by which you will be safe — — — —

Keep Out good Watch and Scouts that you be not Surprized as formerly — — — — — —

That French Governour cannot but you speedily Answer and have Arms in y.r hands —

Suffer no of your young men to hunt to far from home and always have Men ready for immediate Dispatch to them upon any Approach of the Enemy — — — —

So the Brethren of the Cayadoges with Seven — hands of Wampum by the same Messenger —

Brethren Cayadoes

I was very much Surprized upon my arrival at Albany) to hear you Suffered two Indians but from Onondio the Gov.r of Canada to come to that place before they were brought to me which not According to y.e Promise made when I last saw you — You then told me you would send those Indians to me that I might Examin them & Know what Message or Business they had but I hear they have carried away some of the Family into y.e the French Governour —

And since you have Contrary to the promise Suffered those Indians to go back Require you to Let me Know their Errand what Proposals they made to you and what Answere you returned to them —

and

And for the future Dee expect that you hold
Correspondence with the Governor of Canada or Re
any ships from him or his Indians
and in case any of the 3 Nations should be drawn of
Indians or others to the French or debate ye matter that
should pursue them without loss of time and
at Dromies Town at Albany November the 25: 1690

Signed Dan: Gaither

Agreed and concluded upon to be sent from the Sixth
Nation Capt. Benjamin Fletcher his Majesties Lieut.
and Governour of the Province of New York at Albany
with his following answers Decem^br 22: 1690

Cayenguiragoe

Declared his belt of Wampum Brot: from the five
Nations with the Message to the Maquhas Sachemes and
Friendz: the Cayenguis and Sinickes that their must be
nothing prejudiciall to the Covenant Chain but it stands
in their as a sure hand
You are to expect an answer upon it from ye whole
Six Nations can be in the meantime the Great Sachem
of the nations returns you their hearty thanks for your
good advice to put out Scouts and to keep their Cayuga
Road home which they will observe and if attacked by
Enemy will stand their friend and if you are ready
ready to come to the assistance of Sqwaw

Cayenguirage

Delivered the Seaven Hands of Wampum with the
Message you put by me particularly to the Sachems
First they said in they were very sorry to hear you were
So troubled about the French Messengers they say that
they were in their Castle and drew of with them five in-
dian town or twelve Squaw but they were accessorie to the
French their Relations being in Canada
that if any such thing shall happen for the future accord-
ing to the Direction will pursue and treat them as the Enemy

That

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That ffro propositions made to them by his Messengers from the Governour of Canada was —

Coren

By my Lord Marshin y Country Ioney is hipt you a Little would not Kill you
And I must tell you if you Keep Assinake and not Subimitt your selves to us speedily but will Set upon Cayenguragee and take his advice Lenigon Iroquese and distroy you then for you had best Leave the Castles and Paint as Most Brave men and Royall Cayenguragee wher you may live as wee and Share the Same priviledges as you have where you are Now —

Coren

N. Y. State Library

I must further tell you I will come thy dinner and Call of Albany Light Cayenguragee and Kill him then for Letting us live you cannot be Brave more to Spend one with him —

They answered Corodie meaning the Governour of Canada You have a Killing us but we are Spttative and never had with the opportunity of so fair a Battle with you So you can Kill Cayenguragee and distroy all my as you Telly us: Shall then be at Some Loss what to do But wee Advise if you venture the Light Cayenguragee he may have a Spiral as Bright as you and will Keep his Ground —

Then for as Long as his hands upon his Legs wee will be Ready to run and Spread upon him but if he Leave us, to Shift wee may come over to you —

Certifis that this is taken by me from the Indian interpreter at Albany

Peter

Message by Sagadaus
in reply to the five
Nations Speech answer

N. Y. State Library

A Message from the Hon.ble Coll. Benjamin Fletcher
Capt Gen.ll and Gov.r in Chief of the Prov.ce of
New York &c. to the five Nations of Indians
sent by Sagaedoicendona an Onoyd Captain
there. With a Belt of Wampom.

I Lett you know by this bearer Sagaedoicen and this Belt
of Wampom which I send you that I am all alone to
Adjust my Duty to the great King of England my Master and
to observe the Peace of his subjects in this place.
To assist the Ground I have to the Firmest Chain of
covering your very Brethren from the insults of the French
Gov.r of Canada and of Defending them.
You must not therefore be Frighted by Threats or Bragg of
Onondio that Gov.r but follow my Directions by which you
will be safe.
Keep Old good Rights and Hearts that you have not Injuryes
as formerly.
That French Gov.r Lovelace that you & you are Cheated and have
Arms in y.r Hands.
Suffer not your Young men to Hunt be far from home and
always have them ready to encompass upon all to them
upon any Approach of the Enemy.

To the Brethren of the Onoyds with seven
Bandes of Wampom by the same Messenger

Brethren Onoyds

N. Y. State Library

I am very much surprized since my arrival at Albany to hear
you suffered two Indians sent from Onondio the Governor of Canada
to return to that place for they were brought here and Entertained
Attending to y.r Promise when I last saw you.
You then told me you would send those Indians to me that I might
examine them & know what Message they had.
But I hear that I have Since always some of y.r People sent to y.e
French Governor.
And since you have Contrary to y.r promise Suffered the said
Indians to go back I require you to Lett me know their

41-17

their Errand what proposalls they made to you
& how you returned to them.
And for the future I expect that you Hold no Correspondence
with the Gov.r of Canada or Receive any Messages from
any of the Indiens.
And in case any of y.r Brethren should withdraw
those Indians or others to the French or desert y.m
this you should pursue them without Loss of time and
bring them back to this intended Conference at Albany November the
25th 1696.

Signed

Benj Fletcher

Jasaudaeandon Onondoes Capt returned from
the five Nations to his Ex.cy Coll. Benjamin
Fletcher his Majesty Capt Gen.ll and Gov.r in Chiefe
of the Province of New York at Albany with
this following Instant November 22.d 1696

Cayonquiragoe

Delivered the Belt of Wampum sent from you for the
five Nations with the Message to the Magney Onondoes and
Cuendagoes. The Cayouges and Sinnekes the farthermost
Nations not being present but the Belt sent it
forward to them by a speedy hand.

N. Y. State Library

*i.e. Iroquois nations

You are to expect an Answer upon it from y.r whole Confederacy
in the mean time the aforesaid three Nations returns you
their hearty thanks for your good Advice to find out Scouts and
to keep from young men in war Parties which they will observe
and if attacqued by the Enemy will stand their Ground and if
you see Cause be ready to come to y.r assistance if required.

Cayenquiragoe

Delivered the Seaven Arrows of Wampum & the Message
you sent by me particularly to the Onondoes
First they bid me tell you they were very sorry to hear you should
be troubled about those French Messengers they say its
true there were in their Castle and drew of with them five
men and Ten or twelve Squaws but they have attacqued the
the French their Relations living in Canada

That if any such thing shall happen for the future
according to y.r Direction will pursue and beat them at
the Enemy.
That the propositions made to them by the Bearer
from the Govern.r of Canada was

Children

By my Late March in y.r Country I told you what you a little
could not Kill you.
And I must tell you if you Hold Obstinate and not Submitt
your selves to me Speedily but will Depend upon Cayonquiragoe
and take the Advise Longer I will come and destroy you
Therefore you had best leave y.r Folly and Separate Regnerage
where you may Travell with and Have the same priviledges
as you Have where you are Now

Children

N. Y. State Library

I must further tell you I will come this Winter and Cutt of
Albany fight Cayonquiragoe and Kill him then shall not
no advise you never to Have more Dependance in him

They answered Onondio meaning the Gov.r of Canada
You talk of Killing us but we are not alone and never had yett
the opportunity of a fair Battle with you
If you Can Kill Cayonquiragoe and destroy Albany as you
told us we shall then be all alone to Resist and
Conquer if you venture to fight Cayonquiragoe he may Have
a great strength as you can with Stand the Ground
Therefore as long as he stands upon his Legs we can be
Quiet to him and depend upon him. but if he Labor
he never possible we may Come over to you

I certifie that this is taken by me from the Indian
interpretesse as it was rendred in Ditch.

Dellius

Message by Sagadaeuhoe to the five Nations with their Confession

N. Y. State Library

Mr. Penn's Observations on the Proceedings of Governor Fletcher.

[Journal, IX., 275-6.]

Whitehall December the 11th 1696

At a Meeting of His Majesty's Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

PRESENT—Earl of Bridgewater, Mr Blathwayte, Sr Philip Meadows, Mr Pollexfen, Mr Hill

East New Jersey

As a Proprietor of East New Jersey, Mr Penn complained also that the Governour of New Yorke obliged the ships that came thither with goods from England to pay New Yorke customes. To which he was answered that Colonel Fletcher was ordered by his instructions to do so: And the necessity of that practice was shown, by the neighbourhood of that Propriety to the King's Province of New Yorke, which is such that if goods were received there custom free, they may be clandestinely transported into New Yorke to the defrauding of His Majesty's customs there.

Quota

He spoke also of the Quota required from the neighbouring Colonies for the defence of New York And said that he conceived the best way of regulating it would be, by stated Deputies from each Province, to meet in one common Assembly: The effecting of which was observed to require one Captain General or Vice Roy to preside But upon these heads he was desired, and he promised so draw up a schem more fully in writing.

New Yorke

He delivered to the Board a letter to himself dated in New Yorke the 13th of June 1695 (the name subscribed being blotted out)[1] which he said he had kept eight months in his hands, being unwilling to concern himself in the matters that were contained in it,

Complaints agt Coll. Fletcher.

which were cheifly complaints against Colonel Fletcher. But however he thought fit in the end to discharge his hands of it; so left it with the Board to consider of. He suggested also in discourse some complaints of violence and harsh carriage in Colonel Nicholson Governour of Maryland.

After he was withdrawn, their Lordships hereupon ordered that the Secretary should write both to him, and Major General Winthrop (who it was said had formerly also made some such like complaints) to desire them to give the Board particular Accounts in writing of what either themselves or any persons were able to prove against either of the foresaid Governours.

Governor Fletcher to Messrs. Brook and Nicolls.

[New-York Entries, A. 164.]

From Coll: Fletcher to Mr Brook and Mr Nicolls dated at Albany the 20th Decr last delivered to the board by the said Mr Brook and Mr Nicolls.

Gentlemen.

I can add little to what I said at my departure from York; I then left a Packett to be dispatched by way of Virginia which I hope will come safe after so many have been lost.

[1] See P. de la Noy's Letter, ante, p. 221.—Ed.

His reasons for going to Albany.

The frights and daily removall of these people with the intelligence of a design'd attack from Canada on this place obliged me to put myself into it for this winter.

Account of his voyage to Albany

The tenth of November I left Yorke with a detachment only of my own company with much difficulty, the wind at North West and the weather exciding cold, we got up beyond Ulster, we were twice driven on ground by the Ice, and the 18th lockt up by it, so we continued all that day and night, the 19th I went on shore over against a great tract of Ice and so walked on full five miles, to a little Dutch Town called Potcoke;[1] where I lodged that night in my cloaths with Dundalk accommodation, next morning by the Assistance of Major Schuyler who I met by chance, got horses and waggons and March'd to Kinderhooke; the next day being the 21st I reached Green bush, and walk'd from thence over the Ice to Albany, to great appearance of satisfaction in the people.

Some River Indians rout a Party of French

He rewards them and is sending some of them with some Christians to the great lake.

My first business was to send for the River Indians, who knocked a party of seaven Frenchmen in the head, who were sculking upon our Coast — For their better encouragemt I gave them six pound, for each man they kill'd, they were much pleased with it and promised to continue in Loyalty to the King, and to supply me with some scouts this winter, to ly upon the lake, which scouts I am now dispatching with some Christians mixed with them.

He sends a message to the Five Nations.

My next care was to dispatch a Messenger with a belt of Wampum to the Five nations to let them know I am personally here to cover and assist them against the common Enemy, and that I expect they should continue firme to the covenant chain and in their loyalty to the Great King my master.

He is putting the wooden Forts into the best order he can.

In the mean time I am endeavouring to put these wooden Fortifications into the best method of defence that I can, and seeing the companyes dayly exercised at the relief of guards, having here no more men than the three companies with a detachment of thirty from my own; this is all that had occurred since my arrival, only I got by much importunity twenty five men from Connecticut as Recruits for the companies here — The French Govr of Canada has this summer received considerable recruits of men and stores of war and spits forth his brags, that he will be Master of Albany this winter; he shall meet the warmest Intertainment I can give him. —

He had got 25 men from Connecticut

Recruits arrived at Canada the Govr of that place designes to attack Albany this winter.

He desires stores according to the list formerly sent.

I must desire you to enquire after a list of Stores I formerly sent to the Plantation Office, I have not the copy by me, I remember four hundred light fuzees I desired for the Five nations, also I desired some Strouds, Duffels and Blankets might be sent to them.

The French endeavour to draw off the Indians.

Pay and Cloaths for the 4. comps

The French do endevour both to awe and bribe them, I am sure it is for the King's service, that they be encouraged. I must also desire your endevours that pay and Cloathing may be sent over for the four companies.

The dearness of labour makes it difficult to get soldiers.

The rate of labourers here makes it difficult to get men, the Officers are also under great hardships, they can not eat and buy a coat out of their subsistance, you know how scarce and dear provisions and cloths are in this countrey.

It seems strange to me that any mallice should be found to impeach you for want of Loyalty and affection to His present Majesty, I have been a witness of your zeal and fervour to his service. That nautious calumney will blow over of itself, it cannot stick upon you — I am —

Your affectionate friend
and servant
BEN FLETCHER

Albany Decr 20th 1696.

[1] The Van Rensselaer Patent (or Claverack) in Columbia county, is called "Potkoke" in *Land Papers*, III., 124.—ED.

1696.

know that I am personally here to assist them against the common enemy, and that I expect them to remain firm to the covenant-chain and loyal to the King. Meanwhile I am trying to put their wooden fortifications into the best possible way of defence, and seeing the companies daily exercised at the relief of the guards. I have now thirty men of my own company besides the three companies here. By much importunity I have got twenty-five men from Connecticut as recruits for the companies. The Governor of Canada has this summer received considerable recruits of men and stores, and spits forth his brags that he will be master of Albany this winter. He shall meet the warmest entertainment I can give him. Pray ask about a list of stores which I asked for some time ago. I have no copy by me, but I remember five hundred light Dutch fusils and duffles and blankets for the Five Nations. The French try both to awe and to bribe them, but I am sure that it is for the King's interest to encourage them. Pray endeavour that clothing and pay be sent over for the four companies. The rate of labour makes it difficult to get men. The officers also are under great hardships; they cannot eat and buy a coat out of their subsistence. You know how scarce and dear provisions and clothes are in this country. It seems strange to me that any matter could be found to impeach you of disloyalty to the King. I have been a witness of your zeal and fervour to his service. That "nautious" calumny will blow over of itself; it cannot stick upon you. *Signed*, Ben. Fletcher. 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 6. *No.* 81; *and* 52. *pp.* 164-168.]

Dec. 20. Albany.

522. Governor Fletcher to the Agents for New York. Since my last some things arrived to my crazy and disturbed head, of which I think fit to mind you both, though I do not question your memories or your diligence in the affairs of this province. The revenue is small, uncertain and dependent upon trade, in which we have suffered great loss. At best it is, I think, but £3,000 a year. The salaries and incidentals of the war, sloop-hire, transportation, presents to the Indians and necessary repairs to our wooden fortifications call for at least twice that sum yearly, so that unless means be found to assist us during the war, I can't see what will become of the province. I have not the Secretary or Clerk of Council nor any books to help my memory, but I offer these things to you as proper to our relief. Connecticut is full of men. It would be better if instead of the hundred and twenty men, which they are ordered to furnish, pay and arm on my application, they were ordered to furnish a hundred men or such number, less than a hundred, as may be required to complete the King's companies, exchanging or relieving them if they desire it. The Jerseys may also very well spare forty men for the frontiers, to be annually relieved if they desire it. Pennsylvania, whose principles do not permit them to contribute to the spilling of blood, might be ordered to pay £400 a year instead of their quota, Maryland £500 a year and Virginia £1,000 a year. This is the best proposal that I can make for the security of the frontier, on which the safety of all depends, and the sums are far less than those formerly required by the Royal command. The money should be paid to the

1696.

Receiver-General of New York, and an exact account of it kept by him and by the Deputy Auditor, that the provinces may see that it is properly expended. You know what construction has been placed on former orders, and how the genuine meaning of them has been wrested by their interpretations to excuse their disobedience; so take care that any orders issued be positive and that they leave no loophole for the provinces to creep out of. We can expect no help from New England, which is sufficiently harassed and has had the fort of Pemaquid taken from it. Rhode Island pays no obedience to any command of the Crown. You well know that the Assembly will not vote money for payment of the men on the frontiers except for a limited time, and such money comes in heavily so that it does not answer the end. Often the men break up and disband before the money is received from the country, which occasions clamour; and the great mischief is that there is no reinforcement to supply the places of those discharged. This being done by Act of Assembly (which is public) our enemies know our weakness at such times, which makes us liable to a surprise. To prevent inconvenience my whole endeavours are to keep up the King's companies by recruits from Connecticut, which will be easier and readier than to expect them from England. I must again remind you of the stores of war for which I formerly made request. We have not flints in this garrison or in New York for an hour's firing, so I beg that two barrels of flints may be sent by the first ships. An Indian is just come in from Onogonge. I send his examination. Mr. Livingston comes upon us with a commission for a salary of £130 a year as Secretary and Agent to the Indians (a place never known here, nor of any use) and £50 as Collector, etc. This amounts to a great sum, especially when we groan under so great a burden. The revenue is no less than two years in debt, and the province much impoverished by the war. This man by false insinuation of his sufferings to the Lords has prevailed upon them to grant these salaries, when you and the Council knew that he has made a considerable fortune by his employment in the Government, never disbursing sixpence but with expectation of twelvepence. Beginning as a little book-keeper, he has screwed himself into one of the most considerable estates in the province. You have the Council's opinion on this head, wherein I concur. I hope you will endeavour to keep a man of such vile principles from sucking any more the blood of the Province, for he has been a very sponge to it. I know I shall be hard pushed at on his score; but if I suffer it is in a righteous cause, for he is known by all men to have neither religion nor morality, his whole thirst being at any rate and by any means to enrich himself. He has said, as I am credibly informed, that he would rather be called knave Livingston than poor Livingston. I protest that my whole interest in urging this matter is the King's service and the good of the province. His salaries, amounting in all to £180, are greater than allowed to the judges or any other officer of this Government. I do not see how they are to be paid, while the war lasts at least, nor of what use the offices are. *Signed*, Ben. Fletcher. 2½ *pp.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 6th. Read 7th July, 1697. *Annexed*,

1696.

522. I. Account of a meeting of Governor Fletcher with the Skachkook River Indians at Albany. 4 December, 1696. The Governor thanked them for their late service in cutting off a body of skulking Frenchmen, gave them six pounds a head for the men killed, and asked them to provide scouts at the Great Lake. He also urged them to settle together in a body, instead of being dispersed, and forbade them to hunt in the direction of New England on account of murders committed there by men of their nation, the New England Government having offered £50 a head for every strange Indian brought in. The Governor then gave them a keg of rum; and the Indians after thanking him promised to give a fuller answer when their sachems should return from hunting. *Copy.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed as the covering letter.*

522. II. Information of two River Indians, taken at Albany, 16 December, 1696. That one of their countrymen lately returned from Canada reported that the French Count would march to Albany this winter with a considerable force and cut it off; and that therefore they were come to give warning. *Copy.* ½ *p. Endorsed as the preceding.*

[*Board of Trade.* New York, 6. *Nos.* 82, 82 I., II.; *and* 52. *pp.* 168-178.]

Dec. 21. **523.** Journal of Council of Trade and Plantations. Petition from the agents of Massachusetts, received and read (*see No.* 525). The merchants of Newfoundland attending were directed to agree among themselves as to certain points concerning the convoys and to bring their decision in writing. The case of Mons. de la Forest and the Hudson's Bay Company was then heard, when the Company again professed that they knew nothing of the Articles of Capitulation, and produced two of their captains, who testified that they had protested against them. They also produced evidence that Mons. d'Iberville had violated the capitulation of 1694; against which Mons. de la Forest produced witnesses to the contrary, who being examined on particular heads would not answer directly. Mons. de la Forest was ordered to give a valuation of the goods referred to by him. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 9. *pp.* 292-299.]

Dec. 21. **524.** A collection of documents brought forward in the case of Mons. de la Forest's complaint against the Hudson's Bay Company.

524. I. Copy of the instructions given to Captain William Allen for his voyage to Hudson's Bay. 3 *pp. Endorsed*, Recd., read 21 Dec. 1696.

524. II. Articles of Capitulation for the surrender of Fort York to Mons. d'Iberville. $\frac{4}{14}$ October, 1694. 1 *p. Endorsed as the preceding.*

524. III. Deposition of Isaac Woods, surgeon of York Fort, when it was attacked by the French in October, 1694. To the effect that the French violated the capitulation of 1694, by driving several of the garrison into the woods, where they were driven to such extremity that

who meet with three of our Sinnekes [s]quaes kild one & took two Prisoner a litle after Comes three onnondages fyndes this Squae & followed the french Indians there tracts & overtook them & fyred at one anoyr. & lost one of there men & ye oyr two made there Escape to oneyde whereupon the oneydes persued the french Indians again took one Prisoner one wounded & anoyr. they kild. by the Examination of the Prisoner the oneydes understood the french had Cadarachqui in Possession & yt Severall Partyes was Sent out from thence to allarm ye Countrey whereupon the Indians avised Gerrt Luykase not to goe forward because it was very Dangerous upon the Road & yt his Excell could not Expect the Sachims to come doune being they had Receivd a Belt of wampum from onnondage & sent gerrt Luykas with a guarde of there young men back to albany & told him that they would follow the next day with the message from onnondage who we Expect Every hour upon ther arriveall we shall give yr Excell a full account thereof. ye 22th of this Instant was there a Party of french Indians at the flatts who took a Indian girle of ye River Indians.[1]

albu: ye 13 of aug 1697

To Col. Beekman

Since my arrival here I fynde by all Circumstances yt ye french of Canida have a deSign to Invade us; ye Scouts yt went out on munday are Returnd with great Consternation haveing Seen many traks of ye Enemy wh they Positively Conclude to be there Skouts, & durst not proceed further; we have Sent out 20 men Scouts today, and have Sent for all ye farmers in, & are putting our Selfs in as good a Posture as we Can with yt Smal handfull of People we have; I therefore desyre yt for ye better Strenthening & defending this part of his majes. Province to Send us ye assistance of one hundred men or fourscore at least for ye present without wh we will not be able to maintain this post, as it ought & I shall not faile to acquaint yu from time to time what advise I shall Receive of ye Enemies approach, I know it is very inconvenient for yr People at this juncture but of Two Evils ye Least must be Chose, if this Place should be lost ye Consequence would be much

[1] An unsigned draft with this note on the reverse side: "aug 1695 Majr. abeels Letter to his Excell B: fletcher Capt genl."

worse & therefore depend on sd. number now desyred I shall not ad butt Remain in haste

Sr

Yr humble Servt[1]

The Distance of onnondage from albany 270 miles viz[2]

From Albany to Shinnechtady by Land	20 miles
From Shinnechtady by water to Tionondoroge where ye Praying Maquase Indians have their Setlement	28
From thence to Orachkie ye first Castle of ye Maquase	4
From thence to a deserted Castle calld Iuchnawrede	16
From thence to Canajochere ye 2d Castle	4
From thence to Canaoge a Village	4
From thence till ye Place where ye great Castle Stood cald Tionondoge burnt by ye french	8
From thence to ye Litle Carying place	16
The Litle Carying place itSelf	1
From thence till where our River divides itself into 2 branches one Running north ye oyr west [to] wh. we keep	8
From thence to Youriskene a great Creek yt runs towd. oneyde	56
From thence to ye Island	8
From thence to ye great Carying Place	16
The Carying Place with ye Creek halfway	15
From where yu begin in ye oneyde River to the oneyde Lake	20
From ye East end of ye Lake to ye Creek yt goes up to onnondage fishing place on ye South Side of ye Lake	20

[1] Draft in Robert Livingston's writing.

[2] This description of the route to Onondaga was appended to Robert Livingston's observations on his trip there in April 1700. The published version of that document did not include this item. O'Callaghan, 4: 648-652.

The Clan Mothers of the People of the Flint brought forward nine chiefs and one war-chief; the Clan Mothers of the People of the Upright Stone, nine chiefs and one war-chief; of the People of the hills, fourteen chiefs and one war-chief; of the People of the Great Pipe, ten chiefs and one war-chief; of the People of the Great Mountain, eight chiefs and one war-chief.

from ye mouth of ye Creek calld Quechoo to ye fishing place 6
& from thence by Land to onnondage Castle 20

In all 270 miles.

Albany ye 11th. June 1700

Gentn[1]

Here inclosed is ye Copy of a Message arrived from onnondage Last Night—It is therefore thought Requisite by ye Rest of gent. that you be here to give your opinion in ye matter with all Speed being the Indians are in great hast. This is all at present.

The Indians being askd what ye meeting is for doe answer that they know not but that there is Sayd. there is a great deal of news

from Gentn.
Your humble Servant
/S/ Pieter van brugh

Albany ye 11th. of June 1700
Propositions made by 3 onnaders who are Sent messengers by ye Sachims of onnondage

Present
Pr. van Brugh Mayr
Jan Janse Bleecker Recordr
Johannis Schuyler
David Schuyler
Johannis Roseboom
Evert Wendel
Albert Ryckman
Wessel ten Brooke

Brother Corlaer & Quider

Wee come to acquaint you that ye Sachims of ye Sinnekes are gone to Canida to Speake there give 7 hands wampum.

Brother Corlaer & Quider

Wee come also to acquaint you that there are 5 waganhaes from there Severall nations arrived in onnondage give one beaver Skin

Brother Corlaer & Quider

Wee desyre ye baggs with Pouder may be made [(*torn*)] may have been which will Incourage these Strange nations to come to

[1] Not addressed, but contains the following note on the reverse side: "The Mayers letter for me [Robert Livingston (?)] & Majr wessels to come to albr."

Relation de ce qui Est passé de plus remarquable en Canada depuis Le Depart des Vaisseaux de 1697. Jusques au Cinquieme octobre 1698.

Voir du depart des navires au mois d'octobre 1697. on commancoit a desesperer du retour D'otaochetés chef onnejouts, dont on a beaucoup parlé dans la precedente relation; il Estoit chargé comme on la pu voir d'engager Les Iroquois Tsonnontouans a Entrer dans les memes pensées ou Leur estoit parlé de la nation Sonnontouane, et de leur inspirer les Sentiments de Soumission qu'ils devoient avoir pour leur pere Onnontio,

Enfin apres un long retardement il arriva a montreal au commancement du mois de novembre accompagné de deux autres Onnejouts, Darratio ancien D'onnontagué et d'un jeune chef de guerre de la meme nation dont la famille est Considerable dans son Village ils se rendirent en peu de jours a Quebec, Et Arratio parla pour les quatre nations Iroquoises Hurons, Sçavoir Les Onnontais, Onnejouts Oyogoins et Sonnontouans apres Estre excusé d'avoir si Longtemps a executer ce qu'ottaouha les leur avoit Conseillé de faire pour rentrer en grace aupres de leur pere Onnontio, Sur ce

que les Sauvages estoient occupés
a pleurer la mort de leur Chef tué
par les outaouas presenta Cinq Colliers
par lesquels il disoit,

Premier Collier

Mon pere vos enfans les Iroquois
principalement les Onnontaes dans
le dessin qu'ils ont de la paix veulent
faire le Chemin avec les Outaouas
qui ont desja Commancé pour qu'ils
puisse aller et venir librement tant
par Eau que par Terre pour Terminer
les affaires,

Second Collier

Par la moitié de ce Collier, Je le donne
Onnontio mon pere une potion Cordiale
pour faire sortir de son Cœur tout
le Chagrin que nous pouvons avoir
donné par le passé,

Par Lautre moitié je l'assure que j'ay
arresté toutes les hachés de ma jeunesse
ensorte que je n'ay pas laissé venir
aucuns partis depuis la Campagne
d'Onnontagué

Troisieme Collier

Les quatre nations d'enhaut
reconnoissent leur faute et le
Chatiment qu'ils ont Receu dans la
Campagne de l'année derniere. Leur
adonnés de l'esprit, ils promettent
a l'avenir d'être Sages et de ne plus
donner d'occasion de les chastier de
sorte,

Quatrieme Collier

Je ne prend plus presentement que des pensées de paix, a l'imitation de mes anciens Peres qui conservoient toujours la paix avec Onnatio, et pour cet effet j'attache pour ce Collier le Soleil pour dissiper les Brouillards et des mechantes affaires du passé,

Cinquieme Collier

La Resolution de paix que j'ay prise quoy que loin, m'a pas eté plusieurs de mes considerables, cela ne m'a pas fait perdre l'esprit et je fais passer ce Collier une fosse pour mettre ces morts dans oubli les Vengeances et les animosités entreprennent de faire accepter a toutes les nations Iroquoises ce qu'elles avancent par ces Colliers,

Ils ont ajouté en s'adressant aux R. Peres Jesuittes qui estoient presents, qu'ils prenoient aussy resolution d'embrasser la foy selon les Instructions qu'ils ont receu deux pendant qu'ils ont demeurés a leurs villages,

Monsieur le Comte de Frontenac n'avoit pas eté aussy accoutumé qu'il l'est aux belles promesses des Iroquois dont l'execution en si peu frequente; il auroit pu croire que effectivement ils estoient dans les sentiments de faire une paix solide et qu'ils parloient de bonne foy

mais ce qui é nuoit Soubaitté principal
dem, ne se trouuant point effectué
et aucuns prisonniers françois, ne
paroissant auec ses Languyes, après
daygres reprimandes et des menaces
de les retenir tous et de les traitter
comme des Espions plutôt que comme
des negotiateurs jl leur dit que à la
Consideration D'Ottaachété son fils qu
leur seruoit de Sauuegarde jl Vouloit
bien encore Suspendre pour quelque temp
Son juste ressentiment, quilz Visent
entre eux quelles assurances jls Vouloient
luy donner de la parole quilz luy
portoient quil les Escouteroit Le Lendemain
quilz tachassent de prendre une bonne
resolution pendant la nuit quil leur
laissoit a Deliberer,

Le Sr Ottachete qui porta le Lendemain
la parolle pour toutes les quatre nations
jl Sestendit encore plus que nauoit
fait Arratia Sur la tristesse ou elles
Estoient de la perte de tant de Chefs
et de Guerriers que les françois du
tout a fait leurs auoient Tuez depuis
quelque temps, jl Tascha de Voyant
fauorablement Ecouté a persuader La
Sincerité des Iroquois et Soffrit a
rester auprés Dounotio pour luy Seruir
Dôtage de leur Droiture,

Monsieur Le Comte de Frontenac rejetta
cette proposition et luy respondit quil
ne doutoit point parlant personnellement
a luy de Sa fidelité et de quelques
autres Sauuages Dounejours, Mais
quil auoit de tous autres Sentiments
du reste des Iroquois Sauuages quil auoit

pour ses Compatriotes et le desir de
faire de bonnes affaires Lamaglois
puisque ce n'etoit pour un otage
comme luy qu'il demandoit que sa
personne estoit au sault et qu'il estoit
devenu veritable enfant des francois
que quand Outouilio demandoit un
garand de la parole des Iroquois je
entendoit que ce fut un de ceux a qui il
pouvoit croire qu'il restoit encore dans
l'esprit quelques mauvaises impressions
et non pas un enfant soumis a son
pere et que luy otage estoit
plus Tost donc a luy repondre
sur la proposition qu'il nous avoit fait
la Veille et que ses nations aux
chose a luy dire le Chemin leur estoit
libre pour leur retour qu'il verroit de
son costé ce qu'il auroit a faire,
La secheresse de Cette Reponse
les fit enfin venir au point ou on les
demandoit, et ottahele fit quarration
le plus Considerable des Envoyés
Donnontagué demeureroit pour otage
de la part des quatre nations, que luy
et les autres allaient incessamment retourner
au Village pour y faire leurs Le
Volontez Donnontio et qu'ils esperoient
etre de retour peu de temps apres
la fonte des glaces,
On leur fit quelques presents sous
pretexte de les preserver contre le
froid pendant leur Voyage et j'ay
repartiray le quinzieme novembre
pour remonter a Montreal,

Comme arriva et tallacheté auoient declaré
en presentant les cinq Colliers qu'ilz
ne parlerent point pour les aguiers et
qu'ilz n'y auoient aucune part.
Monsieur Le Comte de frontenac
resolut de les renuoyer visiter pend.t
chacun par quatre de cinq Cent
hommes que deuoit Commander M.r
de Lomagny Capitaine, les officiers
qui deuoient Laccompagner furent
nommez Et Les Detachements dhabitans
et de Soldats faits. Mais La quantité
de neiges qui Tomba et Limpossibilité
de faire traverser a temps Les Gens
des Isles et de la Coste du sud firent
abortir Cette Entreprise et elle fut
remise a la premiere Navigation,

Larrivée du S.r abraham officier
des milices Dorange Semble justifier
La Rupture de ce party je Serendis
a Montreal. Sur La fin. du mois de
Janvier accompagné dun francois habitué
depuis Vingt six ans chez Les flamans
dun autre flamand de Corlard, dun
coup en dun autre, je estois Chargé
dune Lettre que Les S.rs Dirre Sekuyle
Colonel Commandant a orange et
Dellnis ministre de ce lieu Louvoient
a M.r de Callieres gouverneur de montre
pour luy donner auis de la paix qui
Les Couronnes de france et dangleter
dont je luy envoyois Les articles
en anglois,

Sur Les nouuelles que M. Le Comte
de frontenac en receu a quebec par un

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ennuyez expres de M. de Callieres, je
jugea qu'il estoit a propos que ce
dernier repondit a ceux qui l'avoient
adressé la Lettre, qu'il avoit beaucoup
de joye d'apprendre la nouvelle de la
paix entre le Roy d'Angleterre et le
Roy son maitre, qu'il en attendoit
avec impatience la confirmation
du Costé de France, que la mesme
raison qui les avoit empeschez de nous
rendre les prisonniers françois —
qu'ils pouvoient avoir entre les —
a cause de la difficulté du
chemin et de la quantité de neiges,
les obligeoit a differer a leur rendre
les leurs Jusques a ce que la navig.on
fut ouverte, que cependant nos
Sauvages feroient leur Chasse
en attendant la Certitude des nouvelles
qu'ils apporteroient;

Ces Envoyez dirent qu'il leur estoit
venu d'Europe un nouveau gouverneur
Qui avoit nommé le Comte de Frontenac
qui devoit arriver de jour en jour a
Nemiskouech, ils ajouterent qu'ils
avoient arresté la hache de leurs Sauvages
surquoy on ne jugea pas a propos de leur
faire response et on continua les preparatifs
Commancez pour un party en Canot
Ainsi les Demarches qu'il Convenoit faire
aux Iroquois et les autres nouvelles
qu'on pouvoit recevoir du Costé des anglois,

Les premiers avoient passé au fort
Frontenac en allant en chasse au
nombre de trente ou quarante Sauvages

pour le Sauvages La Chaudiere Noire
chef de guerre D'Onnontagués tous
ceux qui L'accompagnoient estoient de
mesme nation Le S. de la Gauchetiere
enseigne de Cuisseau et Lieutenant
des troupes qui Commande a ce poste
de pesche un canot pour donner au
a M. le Comte de Frontenac et au S.
de Callieres de ce que ces Iroquois leur
auoient dit,

Ils asseuroient que les anciens Deputez
Successeurs partis pour venir a
conclure la paix auec Onnontio que
cependant leur Jeunesse devoit aller
en guerre contre les Sioux pour venger la mort de plus de Cent
de leurs gens tuez depuis un an,

Cette Contrarieté de paix auec nous
et de guerre Contre nos alliez obligea
M. le Comte de Frontenac qui pouuoit
justement douter de la Sincerité des
Iroquois D'ordonner au S. de la Gauchetiere
de retenir tous les canots et de prendre
des mesures pour Sauuer sans Bruit
de quelques Considerables, qui S'hazarderoit
dentrer dans son fort et qui pouuoient
Seruir D'Ostage pour les autres,

La Chaudiere Noire n'y Ceux de sa
bande ne le Purent faire Ils S'assirent
tous Chasse derriere le fort Frontenac
du Costé de Quinde, firent quatre allongées
les rencontrerent et furent attaquez apres
auoir pris une femme a quelque distance
du lieu ou ils estoient Cabannez, Ils

Iroquois leurs fut égal nombre et après un combat assez opiniastre, cinq hommes restèrent sur la place et trois femmes furent faites prisonnières. Les algonquins y perdirent six de leurs plus braves gens et eurent quatre blessés. La Chaudière noire, sa femme et quatre autres considérables de leur nation y furent tués et leurs cheveux et les prisonniers emmenés dans les villages des Iroquois où ils furent accueillis dans les prisons de manière à ne laisser encore plus considérable par la qualité des morts que par leur quantité, agitée des Iroquois dans une consternation universelle et leurs anciens de prétexte pour différer la parole qu'ils avoient donnée de venir au printemps achever cette guerre ici et attacher les nations proposer l'automne, que l'on fera ou faux, il est toujours certain que la mort d'un de leurs grands chefs déconcerte tous leurs desseins, qu'il leur faut du temps pour se remettre, et qu'ils semblent dans la tristesse ou bien ce qu'ils avaient auparavant projetté.

Cette temps après l'arrivée de cette nouvelle à Québec le fidelle Orouané y rendit il y avoit plus d'un an qu'il n'avoit vu sa nation, il avoit passé tout ce temps au fort Frontenac ou aux environs, et avoit chassé avec les sauvages la nation

que j'aurois cru dans de favorables
sentiments de paix, je ne jouis
pas longtemps des caresses de son pere
car six ou sept jours après son arrivée
à Quebec une forte pleurésie le prit
et je mourus bonnement et beau-
coup en fort peu de temps,
Monsieur Le Comte, sçait que la fidel
meilois quelque marque de distinctio
et je fus entretenu avec les Ecclesiastiques et militaires qui le
pratiquent ordinairement, pour le re
gagner, et une perte pour nous
ce sauvage, nous ayant été fort
affectionné depuis son retour de France.
Les anglois de Baston remmyerent
a la fin d'aurie au port Royal les
prisonniers françois qui se trouverent
chez eux, et laisserent aussi de dans
Castin une copie du traité de paix
semblable a celle qui avoit été
apportée d'orange par le S. abrahan,
nos sauvages a boua kis se trouverent
extremement surpris de ce que une
paix generale on ne leur rendoit pas
les leurs et plus qu'ils avoient continué
des Ostemps la leurs courses ordinaires
sans les ordres qu'ils reçurent de
M. Le Comte de frontenac de
suspendre pour quelque temps
leurs hachés, j'ai appris depuis
le Commencement de l'automne dernier
des coups considerables, leurs plus grande
Chaleures et menue quantité de
prisonniers,

Nous les reconnues estrangers parties
choses Portugeois et Dalmates qui
avoient le Pavillon Blanc apporté
Lhyuer a N. de Callieres passe S.
abraham, ils les ramenerent avec
eux une Cinglame de francois
de toutes Sortes Dages et de Sexe,
ils etoient charges, outre de ces
Imprimés, en Latin et anglois
du traitté de paix fait entre les
deux Couronnes de France et
dAngleterre dune Lettre de mons.
le Comte de Bellomont gouverneur
General de la nouvelle angleterre
et de la nouvelle yorck adressé
a M. Le Comte de Frontenac qui
les y rendirent a Quebec au
Commancement de Juin,

Ils ny resterent que Cinq ou Six jours
et ils nont pas eu lieu de se plaindre
du traitement quon leur a fait dans
dans cette Ville quoyque le
ont leur remis entre les mains les
anglois et Flamants quon pris
rassemblez dans le peu de temps quils
Sejournassent en Canada, et qui se
trouverent en Colonte de retourner
en leur pays. ils en auroient ramenés
bien peu si lon avoit eu egard aux
larmes de plusieurs en Sous quon ne
Jugea pas estre dage a pouvoir
Choisir le lieu de leur demeure,
Comme M. Le Comte de ~~Frontenac~~

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Bellomont voulois jnsinuer dans sa
lettre, quil se rendroit maitre de ces
prisonniers Francois qui se trouveroient
chez les Iroquois. M. le Comte de
Frontenac. jmaine, les Intentions de la Cour
luy respondit que la reconnoissance entre
les Sauvages et nous etoit comme celle
des Castors, dont on jndependamment
de la paix, d'Europe, quon ne sçauroit
point encore bien faire, jl etoit jnutile
quil se donna la peine, dengager les
Iroquois a luy remettre aux gens entre
les mains pour Nous les rendre, ce
puisque, selon deux mesures que
nous en voulions prendre que la
pretendue Dominations des anglois
sur ces Sauvages et sur d'autres
nations etoit Une Chimere, qui se
detruisoit d'elle meme, par le long temps
quil y auroit que les francois auroient
pris possession de ces terres tant
par des missions que par des garnisons,
et que ces Sauvages auroient reconnu
Le Roy pour leur protecteur, que
cependant ces difficultés qui ne pouvoient
estre terminées que par les Roys nos
maitres et par des Commissaires deputez
exprés de leurs parts, Balterois en rien
la bonne jntelligence qui Devoit etre
entre les deux nations, quil le prioit
au Surplus de faire faire Raison
aux abenakis de plusieurs de leurs
gens quon detenoit encore a Boston,
que cela Lauroit empesché de les
obliger a luy remettre plusieurs
anglois quils auroient, quil feroit tous
ses efforts pour les arrester, mais quil

le sçauoit si fort irrité, qu'il ne
pouuoit absolument se promettre
d'empescher ceux de l'Acadie de
continuer leurs hostilités.

Il mandoit la mesme chose aux
Monsieur gouuerneurs particuliers de
Boston,

Il auoit dit neuf trois ou quatre
jours auant tirrinés des Sieurs
Soukinyles et Dellius de mesme nation
les de Monts Capitaine reformé
Commande dounoit aux et aux le
Comte de Frontenac des desseins de deux
des nations Outaoises auoient de quitter
celuy, les Sinagos seuls voulans
rester ce qui seroit d'une dangereuse
consequence pour l'auenir ces Sauuages
pouuans estre plus facilement opprimés
par les Iroquois ou seduits par leurs
anglois lors qu'ils seront separés,

Changsony chef des Sinagos se
rendit a quebec le dix de Juillet auec
des deputés des deux autres nations
Les Kiscakons et gens du sable y
presenta a M. Le Comte de Frontenac
un collier en particulier sans la
participation de ceux qui l'auoient
accompagné et lui dit,

Monsieur, Je suis venu icy pour
vous ecouter, et vous obeir, et jespere
que ceux qui sont venu auec moy
Les Cab Cuperz et Sables, apres auoir
entendu votre parole, ne persisteront

pour dans la Resolution ou jlz Sont
de quitter leur feu de missillinakina
pour l'aller faire ajlleurs, je suis
resolu de Continuer à faire mon feu
et tous Ceux de ma Nation auprés de
celuy de S françois, et de mourir au
leur, et Comme je m'oppose a ceux
qui veullent porter leur feu ajlleurs
je Crains qu'il n'y ayt des gens
mal jntentionnez qui ne veullent
m'empoisonner, c'est ce qui fait que je
les donne et l'aller pour le prix de ma
faire donner un preservatif contre
la medecine qu'ilz pourroient me
donner,

Deux Jours apres monsieur Le
Comte de frontenac Les assembla
tous et leur parla de la sorte,

Mes enfans j'ay bien de la joye que
vous Soyez Venus me voir pour Ecout
mes paroles; j'ay au y dire qu'il y a aus
des Esprits malfaits, qui font ce qu'ilz
peuvent pour faire Lever le feu de
missillinakinac, et vous faire Separer
les uns d'auec les autres;

Je ne Crois pas que les Veritables
hommes, prennent cette mauvaise
pensée, la mienne est toujours que
vous restiez la ou vous estes mandez
jusqu'a ce que les affaires soient bonnes
et que vous Soyez hors de risque, pour
lors je Verray auec Vous, de Choisir
une terre ou vous treuviez vos
Commodités pour la Vie, pour la traite

et ou vos enfans puissent vivre sans repos,

Vous voyez, que depuis que votre feu
est allumé à Missilimakinac vous
y avez eu toujours de l'avantage sur
vos ennemis, votre jeunesse y est
augmentée, et si vous vous separez
les uns des autres, j'espere que vous
trouverez moins forts, votre ennemy
vous mangera sans peine, et vous
irez chercher en quelque lieu que vous
vous retiriez ce n'est pas l'eloignement
qui est y fait peur, c'est le nombre des
personnes ramassez ensemble, qui
les empeschent de s'approcher de leurs
villages,

Oüy Kiska Kons, loy Natwin de sable,
Et loy Sinago qui estes icy
pour ecouter ma voix, de la part de
Votre Village, voicy chacun un soleil
que je vous donne, je vous lie tous
les trois ensemble ces trois colliers vous
disent de quitter la pensée de tenir
le feu de Missilimakinac, et de ne
vous point separer, ny desunir les uns
d'avec les autres, jusqua ce que leurs
affaires soient meilleures,

Autre donnant les Iroquois

Voila ce que je vous donne, pour vous
recompenser de ce que vous chercherez
parole, lors que je serai a Montreal

je vous appellerai y au Conseil, et vous parlerai y et aux autres qui y seront par devant, je serois bien aise que mes enfans me fissent compagnie jusques là,

Je ne baisse point les bras et tout Etroquois, au contraire je suis resolu de les braver plus fortement que jamais s'ils m'excitent à venir ce qui leur arrivera, c'est à dire de me rendre tous mes prisonniers, et les vôtres, et vous pouvez vous assurer que je n'aurai jamais de paix avec eux, que tous mes enfans n'y soient generalement compris, Mes frères vous trouverez Etroquois il vous trompera dit peut faire bonne decouverte dans votre route, regardez bien devant et derriere vous

Je redit la même chose à tous les chefs des Kiscakons et autres considerables qui m'avoient pour accompagné jusques à quebec immediatement après que j'eus arrivé à Montreal ou je me rendis le 20e de juillet, Je priai le meme à Longueuil en particulier et ce sauvage semble avoir entierement oublié le Dessein d'abandonner Missilimakina

Les Sonnontouans et quelques hurons Trois Juges y auroient fait coup Cadaqui dernier et tué deux soldats et un Enfant dans le dezert, les hurons fidels s'en trouverent piquez de cette hardiesse de firent une si grande diligence pour

La Conduitte de Sr Jenaime lun de
leurs Chefs de guerre, quils attaquerent
leurs Ennemis dans la riviere de
michigan, et les Tuerent ou prirent
tous prisonniers a la reserve de quatre
qui se Sauverent en Canot, un de ces
prisonniers fut donné au S. de Louvigny
quil fit Brusler, Les autres ont Eté
la Proie des Nations a qui ont en fit
présent,

Les Outagas hurons et autres Sauvages
alliez d'En haut ont fait plusieurs
partis depuis coutre les Iroquois
quon ne Specifiera point en part.t
Celuy de ces derniers quon rapportera
dans la suitte fera voir le nombre
de gens quils ont perdus en Six ou Sept
mois.

Monsieur le Comte de Frontenac
trouva bon de prevenir les outrages sur
le retour General des francois tant
officiers Soldats que Voyageurs a qui il
ordonnoit de Nouveau de se rendre a
montreal du mois dans la fin du mois
d'octobre, et il leur dit quils ne devoient
point s'etonner de ces abandonnement
puisquils ne les faisoit revenir que pour
les obliger a payer aux marchands ce
quils leurs devoient depuis longtemps,
Ces derniers se plaignant aussy de la
perte de leur bien par le long Sejour
des Voyageurs dans Ces pays Eloignez,

Le Sieur De Montigny grand Vicaire
de Monsieur L'Evesque de quebec

accompagnés de Deux autres Ecclesiastiq
et de quelques gens a gages Se Servit
de Lescorte de ces Sauvages pour monter
a Missillimakinac dou je les dois descend
pour le fleuve de Mississipy pour annon
la foy a des Nations qui n'ont encore
pas Veu de Missionnaires, Cette Entrepry
est digne du Zele de ce jeune Ecclesiastiq
qui est d'autant plus a admirer qu'outr
les fatigues qu'il Essuyera, Les risques
de la Vie auxquels il s'exposera en mille
manieres, il y sacrifie encore plus
de Deux mil Ecus de Rente qu'il peut
avoir. M^rs De Laval et de la
Valliere Evesques et M^rs des missions
Etrangeres y Contribuent aussy de leurs
Cartes dans La Seule Esperance de la
propagation de L'Evangile puisqu'ils
renoncent absolument a tous Commerce
de Castor et autres qu'ils pourroient
faire avec Les Nations auxquels ils
vont Le porter,

Quand Le Depart de Changoss
et de Longeuay fils eurent lieu de connoi
les Intentions des Iroquois et la Droitur
de leur pere Onnontio,

Un Jeune Sauvage Onnontaé de
nation habitué au Sault depuis quel
années surnommé Tegaeste qui avoit
accompagné ottaoheté et les autres qui
Son retournerons L'automne dernier
aux Iroquois pour leur porter ~~Les~~
Les dernieres resolutions de leur pere
Onnontio, arriva a Montreal chargé
d'un Collier de la part de Conseil

D'ailleurs par le quel Celle
Nation se qu'elle n'est occupée
qu'a pleurer la mort de la Chaudiere
noire et de leurs gens Tuez ou pris
par un party D'Algonquins, qu'elle
n'a pas la force de marcher qu'elle
prie Onontio de ne point Envoyer
par Ce que tous leurs Guerriers
et ceux qui avoient de l'esprit sont
morts et qu'ils n'ont plus personne
qu'ils doit en Etat de leur endormir
j'Essuyer les de leur renvoyer
Errathe leurs Otages, et leurs prisonniers
faits dans Ce dernier Coup, Comme
aussy de faire partir pour leur
Village les 4 de Matricoux qui
pourra ramener Les Francois qui
sont Esclaves chez eux, Ce jeune
Sauvage ajoutoit que les Iroquois
auroient parû resolus de faire
la paix avec nous, mais qu'ils ne les
croyoit pas dans Les Sentimens
de la Sincerité avec nos alliez;

Monsieur Le Comte de Frontenac
en presence des Chefs Outagais rejetta
cette proposition et Le Collier dans mes
de celuy qui leur étoit Changé et leur
dit que puisque les Iroquois pleuroient
pour un coup si peu important
ils leur donneroit d'autres matieres
de pleurer d'une autre sorte, et leur
feroit encore Sentir la pesanteur de son
bras et Reste, et s'adressant aux Outagais,

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Vous pouvez voir par ce collier mes enfa
qui ne tient qua moy de faire la pa
pour moy seul. Si je continue la
guerre ce nest que pour vous que je le
fais je nagis point en
Conclurez vous jamais aucune bonne fo
dans vos y comprendre ce retour e
prisonniers comme les Miens, ayez de
toujours la hache tenue a la main, voila de
poudre et des balles que je vous donn
pour vous battre sur la route et pour
aller chez Iroquois, ainsy fut congedie
ces jeunes sauvage et les voulageurs,,

Mais en nommes Odasia aupres
ou montagnes de nation qui demeure a
montagne et qui a epouse Lacreme dun
francois demanda permission a M.
Le Comte de frontenac de renvoyer
encore a sa Nation le meme Regayeste
de sa part, seulement sauver quil parla
que Cetoit de faire Demmontre. je
adresse dabord aux par trois branch
de porcelaine,

La premiere est pour deboucher les
yeux aux ommontagnes et les prier de
Cesser leurs larmes,

La seconde est pour leur laver le Corps

La troisieme pour effacer le sang qui es
rependu sur leurs natte et tayaux joint
un Collier a cet trois branches de
porcelaine je charge Regayeste de dire
aux ommontagnes par la premiere
moitye de ce Collier je lordonne, quand
que le porteur les presentera ce Collier
denvoyer par toutes les nations Iroquoises

pour leur dire davancer tous Les
prisonniers francois, et les amener
qui sont de ce costé cy, et que ceux
qui ne couteront point cette parole
sont morts,
Dau Lautre main je vous conseille
vous Onontais, quand les autres
nations ne tiendront pas venir, de
descendre incessament a montreal, et
davancer tous Les prisonniers, mayés
point de crainte, je ne vous arriveray
rien de fascheux, et ne coutez point les
anglois qui ne vous donne des Conseils
que pour votre perte, si vous ne coutez pas
ma parole, je sens le premier a vous
aller faire la guerre,
Sur la fin du mois de Juillet 1st. Le
Comte de frontenac apris a montreal
par un canot qui luy fut depesché
par Mr. Le Renou Lieutenant de roy
de quebec La paix generalle conclue
en Europe dont il nous gnoit
Pontchartrain luy envoyoit Les traités
avec des Lettres de cachet a luy adressés
a M. Leveque de quebec et au Conseil
Souverain pour en rendre grace a Dieu
par un Te deum Solennel ces depesches
avoient été envoyés de Lacadie par
Mr de Soumanentre Capne de fregatte
qui etoit arrivé a Pontagoues avec le
navire Le Chameau,
plusieurs Sauvages du Sault quela
Curiosité ou Lenuye de revoir leurs

parents a agnier aurai fait aller a
orange ou assurement le vingt on avoit
et dirent pour nouvelles que M. le
Comte de Bellomont y avoit tenu un
Conseil ou se trouverent assemblés les
anciens des cinq Villages des Iroquois
auxquels il dit quel plaisir il leur
pouvoit faire, et quelle peine il se
pouvoient avoir, afin qu'il les peust
soulager, et y apporter le remede
necessaire, Les Iroquois luy ont demandé
qu'il prit Onnontio de souffrir que les
parents qui sont au fault, et a la
montagne, les puissent visiter afin
pouvoir renouveller l'amitié qui estoit
entre eux, et les pouvoir voir, qu'il fallut
depart et d'autre oublier toutes les peines
qu'ils avoient faites les uns, et les autres
et pour cette parole ils luy ont pris
trois Colliers liez ensemble,

Qu'ils avoient renvoyé different
fois plusieurs prisonniers a Onnontio
sans qu'il leur en fut renvoyé aucun
des leurs,

que depuis l'hyver qu'il leur a fait
mine, qu'il faisoit la paix, avec Onnon
on leur a tué 90 personnes,

L'agnier en parlant avec les autres
nations, dit au Gouverneur qu'il pretend
estre maitre de la terre, qu'il est né avant
tous les autres sur cette terre, et qu'il pretend
quand il ne restera plus qu'un seul
agnier etre le maitre des lieux qu'ils
occupent, et pour faire voir qu'ils leurs
appartiennent ils jettent tous les papiers
au feu, afin qu'on ne puisse pas dire

qu'ils l'ayent engagez, ou alliez,
après que Lagnier eut parlé, ils
Semontrez parla, et pria le gouverneur
puis qu'il le savoit content qu'il les
Voulut aussy entendre ceux
qui avoit liez le matin anglois,
et attachez aux arbres sur la montagne
Semontrez, afin qu'ils parussent deplus
loin, pour ce qu'il etoit mal attaché sur
le bord du Lac, dans ce temps nous
nous assemblames tous, il y avoit
de feu, il y avoit que deux
pour nous Couvrir, et si la ou
nous soignismes, et nous
Recommencez pour faire, nous Liants
avec du feu pour nous pour separer,
Toutes les cinq nations reprirent, et dirent
au Gouverneur de retenir tous les prisonniers
du haut, jusqu'à ce qu'ils fussent
Venus a Montreal pour voir de quelle
maniere leurs prisonniers avoient traitez
et qu'ensuite les entendre ils vinssent
de Bellomont rejetta leur parolle, et
leur dit qu'il ne vouloit point sur cela
les ecouter.

Qu'ils ne devoient pas Setonner si
leurs affaires alloient si mal qu'ils
parloient de paix, et venoient trouver
Onnontio les uns, après les autres, sans
rien conclure, mais que s'ils vouloient
venir a bout de cette affaire, qu'il falloit
qu'ils leur amenassent tous les prisonniers
français, et les Sauvages alliez d'Onnontio
qu'il les leur remissent entre les mains
pour les ramener tous ensemble a Onnontio,

Elle le gouverneur leur dit qu'il sçavoit
que de tout temps ils auroient fait la guerre
aux sauvages alliez d'onnontio de sorte qu'il
les laissoit les maîtres de la victoire, ou
faire la paix, mais qu'il leur defendoit
de faire la guerre aux enfans d'onnontio
et aux sauvages establis au pres de lui

Elle lors que cela fut fait le gouverneur
en adressant aux gens du sault, leur dit
qu'il estoit fort aise de les voir dans son
pays, qu'ils y servoient toujours les bien
venus qu'il falloit oublier tout ce qui
s'étoit passé, qu'il allumoit un feu pour
jetter toutes les mechantes affaires, et que
quand ils reviendroient de retour chez eux,
qu'ils en feroient aussy un, pour y jetter
comme il auroit fait, toutes les mechantes
affaires dedans, je vous fais present de ce
Justaucorps rouge et d'un paquet de
porcelaine enfilée pour que cela soit
executé, apres quoy les sauvages du
sault le remercierent de son present, et le
dirent qu'ils n'auroient rien a luy répondre
n'étants pas allez a orange pour parlementer

Le sauvage qui portoit la parole, a
ajouté qu'apres que ce fourneau fut fait,
Les Loups leurs auroient dit qu'encore que
la guerre fut a se renouveller entre
Onnontio, et les anglois ils ne se
mêlassent point comme ils le feroient de la
portez et qu'ils la laissent passer leurs
haches pardessus leurs testes;

Monseig. Le Comte de frontenac leur
ayant demandé ce que les Iroquois

auoient respondû. Sur la Demande que M. de Bellomont leur auoit faitte de Leur amener tous les prisonniers francois et autres ont dit quilz en Etoient demeurés daccord, mais quilz Nauroient point marqué le temps quilz leur Deuroient ramener a M. de Bellomont Peu de jours apres quatre francois pris depuis plusieurs annés par leur Sauuages reuinrent a montreal pour le passeport de M. le Comte de Bellomont Il en reste encore Sept ou huit dans ce pays qui ont Entierement oublié leur patrie et leur langue quilz y a lieu de desesperer quon les puisse obliger a reuenir icy,

Quelques familles Daguiers Sont Venus Visitter leurs parents au Canada et pourra peut etre pouriat bien Sy en habituer quelques uns, on les a laissé dans une Entiere liberté et ilz se promenent tous les jours dans les rues de montreal auec autant de franchise que Sy la paix eloit Entierement conclue, on ne veut point les effaroucher et leur Exemple pourra Seruir a ramener les autres a leur deuoir,

Les nouuelles que receut M. le Comte de frontenac a montreal dans les derniers Jours du mois daoust que les Vaisseaux de Sa majesté Le Poly et la Gironde etoient arriués a Quebec auec quelques autres Vaisseaux marchands,

qui les accompagnoient Sobligeoient a se
trouver les affaires quil avoit dans cet
il partit le 4e. de septembre et se
rendit a quebec le 8e. du meme mois
ou il receu les depesches de Sa majest
quil luy furent rendus par m. le
marquis de Coutrez Capne. de vaisseau
quelques jours apres le frere de
Pitre Schuyler Commendant dorang
y rendit, accompagné de Cinq autres
flamands, ou anglois que m. le Com
de Bellomont avoit depesché pour
scavoir a m. le Comte de frontenac
par ses lettres des 13 et 22. aoust
quil avoit eu conference avec les
nations iroquois quil se avoient pri
de les mettre sous la protection du
Roy dangleterre, et quils se plaignoien
quau prejudice du traitté de paix, dont
le quel ils ne se croyoient compris
se regardant comme ses sujets, on
leur leur tué ou enlevé quatre Cinq
quatorze de leurs gens depuis que la
publication en avoit esté faite, ce
Gouverneur adjouta, quil avoit avis
que m. le Comte de frontenac avoit
leur y é deux Sauvages Renvoyés
de la nation Domontagée pour leur
dire que sils manquoient a luy bien
demander la paix, dans quarente Cin
Jours quil marcheroit chez Eux a la
teste dune armée pour les y contraind
par force ce qui Cobligea de declarer
a m. de frontenac quil a les interest
de sondon trop a Cœur, pour soffrir

Des Cayouges, et quatre Iroquois
allant en guerre contre les
leurs Cayes

M. de St. Vincent
mandé que les Iroquois
font tous la paix, hors les
Tsonnontouans

qu'on traite ses Iroquois et Lunenois
qu'il leur donne ordre d'estre sur leurs
gardes, et en cas qu'ils soient attaqués
de faire main basse sur les Anglois
comme sur les Sauvages qui les
accompagneroient et que pour les
mettre en Etat de se defendre il leur
auroit donné quantité d'armes et de
munitions de Guerre, Et qu'il envoyoit
son Lieutenant Gouverneur avec les
troupes Reglées du Roy d'Angleterre
pour les joindre et s'opposer aux actes
d'hostilité qu'on voudroit entreprendre
sur eux, et qu'en cas de besoin il voudroit
tout ce qu'il y a d'hommes
dans les provinces de son Gouvernement,
pour repousser, et faire Represailler
du dommage qu'on feroit a ses
Iroquois;

M. le Comte de Frontenac par la
reponse qu'il luy fait le 21e de Septembre
luy fait Connoitre que les Rois de
France et d'Angleterre auroient resolu
de nommer Chacun de leurs pars, des
Commissaires pour regler les limites
des pays sur lesquels Devoient
s'etendre leurs Dominations, qu'ainsy
il devoit attendre la decision qui en seroit
faite, et ne pas Songer a troubler
traverser une affaire qui etoit deja
Commencée, et que bien pouvoit regarder
Comme d'domestique, puisqu'elle etoit entre
un pere, et des Enfants qu'il essayoit
de ramener dans leur devoir par toutes

dorles devoyes, etaye resolu dúze
des plus Seueres, Si Celles deladonce
n'auoient pas leur effet,

Jadjoute quil Semble quil
Cherchoit des pretextes pour dom
alleintes aux traittez de paix qui on
este Conclus entre les Deux Couron
et quil doute que la majeste
Britannique lauthorisat dans les
entreprises quil Voudroit former,
puisque desapran il ne demandoit
des Iroquois autre chose Sinon quil
lexecutassent la parole quilz lay auoi
donné de ramener generalement to
les prisonniers francois et Sauuage
alliez quils auoient, et pour la qua
ils luy auoient laisse des ostages au
que lon Sceut que la paix entre este
faite en Europe,

que Dajlleurs la pretention quil
de Domination Sur ces Iroquois les
parroissoit nouuelle, et Sans fondemen
estant assez jnformé de leurs Sentim
pour Sçauoir quil ny a pas vn de ces
nations, qui pretendist, et Voulut etre
Sous celle Dangleterre quil na aucu
preuues pour les en convaincre, au
que celles que nous remettrons entre
les mains des Commissaires pour lex
cette question, Seront Si claires, Si
anciennes, et Si jncontestables quil
y a lieu de Doute, quen y puisse fai
aucune replique, quelles jl estoit ex
dalleurs toujours Son Plaisir, nonobs
toute la protestation et declarance
quil declaroit leur Vouloit donner

et que soin de leur faire peur,
et de faire changer leur dessein,
il engageroit a les presser davantage.

Ces envoyez de M. le Comte de
Bellamont repartirent de quebec
le lendemain, et ils n'etoient pas a
moitié chemin de montreal, que
M. le Comte de frontenac leur avis
que le frere de Legaye qui etoit
party dans la fin de juillet de
montreal, pour aller aux outaouas
y estoit dit ce jour un
de retour, avec vingt une femme
de Sauvages, qu'il avoit ramené
deux femmes françoises, et un enfant
qui etoient depuis dix ans prisonnieres
parmy eux,

Ils asseurent qu'ils sont estez envoyez
par la nation d'outagués pour
dire a leur pere Onontio que les
anciens des quatre nations devoient
partir dix jours apres eux, et amener
les françois prisonniers, a la reserve
des petits enfants qui sont comme
devenus Iroquois depuis leur captivité,

Les sauvages rapporterent qu'ils sont
arrestez a Legaye, pour descendre
avec eux et que lors qu'ils seront a
Garonkyi ou au long sault ils leur
envoyeront deux, pour avertir
de leur marche,

Outre que M. le Comte de Bellomont
par sa lettre du 13 aoust, avoit annoncé

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que les Iroquois lui auroient voulu
remettre entre les mains tous les
prisonniers qu'ils ont fait sur nous
durant la guerre, a condition que
de frontenac Lâpurast du relachement
de leurs gens qui sont prisonniers parmi
nous, ces deux sauvages, nous apprenn
que les Iroquois ont formé le dessein
de venir demander la paix a Onnon
de l'angloise, a qui ils ont renvoyé leurs
captifs francois qu'ils avoient chez
eux, et lors que m. de Bellomont
les leur a demandé il luy a
fierement repondu, nous en sommes
les maitres et nous voulons les nous
nous mener quand il nous plaira

Les Iroquois veulent demander la paix à l'instigation de l'Anglois

Cette Reponse fait voir que ces
sauvages sont des sujets peu soumis
Teganisorens chef considerable
Domontagués est un de ceux qui doi
descendre avec nos prisonniers, on les
attend incessamment et s'ils arrivent
avant le depart des derniers vaisseaux
on informera la Cour de la resolution
qui sera prise, entre en la Sonte
de frontenac, et ces Chefs des nations
Iroquoises

Te Deum chanté en action de graces a l'occasion de la paix

Le Te Deum, en action de graces
pour la paix Generalle n'a este
Chanté a quebec que le 21e Septembre
dans leglize Cathedralle, ou Monsieur
le Gouverneur Gnal a assisté avec
Bien que M. L'intendant, et leurs
officiers du Conseil Souverain et de la
prevoste, il y eut le soir plusieurs

decharges de canon de la ville et
des Vaisseaux, apres auoir allumé
vn feu dans la grande place, et
tous Les Bourgeois firent de
illuminations a leurs fenestres
Suiuant Lordre [illegible]
le Comte de [illegible] en auoit
fait donner.

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COLONIES ET ALGÉRIE

M. de Pontchartrain to Count de Frontenac.

Versailles, 21 May, 1698.

Sir,

I have received the letter you took the trouble to write me on the 15th of October last, and reported to the King its contents.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

People have wished to make us again apprehend a junction of our Indian allies with the Iroquois for the purpose of waging war against us, should we cease trading with the former in the woods. I avow that I do not clearly comprehend the reason; and it seems to me we ought to expect a contrary effect, provided pains were taken to explain to the Indians that his Majesty, in making this prohibition, did intend that they should obtain the goods of the French from the first hand; that they should sell theirs with entire freedom, and receive the profit accruing from the trade with the Indians beyond them. You know too well the history of Canada not to be aware that the war we have sustained for so many years against the Iroquois with so much care and expense, arises only from the desire of the late Mr de la Barre to carry on a trade with the most distant Nations. Those Indians who are now allies of the English, would not be long in declaring against the latter, if they wanted to pass them by to go and trade directly with the other Indians. Besides, in the Treaty to be made in London between us and the English on the subject of Colonial boundaries, it will, without doubt, be admitted that the countries of the Outaouats, Hurons, Miamis and Illinois shall remain under his Majesty's dominion.

To these considerations must be added the sacrileges, impieties and abominations perpetrated by the French with the Indians, and the inconveniences which attach to a trade injurious to the Nation; instead of attending, as the English do, to the cultivation of the soil and to the fisheries, whereby the Colonies are rendered rich and prosperous. All these reasons will induce you, no doubt, to execute strictly the orders which have been sent to you on this subject.

Narrative of the most Remarkable Occurrences in Canada. 1697, 1698.

An Account of the most Remarkable Occurrences in Canada from the departure of the Vessels in 1697 to the 20th 8ber 1698.[1]

When the fleet sailed in October 1697, we began to despair of the return of Otacheté, an Oneida Chief, of whom frequent mention has been made in the preceding Relation. He was commissioned, as may be seen, to engage the hostile Iroquois to agree with the opinions entertained by himself and apparently by a portion of his Tribe, and to inspire them with the sentiments of submission they ought to feel for their father Onontio.

At length, after a long delay, he arrived at Montreal in the beginning of November, accompanied by two other Oneidas, by Arratio, an Onondaga Sachem, and by a young War

[1] Embodied in Letter X. of the 4th Volume of La Potherie's *Histoire de l'Amerique*. — Ed.

Chief of the same nation whose family possesses some influence among his Tribe. They repaired within a few days to Quebec, and Arratio speaking for the four Upper Iroquois Nations—namely, the Onondagas, Oneidas, Cayugas, and Senecas—after apologizing for having been so long in executing what Ottacheté had recommended in order to reëstablish themselves in their father Onontio's favor, which delay arose from the Senecas being engaged in bewailing the death of their Chief whom the Outaouas had killed, presented five Belts by which he said:—

First Belt.

Father! your children, the Iroquois, principally the Onondagas, in the desire they feel for peace have just opened the road with the Oneidas who have already begun [to break it], in order to permit people to go and come freely both by water and by land for the purpose of concluding negotiations.

Second Belt.

Father Onontio. By one-half of this Belt I administer to you a cordial, to expel from your heart all the sorrow we may have heretofore caused you.

By the other half, I assure you that I have arrested all the hatchets of my young men, so that I have not allowed any party to go out since the campaign to Onnontagué.

Third Belt.

The four Upper Nations acknowledge their fault; the chastisement they received in last year's campaign has restored them to their senses; they promise in future to be wise, and not to give any more cause for a similar punishment.

Fourth Belt.

Following the example of my Ancestors who always maintained peace with Onontio, I entertain no longer any thoughts but those of peace, and with this view I with this Belt nail fast the Sun in order to dispel the fogs of past misunderstandings.

Fifth Belt.

I have resolved on peace; though many of my chief men have been killed, that does not deprive me of my senses, and by this Belt I dig a trench to inter these Dead without wishing to avenge them.

The Onontagués and Oneidas promise to make all the Iroquois Nations accept what they advance by these Belts.

Addressing the Reverend Jesuit Fathers who were present, they added: We also adopt the resolution to embrace the Faith according to the instructions we have received from you, whilst residing in our Villages.

Were Count de Frontenac not as much accustomed as he is to the fair promises of the Iroquois, the performance of which is so rare, he might have believed that they were, indeed, disposed to conclude a solid peace, and were speaking in good faith. But his expectations not being realized, and no French prisoner appearing with these envoys, he told them, after having administered some sharp reproofs, and threatening to detain them all and to treat them as spies rather than as Negotiators, That out of respect for his son Ottacheté, who served them as a safeguard, he would suspend for some time yet, his just resentment; that they should

determine among themselves what guarantee they would give him for the Word they brought him; that he would hear them on the morrow; Let them endeavor to adopt a wise resolution during the night which he would allow them for deliberation.

On the next day, Ottacheté spoke for all the four Nations. He enlarged more fully than Arratio on their grief for the loss of so many Chiefs and Warriors that the French, or their allies, had killed since some time. Perceiving that he was favorably listened to, he attempted to establish the sincerity of the Iroquois, and offered to remain with Onontio as a hostage for their honesty.

Count de Frontenac rejected this proposition, and told him, in answer, that, as regarded him personally he doubted not his fidelity and that of some other Oneida cabins, but he entertained quite different sentiments of the rest of the Iroquois. His friendship for his countrymen and the desire he felt to bring things about were blinding him, inasmuch as it was not a hostage such as he that was required; that his cabin was at the Saut and that he had become a real Child of the French; that when Onontio demanded a guarantee for the Word of the Iroquois, he meant that it should be one in whose breast he could suppose still remained some bad impressions, and not a Child like him Otacheté that was obedient to his father.

Let them be careful then to give an answer to the proposition he had submitted on the preceding evening. If they had nothing else to say, the road was open to them to return; he should see what further he had to do.

The coldness of this answer obliged them at last to come to the point required of them, and Ottacheté said that Arratio, the most considerable of the Onondaga Ambassadors, would remain as a hostage on the part of the four Nations; that he and the others would forthwith return to the Village, to make known there, Onontio's will, and that they expected to come back shortly after the breaking up of the ice.

Some presents were made them on pretence of protecting them from the cold during their journey, and they set out on the 15th of November on their return to Montreal.

As Arratio and Ottacheté had declared when presenting the five Belts, that they spoke not for the Mohawks, and that these had no share in them, Count de Frontenac resolved to send four @ five hundred men thither on a visit under the command of Captain de Louvigny. The Officers who were to accompany him were named and the detachments of Militia and Regulars already made, but the heavy fall of snow, and the impossibility of getting the people over in season from the islands and the south shore, caused this expedition to abort, and it was postponed to the fore part of the navigation.

The arrival from Orange of Mr Abraham,[1] an officer of militia appeared to justify the breaking up of this party. He arrived at Montreal towards the close of the month of January in company with a Frenchman who was twenty-six years a resident with the Dutch; another Dutchman of Corlard, a Mohegan *(Loup)* and a Mohawk. He brought a letter addressed by Colonel Peter Schuyler, commandant of Orange, and Mr Dellius, the minister at that place, to Mr de Callières, governor of Montreal, notifying him of the peace between France and England, the articles of which he sent in English.

On Count de Frontenac receiving the news at Quebec by express from M. de Callières, he judged it advisable that the latter should state in reply to those who had written to him, that he was very glad to learn the news of the peace between the King of England and the King

[1] Schuyler. — Ed.

his master, the confirmation whereof on the part of France he was impatiently expecting; that the same reasons that prevented them sending us back the French prisoners they might have on their hands, namely the difficulty of the roads and the great quantity of snow, obliged us to postpone sending them theirs, until the opening of the navigation; that meanwhile our Indians would go out hunting whilst waiting for the confirmation of the news they had brought.

These messengers stated, that a new Governor-General called the Earl of Bellemont, was coming to them from Europe, whose arrival was daily expected at New-York; they added that they had arrested the hatchet of their Indians, to which it was not deemed proper to make any answer, and the preparations for a canoe party were continued, according to the steps the Iroquois would be seen to adopt and the other news that might be received from the English.

The former had called at fort Frontenac to the number of thirty or forty on their way to hunt, under the command of the famous *Chaudière noire* an Onondaga Chief. All his company belonged to the same Nation. Sieur de La Gemeray, Ensign of the Marine and Lieutenant of Troops who was in command of that post, dispatched a canoe to advise Messrs de Frontenac and de Callières of what the Iroquois had told him.

They gave assurances that the Chiefs were to leave immediately for the purpose of concluding peace with Onontio; meanwhile, their young men were to go to fight the Outaouaes in order to avenge the death of more than a hundred of their people who had been killed during the year.

The contradiction of peace with us, and war with our allies, obliged Count de Frontenac, who could with justice doubt the sincerity of the Iroquois, to order Sieur de La Gemeray to keep on his guard, and to adopt measures to secure, quietly, some of the head men who may trust themselves in the fort, and who might serve as hostages for the rest. Neither *La Chaudière noire* nor any of his band could do it; they were hunting behind fort Frontenac towards Quinté. Thirty-four Algonquins encountered them and were attacked after they had captured a Squaw at some distance from the place where they were encamped. The Iroquois were equal in number, and after a pretty obstinate fight, twenty men remained on the field, and six men and two women were taken prisoners. The Algonquins lost, on this occasion, six of their bravest men, and had four wounded. *La Chaudière noire* four other chiefs and his Wife were among the dead. Their scalps and the prisoners have been given up to Mr de Callières, and are still actually in the Montreal prisons.

This blow, which is of more importance by reason of the quality, rather than the quantity, of the dead, spread consternation throughout the whole of the Iroquois Cantons and served as a pretext for deferring the promise they had given to come in the spring to conclude what Arratio and Ottacheté had proposed in the fall. Whether true or false, it is always certain that the death of one of their great chiefs disconcerts all their projects; that they require time to recover from it, and that they appear, in their sorrow, to forget what they have previously proposed.

Shortly after the receipt of this news at Quebec, the faithful Oroaoué came hither. He had not seen his father Onontio for more than a year; all that time he had spent at fort Frontenac or its environs, and had hunted with the Cayugas, his nation, who, he assured, were really disposed to peace. He did not long enjoy the caresses of his father. Three or four days after his arrival at Quebec, he was seized by a severe pleurisy, and died in a very short time, a worthy Frenchman and a good Christian.

The Count was of opinion that his fidelity deserved some mark of distinction, and he was interred with the ecclesiastical and military honors ordinarily bestowed on officers. This Indian is a loss, as he has been much attached to us since his return from France.

The English of Boston sent back to Port Royal at the end of April, the French prisoners that remained in their custody, and left with Sieur de Castin a copy of the treaty of peace similar to that brought from Orange by Mr Abraham. Our Abenakis felt great surprise that on occasion of a general peace, their people were not restored, and they would have continued their usual forays from that time, had it not been for the orders they received from Count de Frontenac to hang up for a while their hatchets. Since the beginning of the fall, they have struck some considerable blows, took a number of scalps and even a great many prisoners.

We have received some from Orange by Messrs Schuyler and Delliuse, who had signed the letter brought by Mr Abraham in the winter to M. de Callières. They were accompanied by some twenty French of all ages and sexes. Besides Latin and English copies of the Treaty of Peace, they brought a letter from the Earl of Bellemont, governor-general of New England and New-York, addressed to the Count de Frontenac, which they delivered to him in the beginning of June at Quebec.

They remained there only five or six days, and had no cause to complain of the treatment they received as well in this city as in Montreal. The English and Dutch that could be mustered during their brief sojourn in Canada, and who were disposed to return to their country were placed in their hands. They would have carried back very few, had regard been paid to the tears of a number of children who were not considered of an age to qualify them for choosing their place of residence.

As the Earl of Bellemont wished to insinuate in his letter that he would take possession of the French prisoners who may happen to be found among the Iroquois, Count de Frontenac, agreeably to the intention of the Court, answered him that accommodation between those Indians and us being commenced as early as last autumn, irrespective of the peace of Europe, the conclusion whereof was not-yet known, it was unnecessary for him to give himself the trouble of inducing the Iroquois to surrender our people to him in order to send them to us, as it was from themselves that we should wish to receive them; that the pretended domination of the English over these Indians and other tribes was a chimera which fell to the ground of itself by the length of time that elapsed since the French had taken possession of those lands, both by missions and garrisons, and that those Indians had recognized the King as their protector; that, nevertheless these difficulties, which were capable of adjustment only by the Kings, our masters, and the commissioners deputed expressly on their behalf, should not affect in any way the good intelligence which ought to exist between the two nations; that he requested him, moreover, to cause justice to be done to the Abenakis for several of their people detained at Boston; that he was prevented thereby obliging them to surrender several Englishmen they had; that he would do all in his power to stop them, but he knew they were so irritated that he could not absolutely promise himself to prevent those of Acadia continuing their hostilities.

He wrote to the same effect to Mr Stoughton[1] Lieutenant-governor of Boston.

[1] William Stoughton was the second son of Colonel Israel Stoughton who commanded the Massachusetts troops in the Pequot war. He was born in Dorchester, in 1632, and graduated at Harvard in 1650. His father being a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Parliament's Army, Mr. S. spent some years in England. After the restoration in 1660, he was ejected from a fellowship in Oxford and returned to New England in 1662, where he was some years a preacher. He was chosen magistrate in 1671, and in 1677 went to England as the agent of the province; was afterwards Chief Justice, was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts in 1692; and acted as Commander-in-Chief from 1694 to 1699. Mr. Stoughton was a generous benefactor of

Three or four days before the arrival of Messrs Schuyler and Dellius, news arrived from Michelmakinak. Sieur de Tonty, a reduced Captain, who commands that post, advised Count de Frontenac of the designs which two of the Outaouais tribes entertained to leave that place; the Sinagos alone being willing to remain there. This would be of dangerous consequence hereafter, these Indians being more easily overcome by the Iroquois, or seduced by the English when they will be separated.

Changouossy, Chief of the Sinagos, repaired to Quebec on the 10th of July with some Deputies from the two other Tribes, the Kiskakons, and those of the *Sable*. He presented a private Belt to Count de Frontenac without the participation of his companions, and said:—

Father! I have come here to hear and obey you, and hope that those who have accompanied me—the *Culs-coupés*[1] and *Sables*—will not, after hearing your word, persist in their resolution of quitting their fire at Missilmakinak to go and build it elsewhere. I, as well as all my Tribe, are resolved to continue to build our fires near that of the French, and to die with them, and as I am opposed to those who wish to carry their fire elsewhere, I fear that there are some evil-minded persons who wish to poison me; wherefore I present you this Belt to request you to give me an antidote against the medicine they may give me.

Count de Frontenac assembled them all, two days after, and thus addressed them:

Children. I am very much pleased that you are come to see me and hear my word. I have heard a rumor that there are evil-disposed persons who are doing all in their power to have the fire removed from Missilimakinac, and to separate you, one from the other.

I do not believe that loyal men entertain this bad thought. Mine is always that you should remain where you are at present, until affairs be arranged and you be beyond danger; then I shall look out with you and select a piece of land where you will find conveniences for living and trading and where your children may live in peace.

You perceive that since your fire has been lighted at Missilimakinac, you have always had the advantage over your enemies; your youth have increased there, and if you separate one from the other, you will find yourselves weaker; your enemies will devour you without any difficulty, and will go in pursuit of you whithersoever you fly. It is not distance that deters them; it is the number collected together that prevents the enemy approaching your villages.

You, Kiskakons; you Nation of the *Sable;* and you Sinagos who are come here on behalf of your Village, to listen to my voice; here is a Belt I present to each of you. I bind you all three together; these three Belts tell you to abandon the idea of removing the fire from Missilimakinac, and not to separate nor disunite yourselves, the one from the other, until affairs be better.

Bestowing Presents on them:

Here is what I give you in return for your coming in search of my word. When I shall be at Montreal, I will invite you to the Council, and speak to you and the others that are there. I set out to-morrow; I shall be very glad if my children accompany me so far.

I do not lay aside the Tomahawk against the Iroquois. On the contrary, I am determined to strike them harder than ever, if they do not soon perform what they have promised me, that is, to bring me back all my prisoners and yours, and you may be assured that I shall

Harvard College; erected Stoughton Hall at his own expense in 1698, and left a tract of land the annual rent of which is applied towards the support at that College of a scholar from Dorchester; also another tract for the support of Schools. He died 7th July 1701 and was never married. The inscription on his monument is printed in *New England Genealogical Register*, IV., 275. — Ed.

[1] Queues coupées. *Relation*, 1668. The Kiskakons were so called.

never conclude Peace with them unless all my children in general be included therein. Always distrust the Iroquois; he will deceive you if he can; keep a good look out on your route; look well before and behind you.

The Count on his arrival at Montreal, where he landed on the 20th of July, repeated the same thing to Longekan Chief of the Kiskakons and the other Chiefs who had not accompanied Changouossy to Quebec. He took the said Longekan aside, and this Indian appeared to have entirely forgotten the design of abandoning Missilimakinac.

The Senecas and some Huron deserters had struck a blow at that place last fall, and killed two farmers and a child in the prairie. The faithful Hurons felt piqued at this boldness, and used such expedition under St Souaune, one of their war chiefs, that they overtook their enemies in the Michigan river and killed or captured all, except four who escaped in a canoe. One of the prisoners was given to Sieur de Tonty who had him burnt; the lives of the others were spared by the Tribes to which they were presented.

The Outaouaes, Hurons, and others of the Upper Indian allies, have since sent out several parties against the Iroquois which we shall not particularly specify. The admission of the latter which will be stated by and by, will show the number they have lost in 6 or eight months.

Count de Frontenac thought proper to notify the Outaouaes beforehand of the recall of the French generally, as well Officers and soldiers as Voyageurs, whom he again ordered to repair to Montreal by the end of October at farthest; and told them that they must not be astonished at this withdrawal, as he made them return only to oblige them to pay what they owed the merchants a long time, the latter having complained to him of the loss of their property by the protracted stay of the Voyageurs in the Upper Country.

M. de Montigni,[1] vicar-general to the Bishop of Quebec, accompanied by two other ecclesiastics and some hired men, took advantage of the escort of those Indians to go up to Missilimakinac, whence he proposed to descend the river Mississippi, to announce the Gospel to some Nations who had not yet seen any Missionaries. This undertaking is highly worthy of this young Clergyman, who is so much the more to be admired as, in addition to the fatigue he will undergo, the risk of life he will run, in a thousand divers ways, he sacrifices to it an income exceeding two thousand écus. Messieurs De Laval and de Saint Vallier, Bishops, and the Society of Foreign Missions contribute also on their part to the design, in the sole view of the Propagation of the Gospel, since they absolutely renounce whatever trade in Beaver &c. they might carry on with the Nations to whom they are about to introduce the faith.

Changouossy and Longekan, previous to their departure, had cause to be acquainted with the intentions of the Iroquois, and the correctness of their father Onontio.

A young Indian of the Onnondaga nation, named Tegayesté a resident for some years at the Saut, who had accompanied Ottacheté and the others on, their return last fall to the Iroquois for the purpose of conveying to them the ultimatum of their Father Onontio, arrived at Montreal with a Belt from the Council of the Onnontagués, whereby that Nation said that it was occupied only in bewailing the death of *La Chaudière noire*, and their people who had been killed or captured by a party of Algonquins; that it has not strength to travel; that it requests

[1] Rev. François Jolliet de Montigny was a native of Paris, but ordained at Quebec on 8th of March 1693. After having been in charge of the parish of L'Ange Gardien, and served as Chaplain to the Ursuline Convent of Quebec, he proceeded to the Mississippi, where he established a mission among the Akanzas. In July of the following year he visited Mobile. The period of his stay in that country is not known. He is said to have been Superior of the Seminary of Quebec from 1716 to 1719, and to have died in Paris in 1725, at the age of 64. *Shea.* — Ed.

Onontio not to lose patience, for all their chiefs and wise men are dead and they have no one who is capable of giving them sense. They entreat him to send back to them Arratio their hostage and the prisoners taken in this last affair, as well as to dispatch Sieur de Maricour to their Village to bring back the French who are prisoners there. This young Indian added, that the Iroquois had appeared to him resolved to make peace with us, but that he did not consider them disposed to conclude it with our allies.

Count de Frontenac, in presence of the Outaouais Chiefs, flung this proposal and Belt in the face of him who had brought it, and told him, since the Iroquois were weeping over so trifling a blow, he would soon give them another sort of reason for crying, and would again make them feel the weight of his Tomahawk. Then addressing the Outaouais—You can perceive by this Belt, my Children, that it merely depends on me to conclude peace for myself alone; if I continue the war, it is only on your account I do it; I do not act [secretly]; and will never conclude any good business without including you in it, and recovering your prisoners as well as my own. Keep the Tomahawk, then, always, in your hands; there's powder and ball that I give you to fight on the way, and to go to the Iroquois.

In this manner were this young Indian and the Outaouaes dismissed.

But another Onontagué named Blassia,[1] a resident at the Mountain, who married a Frenchman's widow, requested Count de Frontenac to send the same Tegayesté back again to his nation, on his (Blassia's) account merely, without it appearing that he came from Onontio. He addresses them by three strings of Wampum.

The first is to wipe the eyes of the Onontagués, and to request them to cease weeping.

The second is, to cleanse their throats.

The third, to wipe up the blood which is spilled on their mats; and having joined a Belt to these three strings of Wampum, he instructs Tegayesté to say to the Onontagués, by the first half of this Belt:—I order you, as soon as the bearer will present this Belt, to send word to the several Iroquois nations to bring in all the French and Indian prisoners in those parts, and that those who will not listen to this message are dead.

By the other half:—I advise you, Onontagués, though the other nations should not be willing to come, to descend immediately to Montreal and to bring all the prisoners; be not afraid; no harm will be done you, and hearken not to the English who advise you only to your ruin. If you hear not my word, I will be the first to wage war against you.

Towards the end of July, Count de Frontenac received advices at Montreal, by a canoe dispatched to him by M. Prevost, deputy-governor[2] of Quebec, of the conclusion of a general Peace in Europe, the Treaties of which My lord de Pontchartrain sent, with sealed orders[3] addressed to him, to the Bishop of Quebec and the Sovereign Council, to return thanks to God by a solemn *Te Deum*. These despatches had been sent from Acadia by Sieur de Bonnaventure, captain of a frigate who arrived at Pentagouest with the ship *l'Envieux*.

Several Indians belonging to the Saut, whom curiosity, or a desire to see their relatives at Mohawk had led to Orange, arrived from that place on the 21st August, and related as news, that the Earl of Bellemont had held a council there, which was attended by all the Chiefs of the Five Iroquois Nations of whom he inquired what pleasure he could confer on them, and what troubles they had, so that he might gratify them, and apply proper remedies thereto. The Iroquois asked him to entreat Onontio to suffer their relatives at the Saut and Mountain to come and visit them in order that they may see them and renew former friendship; that

[1] Egredere. *De la Potherie*, IV., 100. [2] Lieutenant du Roi. [3] Lettres de cachet. — Ed.

they must mutually forget all the unkindnesses they had done each other, and they presented him, with this word, three Belts tied together.

That they had sent back several prisoners to Onontio on several occasions, without his having restored any of their people.

That Onontio had killed 90 of their people since the winter, when word had been sent them that peace had been concluded.

The Mohawk, speaking with the other nations, told the Governor that he claimed to be master of his land, that he was born on that soil before the English, and he insists, were only one Mohawk remaining, to be master of the places they occupy; and to show that these were their property, they threw all the papers in the fire, in order that it may not be said, that they had pledged or alienated their lands.[1]

The Mohawk having concluded, the Onontaé spoke and requested the governor, as he had heard those, to listen to them also. We it is, said they, who tied and fastened the English ship to a tree on the Hill of Onondaga in order that it may be seen afar off, because it was badly moored to the Lake shore. In that ship we all assembled; there was no fire on board; we had only leaves to cover us; there it was that we made a league, and acknowledged ourselves Brothers, uniting ourselves together with iron bands so that we may not be separated.

All the Five Nations resumed, and told the Governor to retain the Iroquois belonging to the Saut, until they returned from Montreal after seeing how their prisoners fared, and until Onontio should restore the latter to them.

Mr de Bellemont rejected their word, and told them he would not listen to them on that point. That they must not be surprised if their affairs prospered so badly; that they were talking of peace, and were visiting Onontio one after the other without concluding any thing, but that if they would succeed in this matter, they must bring him all the prisoners, whether French or Indian allies of Onontio; let them be placed in his hands to be conveyed all together back to Onontio. That the Governor told them he was aware they had constantly waged war against Onontio's Upper Indian allies; that he left them masters to continue it or to make peace, but that he forbad them waging war on Onontio's Children and on the Indians settled in his neighborhood.

Then addressing those of the Saut, the Governor said — He was very glad to see them in his country; they would be always welcome there; that the past must be forgotten; that he kindled a fire in order to cast into it all unfortunate affairs; when they would return home, let them also kindle one to throw into it, as he did, all bad transactions. I make you a present of three red jackets and one package of strung Wampum to engage you to do this. After which the Saut Indians thanked him for his present, and told him they had no answer to give, as they had not come to Orange to palaver.

The Indian who brought the news added, that the River Indians *(Loups)* said to them after the adjournment of this Council, in case war should happen to be renewed between Onontio and the English, do not meddle with it as that is our intention also; let the hatchet pass over head.

Count de Frontenac having inquired what reply the Iroquois had made to Mr de Bellemont's request, to bring him in all the French and other prisoners, they said that 'twas granted, but that no time had been specified for their being brought to him.

[1] Referring, probably, to the Extravagant grant to Dellius, &c. — Ed.

A few days after, four Frenchmen taken many years ago by the Mohawks, returned to Montreal with a pass from the Earl of Bellemont. There still remain in that village 7 @ 8 more, who, have completely forgotten both their country and language and whose return home may be despaired of.

Some Mohawk families came on a visit to their relatives at the Saut, and possibly some will settle there. They are left at perfect liberty, and walk daily in the streets of Montreal with as much confidence as if Peace were perfectly ratified. We do not wish to alarm them, and possibly their example will serve to bring the others to their duty.

The news Count de Frontenac received at Montreal in the latter part of August of the arrival at Quebec of the Men of War *le Poli* and *la Gironde* with some merchantmen that accompanied them, obliged him to wind up all his business at the former place, which he left on the 4th of September. He arrived on the 8th of the same month at Quebec where he received his Majesty's despatches which were handed to him by the Marquis de Contré,[1] Captain of the ship.

A few days after, the brother of Mr Peter Schuyler commandant of Orange, arrived in company with five other Dutch, or English, men sent to Count de Frontenac by the Earl of Bellemont to communicate by his letters of the 13th and 22nd of August that he had had a conference with the Five Iroquois Nations who requested to continue under the King of England's protection, and that they complained that ninety-four of their people had been killed or carried away since the publication, and in contravention, of the Treaty of Peace, in which they believed themselves included, considering themselves the King's subjects. This Governor adds that he was informed that Count de Frontenac had sent two Renegade Indians of the Onondaga Nation to tell the latter that if they failed to come within forty-five days to demand Peace of him, he would march against them at the head of an army to constrain them thereunto by force; which obliges him to declare to Count de Frontenac that he has the interest of his King too much at heart to suffer the Iroquois to be treated as enemies; that he orders them to be on their guard and in case of attack to kill the French and the Indians who should accompany them; and that to afford them the means of defence, he had furnished them with a quantity of arms and munitions of war, and had sent his lieutenant-governor, with the regular troops of the King of England to join them, and to oppose any act of hostility that may be attempted against them, and in case of need, that he would arm every man in the provinces under his government for the purpose of repelling all attacks and making reprisals for the injury that may be inflicted on his Iroquois.

Count de Frontenac let him know by his answer of the 21st September, that the Kings of France and England had resolved each, on his side, to nominate Commissioners for the settlement of the boundaries of the countries over which they were to extend their dominion; that, therefore, he ought to await their decision, and not think of presuming to obstruct an affair already commenced, and which may be regarded as domestic, inasmuch as it was between a father and his children whom he (the Count) was endeavoring by every means to bring back to their duty, being resolved to make use of the greatest severity, should those of mildness not avail.

Adding, that pretexts are apparently sought for by the Earl to contravene the treaties of peace concluded between the two Crowns, and that 'tis doubtful if his Britannic Majesty authorized his intended projects, inasmuch as, he asked nothing of the Iroquois so far as concerned himself, but that they should perform the promise they gave him to restore generally all the prisoners

[1] Contré Blenac. *De la Potherie*, IV., 106. — Ed.

in their possession, whether French or Indian allies—for the performance of which they had left hostages with him before it was known that peace had been concluded in Europe.

Besides, the pretension the Earl had set up of dominion over the Iroquois, appeared novel and unfounded, being sufficiently well informed of their sentiments to know that not one of the Five Nations pretended or desired to be under England; that there was no proof to convict them of it, whilst those we shall place in the hands of the Commissioners who will investigate this question, will be so clear, so old and so incontestable, that there is reason to doubt whether it will be possible to reply to them; that, therefore, he (the Count) was resolved always to pursue his course, notwithstanding all the protection and succor the Earl may promise them, and that, so far from being intimidated thereby and producing any change in those designs, it would induce him to press them forward the more.

These Ambassadors from the Earl of Bellemont left Quebec on the next day, and were not half way to Montreal when Count de Frontenac learned that the brother of Tegayesté, who had left Montreal in the latter part of July to visit the Onontagués, as already related, had returned with a young man of that Nation, who brought back two French women and a child who had been ten years in captivity among them.

They stated that they were sent by the Onontagués to tell their Father Onontio that the Chiefs of the Four Nations were to follow them in ten days with the French prisoners, except the little children who are become almost Iroquois since their captivity.

These Indians report that they (the Chiefs) had kept Tegayesté to come down with them, and when they will have come to Garonkoui or the Long Saut, they will dispatch him in advance to give notice of their march, notwitstanding the Earl of Bellemont had announced in his letter of the 13th of August, that the Iroquois had desired to put in his hands all the prisoners whom they took from us during the War, on condition that Monsieur de Frontenac would assure him of the release of their people whom we have prisoners. These two Indians inform us that the Iroquois have come to the conclusion to solicit peace of us, unknown to the English, to whom they refused the French Captives in their possession, and when Mr de Bellemont so required them, they haughtily made answer, We are their Masters, and will conduct them back ourselves when it pleaseth us.

This answer shows that those Indians are not very submissive subjects. Teganissorens, an influential Onondaga Chief, is one of those who are to come down with our prisoners. They are expected immediately, and if they arrive before the departure of the last ships, the Court will be informed of the resolution that will be adopted by Count de Frontenac and those Chiefs of the Iroquois Nations.

The *Te deum*, in thanksgiving for the General Peace, was not sung in the Cathedral at Quebec until the 21st of September. The Governor-general, the Intendant and the Officers of the Sovereign Council and of the Provost's court *(Prevôté)* attended on the occasion. In the evening a salute was fired from the town and ships after a bonfire had been lighted in the Grand Square, and all the citizens illuminated their Windows agreeably to the order to that effect which Count de Frontenac had caused to be issued.

To his Excellency Benjamin Fletcher Esq.
Gen.ll and Gov.r in Chief of his Majties
Province of New York &c

The last your Excellency was pleased to Confer
upon us by your Commission for managing the
Affairs of the five Indian Nations in your
Excellencys Absence make us take the Liberty
of informing your Excellency of the present
Circumstance of the said Nations which
was Lately Offer to your Excellency. Viz

That the late Invasion of the Ffrench in their Country
has put three of the Nations viz.t the Maquas Onoyodes
and Onondagoes into such a Consternation that very few
of them lives in their Castles and we are very well
Assured that nothing but your Excellencys Presence here
this Winter Kept them in their Country and was further
Confirmed by Certain Information which was Lately Brought
from some of their Chief people that in Case they are
not Covered with such a body of men as may protect them
from the Insults of the French they will leave the Govern.t
which will not only be of ill Consequence to this Province
but other his Majesties Dominions on the Main.

That the Cast Sale some Onoyodes with their Familys (by
the Endeavours of ffrench Emissarys) are gon over to Canada
and also have Sope other Chiefs to meet in the next spring to be
Naturalized among the Nation. Against this Correspondence Cannot
well be prevented.

That we are also informed that the Gov.r of Canada upon
the late war Come into these parts of America
of Peace between the two Crowns will make use of the
same with the Indians to the prejudice of this part
of

of this part of his Majestys Dominions.
That Seing the talking partys of Onnondage or Judea
upon this Coast the next Spring Our Farmers will
be Sollicited to remove from home to other plac
it is purely your Excellencys being here that has stayd
this Divitor

Wherefore under your Excellencys
favour we Humbly offer to your Excellencys prudent
Judgment and Consideration if Consistent with
his Majestys Honour and Interest of this Prov
Previnc that a Cessation of Armes be Concluded
by your Excellency between the Indians of this
Govern and those of Canada to prevent the
further Effusion of Christian Blood by the
Inhumane Cruelty and Butcherys of these
Infidells.

All which is Humbly submitted to
your Excellency by your Excellencys
most Obedient Servants

P. Schuyler
Dellius
Jacob Wendell
Evert Bancker

Albany January the 4th
1696

N. Y. Sec. Office

N. Y. State Library

Albany December 4th
1696:

Report of Coll Schuyler
Dommie Collins & Co of
the Five Nations &c
March 25 1697

N.Y. Col.Mss. 41:31.49

Propositions Made to His Excell.cy Benjamin Fletcher Capt. Gen.l and Governour in Chief of his Majt.ys Province of New Yorke &c. By Sadakanaatady & Teanasore two Chief men of the Cinnandages Nation att Albany March 9th 1696. —

Present —

His Excell.cy the Governour &c. —

Coll. Peter Schuyler of his Majt.ys Counc.l
Dirck Wessels Esq.r Mayor of Albany
Doct.r Bellins Minister of the Same
Capt.n Evert Banker —

Cayenquiragoe —

We heard that you were Come to Albany, therefore thought it our duty to wait upon You and give You an Acc.t of the Circumstances of our Country — 7

Cayenquiragoe —

We have but few people in our Castle all the Young men being out Hunting for a Livelyhood —
This whole winter we had no alarm from the Enemy and the better to secure our selves, Your and Country of Your Nation with: Cayuges and Sinakes are Joyned in one Body and Lye towards Tadenaque to observe the Motions of the Enemy. —

* Fort rebuilt by the Fra:

Cayenquiragoe —

* Nation of Indians Destroyed by the Iroquois in 1687 & 1688

Our Brethren the Sinckes had sent out 400 men in Small parties towards the Ilinoues but they had no

The great Jnnocence occasioned by a Rumour
Cadle & Disswa, the Cayuges and Onaydes
Make Warr upon them which Strengthe
Suddenly Barkagaine ——
they told us they had it from one of our
upon which wee sent one of our People m
Enquire about the Matter and found it a
Report ——

Cayenquiragoe ——

Wee must acquaint you that our Brethren y
Cayuges wth a great Belt of Wampume have Invite
us to Come Live and Eat amongst them, but
not haveing Consulted with our Brethren the
Onaydes Sinckes and Shagnas have not Concluded
of it.

Cayenquiragoe ——

Wee desire if you have any News that you will
please to Communicate it to us that wee may
Informe our Brethren of it when wee Returne
to our Country ——

His Excell Replyed ——

N. Y. State Library

Brethren

You are very welcom to me I am Glad to See You
and Shall always Continue my Care for your
protection and Preservation as I am Commanded by
the Great King of England my Master.
I am very well pleased to hear that You have Sent
out a party of 129 men towards Caderaque, and
desire You will Remember my Repeated Advice
to post your men See upon that River as to Starve
the French out of that Fort as you formerly did
and

d to keep out Constant scouts upon the Lakes —
thing has hurt you nor Can but Lazinesse and —
nd of foresight —
am not very well pleased that our Brethren the
nekes should Scale their forces upon an Idle
Rumor but am Satisfied that you sent to them
to Lett them see their Error and the Falsehood of
that Report
They must be Incouraged to goe on and make War
upon the Hagannes that Nation ought to be Cutt of
they are Joyned to your Enemys the French —
Your Brethren the Cayugas shew great Humanity
in Inviteing you to Live and eat with them
You doe well to Consult the whole house of the
five Nations and Act accordingly —
As to News I Can only acquaint You that hav-
ing Red Intelligence that the French Govern
designed an attack upon this place I thought it
the least part of my duty to my great Master y^e
King of England who has trusted me with it &
the Care of this Province to Come up with what
force was Necessary as well to Secure this Citty as
to Cover you from the Insults of our Common Enemy
the French and their Indians. I have been here
all this winter and find the great Bragg is Vanished
into Vapour and Smoke —
I have Red Letters from England which Give me an
acct that our great King after making War in
person upon the French King with Considerable
Success is Returnd in Safety to his own Kingdom
of England for which god be praised I have Ordered
you some Rum to drinke his Majes^ty Health —
I had also a further acct that the French King
is very Ill and Given over by his Physitians, some
Reports Say he's dead
Bring the Rest of your Brethren to dine with
me tomorrow at One.

Fiat:

Albany 12th 1696,

Propositions Made to the Excel
Said Indians.

Cayenquiragoe

Wee hope you will pardon our Comeing at
time to Lay our distressed Condition before
the Enemy has Wasted Ruined our people
Cry out for want of Meat. therefore wee begg
you will please to Order us some provission and
powder and Lead to protect us from ye Enemy —
Wee are ashamed to Lay soe Smale a present before
you but it is Occasioned by our poverty.

They Layd down
10 Smale dear Skins without hair
4 Vatts of Beer —

Cayenquiragoe

Wee desire you will Looke upon us as still Objects
of your Compassion and Order that Sume of your
Guns Hatchets and Hoes which are out of Repaire
may be mended —
Wee doe assure you that we will always Continue
firme to the Covenant Chaine and be Ready att
your Comand.
Our Brethren of the Oneydes will be here in
a little time so he you will send to Say the Same
Then they Layd down
4 Otters
1 Racoon & a Marter

N. Y. State Library

His Excellencys Answere

Brethren

I am Sensible of your distressed Condition by the
Losse of your Corn destroyed by the French Last
Sumer and have taken Care that you be Supplyd

have alsoe Ordered Your powder out of his Majtys
Stores and Lead to protect You from Your Enemies
& Enable You to make Warr upon them
have alsoe Directed that Your Gunns Hatchets
&c be Repaired and put in order for Your
service.

And Doe Expect Your shall Adhearre to the
Covenant Chaine, while I have often Renewed
with You; not only in behalfe of this Citty and
County but for the whole Province of New
Yorke, together with all his Majtys Territories
and dominions on this Continent of America, that
is to say, New England, Road Island Connecticutt
East and West Jersey, Pensilvania, Maryland
and Virginia.

I have ordered You some Kaggs of Rum to Comfort
You on Your Journy and Shall Give Particulars
presents to your Chiefest Sathems. Remember
my Service in keeping out Sioux, You May
Depend upon Assistance. Remember me to the
Brethren & with You well.

This is to Certifie that this conference is
truly translated from the Indian tongue
to Dutch and from the Dutch into
English by me

Dellius.

N. Y. State Library

Att Albany March 9th
and 12th 1696/7

Confirmation of Jno. Christ
ian of the Onondagoes
Nation

March 25th 1697

N. Y. State Library

N-34

Propositions made to His Excellency Col. Benj.a Fletcher Capt. Gen.l and Governor in Chief of His Majesties Province of New York &c. By the Indians of Canada by and Before the Chief men of the Onondages Nation at Albany March 9th 169⅔ 2.

present —

His Excellency the Governour &c.

Mr. Peter Schuyler of his Majesties Council

Derick Wessells Esq.r Mayor of Albany

Doc.r Dellius Minister of the Gospel

Capt. Dirk Smith —

Sayenqueraqua —

We heard that you were sent to Albany therefore thought it our duty to wait upon you and give you an account of the affairs of our country —

Sagaritoga —

We have but few people in our Castle at the young men are gone out hunting for a Belly bed — We have nothing to give you but the Sorrow and Compassion we have for the misery and poverty of our Nation the Sickness of our Children, Lame and Poverty of our Nation the Sickness of our Children, Lame and Poverty of our Nation 77 Sayings and Speeches are Depend upon Boy and Run towards Canada as a Snare Set by the French to Destroy the Nations of the Country —

Cadenaqueere —

Dear Brethren — We have heard what you have Said to us and we are Sorry that the Mohawks and Oneydes Intended to make War upon them which Brought them Suddenly Back again — which they had no Hand in or Knowledge of our Sale upon which we sent out of our Castle Men to Enquire about the Matter and found it Agreeable Report —

Sayenqueraqua — N. Y. State Library

We must Acquaint you that our Brethren the Sayuga Nation Received Belts of Wampum from Onondaga Invited us to Conclude

And sat amongst them but not hearing
Our Brethren the Oneydes Onneks and Tuskaro
ended a fit
ourongueiragot.
We desire to know if you have any News that you will
communicate to us that we may Informe our
people when we Return to our Country—

His Excellency Replyed

Brethren.

You are very welcome to me & my people to see you and to
Always Continue my care for your protection and preser-
vation as I am Incouraged by the great King of England my Master
& am very well pleased to hear that you have sent out a
Party of 139 men towards Oderaque and desire you will
Remember my Repeated Invitations to post your men soon
that Road as to have the French out of that Pass
as you formerly did and to keep out Constant Scouts upon
the Lake thereby that both you may run but Little
want of Provisions—

I am not very well pleased that our Brothers the Onnekahe
Read Their Letters upon an Old Piece but am Glad to
See Sent to them to tell us of their Arrival and the Success
Speed of that Party—

I am Glad to Inform you & your Brethren that Warrants
Were Issued at the Last Court to Sell Cheap all Sorts of
Goods for your Indians the Traders of your Brethren the Onnon-
dages Great Readiness in receiving you as our Friends
and Brethren and will be Encouraged to bring Peltry
Notwithstanding the Prohibition—

As to News I can only acquaint you that having
Intelligence that the French were Busy Fortifying
upon the Pass I thought it the best part of my Duty
to Send Immediately Reinforcements which will be Joyned
with it this Day from Albany and with what Expedition
I possibly can to Demolish them & to Secure you for the
Future I am Sure Every Body Else will do the Same

To

(Soon as we left this country and sailed for
a Vanished with Vapour and smoke —

Rec. Letters from England give us an account that
part King of this making Peace with the
French King with considerable Acquisitions Restored
safely to his own Kingdom & Country and by which God be
praised Quiet & Peace to the Kingdom to Joy
Health & Trade & c. & other news that the French King
is very ill and given over by his Physicians & now Expects
his end —

Being his last of your Petition to this with me to mor-
row next —

March 12th 1696

Proposals Made to His Excellency by the
Indians —

Syenguirageh

We hope you will pardon our coming at this time to
lay our distressed Condition before you for many
much Injured by our people & Great Servant & Real
Therefore we beg you would please to hear us & our Cause
have made peace & Treaty to protect us from the Enemy
We are Ashamed to say be Inade to Lament before you
Intirety Nation of our poverty they Laye down to
Inake Peace this with all our Captives & Slaves

Syenguirageh —

We desire you will take upon us our Case —
Cause of your Complaint and Consider that such as are Guilty
Hath hath and Slaves which are out of Repaire many Lemons
&

We do assure you that we will always endeavour
from to the Covenant Chain and be Ready at your Command
our Brethren of the Mohawks are here in a Calls time
with you will find to be the same that they Laye down
& others I. Rachon & a Mantor

His Excellency Answere —

Brethren —

I am Sensible of your distressed Condition by the Losse of
your Corn destroyed by the French last Summer and have
taken —

Sarah Cass that You be supplyed & Shave a
You provided out of his Majtes Stores and Vessel
You from your Enemy and Enables You to
Upon this I have also Directed that you
with Speed be Repaired and put in order
And doe Expect your Best endeavours to
Crains which I have Reserved from
not only in Details of the City and County but for
which Province of New York together with all his
Majesties Territorys and Dominions in this Continent
America that is to say New England Rhode Island Con
Necticutt East and West Jersey Pensilvania Maryland
and Virginia
I have Ordered you one Troop of Rangers to Assist
you on your Journey and shall Give Particular Instructions
to your Chief for Such Removes any Orders in Resp
ect as Occasion you may depend upon Assistance
Imediately with the Brethren which you were

This is to Certifie that this conforms
in every thing to the Original from the Indian Langu
ge to Dutch and from the Dutch into English
by me

Delius

N. Y. State Library

[illegible] ... Sayd ... differs ... wrongs ...
... law of Nations and ... be hung
... remain till ... drop off it selfe and that ...
... nayld to the gibbett.

At a Councill held at Newyorke the first of March
Present ffred Phillipse Nich Bayard
Stoph Cortlandt Esqrs Jac Mouriolle Esqrs

Ordered a warrant issue to Thomas Clarke for prosenting
Vessells trading from ... adjoyning parts of Nassaw Island to
the neighbouring Governm[en]t contrary to Law.

At a Counc[il] held at ffort Mahier ffort in Newyorke
the 25th day of March 1697

Present His Excellency Benjamin Fletcher &
ffred Phillipse Nich Bayard
Stoph Cortlandt } Esqrs William Pinhorne } Esqrs
Jac Mouriolle }

This Councill do congratulate his Excellency safe returne from
Albany and return him thanks for his great care and
conduct in wintering at Albany this past winter to pre-
serve that garrison

His Excellency did communicate his conference he had with
two principle Sachims of Onondage
whose the report of the Commissioners appointed to treate with the
Indians relating some false reports of the five Nations having a
design against the English,
and their opinion likewise concerning the present condition
of the five Nations that a cessation of armes be concluded be-
tween the French Indians and ours

His Excell[enc]y desired the opinion of the Counc[il] upon a Proclama-
tion which was issued at Albany upon the request of the Ma-
and Justices of the peace prohibiting the exportacon of any corn
or grain from thence for the better supply of the garrison which
was approved,

[illegible] Officers being there
[illegible] Warrt issue for payment of
the Civill Officers their sallary due
The memorial of the Mayr was read and
The Counsil are of opinion the corpe of Albany
County ought to be lett to farme Coll Schuyler
Colh and Capt Bancker or any three of them are appo
the corpe of Albany for one yeer. And the Justices of
the Mayr part of them are appointed to lett to farme the
Esopus and Dutchesse County for the yeer ensuing
Resolved a publick day of thanksgiving be appointed throug
Governmt for his Matis safe returne and for his great delivera
from the designs of his Enemys and in the day of battell
Ordered the Cl of the Counsil do draw up a Proclamation
for Monday thirtyday the 22th of April a day of thanksgivin
his Matis safe returne to England in the month of May last
from the arms and his wonderfull preservation as well from
plotts and conspiracys of his Enemys as in the fair of dange
day of battell
The petition of Joseph Massey is referred to the Gentlemen appo
to oversee the Affairs Esopus and Ulster
The petition of William Shaw read The Counsil do approve of
worthy of a Sheriffes place at Albany and recommend the petitio
qualifyed upon which he Exhibd his promise to send him a Wa
to defend him in his lodging fire and candle in the fort and to
him 12d a day
The petition of the Inhabitants of Katskill Kinderhook and Coxs
hatchy read & the petitioners ordered to bring in the amount of the
yearly quitrent and arrerages that measures may be taken for
their just release as their worships may require and that the
Sheriffe of Albany mean time desist from distraining for the
same
The petition of C. Wessels & Hendrick Hendrickse to be heard to morrow morning

Cro

[illegible] at the Fleece

[illegible] March 1697

Present His Excellency Benjamin
Lord Bellomont
Nich Bayard
Gab Ludlow
} Esqrs
William Pinhorne
Caleb Heathcote
} Esqrs

His Excellency did communicate to the Council Letters from Coll Revett and Mr Weal setting forth their want of a new mapp of the Indian Country a law book an abstract of the Lawes of the Province since this were begun

It is ordered that Surveyor Genll prepare a mapp and that Coll Courtland make an abstract of the Lawes to finish with a law book and to be transmitted on first opportunity to his Agents

It is Ordered did communicate to his Agents memorall given in to this Bd (Committee for Trade & Plantations

which is approved of

Whereas it appeared to this Board by the Report of some Persons and principle Inhabitants of Albany that the Fort there is not defensible and many things out of order which may be amended if speedily taken in hand order for fortifying & repairing the same be referred to the Commissioners of Albany to consider what is fit to be done for that purpose and that Coll Schuyler Mr Wessels Mr Lewis Morris Johannes Schuyler and Evert Bancker have the oversight and direction of the works and make agreement with workmen & for materials

Coll Caleb Heathcote does request that pursuant to the desire of the Council he may come over into England

Rec 10

A Letter from Capt Johannes Glenn
from Schoneclade to Coll. Peter Schuyler
at Albany. translated from the Dutch
by W. Clarkson

I received yours of the 3d of May, & did write to you that it was not safe for any of your Judges to be seen through this road to Albany out any of whom it very necessary some of them should at this time be present at that Tryal and Execution.

I shall by this Express make all the improvement I could of your narrative and have sent you an answer to it on the 26th of April which I think must have removed those Councils opinion as to my Duty in that affair.

I have sent you a copy of the new Indian proposition and an abstract of a letter from the Governour of Canada addressed to manage this Indian affair, in my absence which must be read publickly.

I

[illegible] endeavour to prevent the murdering of his
Majesties subjects by misprision and any mistaking
of their understandings or prevention that may draw
on further debate with my neighbour

I have sent for the Magistrates & many of Cowdale
& find them of opinion to make it death for
any man to sell him powder or any
victuals and for them to be found with any
about him

I shall [illegible] you for your care & take up the dispo-
sition and be your own Messenger Colonel Gibson good
thoughts and May God blessing & a good passage
Come & take a boat & make upon the
publick [illegible] Natives stand ready to receive
the Messengers name & direction the Ships name
& Master with their passengers getting on
board

[illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

we sold to work for 17 or 18 £ and went for
Boston: & being informed that the people that
were there stood all the anchors cables sails
and riggings and great quantity of iron have
ordered Col William Stuke Chief Justice to take
all into his possession until I hear from Boston
I pitch the owners with officers of the Man of war
aboard if they do not what is saved is ordered
for their pleasure use

inclosed are four bills of lading which were
found upon the board if there may be occasion
to any in your port I desire to hear from you
concerning this vessel that I may give further
direction and am

Yorke
Sept 10th
1694

Yor affectionate friend to serve you

Benj Fletcher

At a Council held at Philadelphia the
Jovis 18th May 1699 A.M.

Present William Markham Esq. Gov. under
Wm Penn Esq. &c.

William Clarke Chairman for the Committee
appointed to Consider of Gov. Fletchers &c. made
the following Report in Writeing viz —
Philadelphia y. 19th of 3d mo. 1699. at a Committee
Comp.ing of the members of Council and Assembly
appointed to Consider of Gov. Fletchers demands &
further assistance to the Govern.t of New York
May the 5th 1699.
Having Read the Letter and Weightily Considered y.
same, we can no ways think to acknowledge
by and that Govern.t regard and Order to us in
assisting the Gov. which he pleases to mention
sent from the Govern.t of England viz: to send
and Chasen the disputed Indians, only that we
would desire he might be given further to unde
stand that the said Gov. may send six Months
time we could at Subsist upon the Credit of an
Act of Assembly for Raising the same Fund
not yett Expired, wherefore Considering y. Infamie
and Incivility of this Govern.t towards our Lords
under other Considerable Debts, We do not
find we are Capable at present to Lend any more
money for said service which we desire the Gov.
may Accordingly represent, w.e are readiness to Obey
his Comands further Comands, according to our Religious
Ingagements and abilities

Signed by Order of the Committee
Wm Clarke Chairman

Vera

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Vera Copia Originali ff me

Pat: Robinson Secry:

427a

which wth ye assistance of our great King ouer [illegible] Gouernor
Robert & ye Indians drou[illegible]
[illegible] ye Company [illegible] desired that the Indians are sent againe
Virginia as formerly by ye Gouernor & ye Indian Company
indeavor at present to procure them vpon such
liberall & cheap wthout [illegible] & present Confidence
ye safety of them, that they should depart the Letters &c
to [illegible] & Messenger & Respect & Gratuity.
The Gentlemen have likewise sent Daniell the Interpreter
[illegible] ye Virginia Company to [illegible] & then shall
[illegible] & bind them from any Treasonous Peace &c & so
dismissed & [illegible] & [illegible] & [illegible]
[illegible] & dispatch & [illegible] & [illegible]
[illegible] from Hell & [illegible] & [illegible]
[illegible] & [illegible] & [illegible]
[illegible] & [illegible] & [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] propositions made by the Sachems of
[illegible] Cayuge in Albany this 9th of June. 1697

present Coll. Peter Schuyler.
Dellius
Majr Wendell
Capt Lent Bancker

Dekanasore Speaker

~~Adotsighton is~~
Brother Enquire.

Adotsighton is lately come from Tarodiemy also
the 2 Mohaques that the Father sent thither
with the woman & child that were prisoners of the
two last we hear good news. but of the 3rd that
is Adotsighton he hath related to us. what he had
said to the Onondio's that he had an affection for
his own Country & would therefore return thither
whereupon Onondio answered that he did well
& that he might return to his own Country but
that he would give him a belt of Wampum to
deliver to the 5 nations which he did & the belt
was folded double the one half was a token of
the affection he had for Adotsighton & the other
half way. to show the 5 nations the inclinations
he had to make peace with them & pursuant
thereunto they should send one out of each
family to him or if that was troublesome they
should send some of their principle men to him or
if that should be complained if they could not resolve
upon that then they should send some of their meanest
persons. but if they should slight Corneyle that they
should declare their thoughts of peace to
Adotsighton who would tell it him. for he would
leave

ing wndow but would rise all or dissolve the
Sha brought the belt from Onondio and
Onegade said that it was resolved by the
Sachims & Young men & Women & that
if Castle should again go to Canada
Sagenquiragos people as well as other Nations
them with being offended the French
Brother Sajenquiragie
about they told upon the Onondio we Remember
the 5 Nations in by ye hands of Penn we asked the
Governor if they had informed the Gentlemen of Albany
of it who said they has not we have also received
the belt by hands of Penn to Albany to desire them
to assist us in the Generall meeting particularly
about the treaty of peace. which of old is used
to be done there
before the messengers returned that we
sent with the belt of Wampum for the whole
house to meet the Onondio has killed one of our
people but because it was one of our own people
& not of another nation & also that we are desired
to make peace we resolved. that we would
therefore put a stop to it
that they would leave the matter wholly to ye
Sr you Sajenquiragos gave us leave 18 yeares since
to make peace with the Onondios. & we have
therefore resolved to send Aresion & Sonbag to Canada
& sent to the Onondios with a belt of Wampum
loaded double with these words
Father
You told us at Sistha when he came from Canada
that you inclined to peace & to that end you sent
a belt of Wampum to desire us to come to you to
make peace,
Father is that true and saying said they they should let fall the
fold out of the belt of wampum
pree do not

know how your heart is inclined
& send to make peace & at the same
time your people on the head are commonly
ready for my you sharpen your Axe
they shall throw down the belt & say
speak know
ever Answer the Onondio shall give them
they shall reply only they
Whether the words you have spoken to my men
shall carry to our Towns by Consider of them & send
along with us 2 Senek men & 2 praying Indians
and they can return with our resolution & carry
backward & forewards what shall further pass

Brother Cajenquirago
Last winter you sent a belt of Wampum by Sadegajeda
to the whole Nation to Inform them of your arrivall
at Albany to cover it &c. from the Inhabitants of the
enemy. for which we heartily thank you but that
belt came but Just now to our hands we have sent it up
further to Cajenquirago & Onnondowannes had that belt been
delivered in time it would have been of great Service
to the Publick
Brother Cajenquirago
I will not conceal any discourse that passed between
Ononthio & Onondio
the Onondio said
Child you go home to your own Country I am wholly
inclined to peace & would have your Arm tyed to
mine that hereafter we might live peaceably together
Ononthio answers
My father I will not have my Arm tyed to yours
because you might lift up your Axe against my
own people & then my Arm would hang to yours
Then the Onondio assured him that he would never make
war again with the 5 Nations
the Onondio sends for Canaghkonge to go & stay
twelve 3. years in his Country & in that time he will
know his intentions

all this

have sent to the upper nations for their
give we believe it will not be proceeded
because the Onondio hath drawn
manner more than once

Cajenquiraqo
that the Mohaques which our Father
Canada were detained by the Onondio and
use them we had prepared a great belt of
pon to be sent by our messengers but hearing
were returned we kept the belt

Brother Cajenquiraqo
We sent lately a branch of wampum by Guthorie who
is since killed) to desire you the upper nations in the
building of the castle have been informed
Jonas in his company that you give us a
favourable answer we hope their have not forgot
it will be a very convenient time to do it when
Corn is eatable for we do reckon that it
care though there is discourse of it

upon this they 7 heads of
wampum.

Sellius

Propositions

Answer to the foregoing
made by the Sachems of Onondaga

Sent Lord Schuyler
Sellius
Maj. Wessels
Capt Banker

Brethren
That the last spring had brought a belt from the
Onondio out of Canada we were informed of
before by others & thereupon we sent a belt by
Kanachkonge the 26th of May last unto you, the
contents of which we informed you of the day
before yesterday to which we refer you
but we

Col.Mss. 41:70-107

fact we cannot enough admire the
call a generale meeting of all the 5 nat
upon the Belt sent by the Onondio & m
you and the Onneyds. I could conclude h
Messengers to treat of peace with O
giveing the least knowledge thereof to Cay

Brethren

We are almost afraid to write to Cay
for besides your entring upon such matters
of your so many repeated promises, not to treat w
the enemy in any account without his advice. So it
also a breach of the Covenant Chain made betwee
us & you wherein it is concluded by us that we should
assist one another in carrying on the warr & that w
should live & dye together & more than dat they you a
particularly obliged them because we entered into the warr
upon your accounts for wee were in peace when you
were in actuall warr with him & to day you
know how Cayenguirago hath assisted you with
ammunition provision &c

You say that the Sinnodowanny Cayouges & Mohaques
were not at your meeting but notwithstanding
had left the affair wholly to you what relates to
the 2 upper Nations. We cannot say any thing to it
although we cannot believe they should so much
forgett themselves, but what relates to the Mohaques
they have informed us that they sent a messenger
to you to stopp your proceedings at least untile
Henrick & Jacob returne from Canada to that
you cannot say that they left the matter wholly to
you

You say that Cayenguirago & your agree gave you
leave & particularly you desire him to go to Canada
to make peace with Onondio

Brethren

We were present at the same time it was
onely by way of discourse to try whether your affection
and zeal

[illegible] & if so be you would make
cause he had been informed you kept it
knowledge Onondio that you
could the Subjects of that great King beyond
not be damaged thereby, whereupon you
soon as you did hear peace to Cayenguira
& your Brethren not to enter in to any Negotiation
with Onondio

Brethren they could what we now give
is wholly to put a stop to your intended Message
& if so be you that persist in your designe (which
we cannot think you will) you shall at least stop
so long untill all the Sachems of the 5 Nations do
meet & consult with Cayenguirago at Albany

In the mean time let us trye your army & ours
and joyn them up together against the common enemy
remember what Onondio lately did to Pietery & Yester=
day at Schonectade & how to day to our people

Brethren

You cannot imagine how you became so drunk
in your understanding as to call Onondio your father
we know no father Onondio here he is your &
your enemy for you call your enemy your
father who has no other thought but to take
you destroy you & 2 Mohaques who were lately
at Canada were brisk
they called him & no other wish then
his face

That you speak of being assisted in rebuilding
your castle

Brethren.

You shall always find Cayenguirago very ready
to do it

What you say about the Onondios desire to have
Kanakhonje Lodged in his Bo.ome
for 3 years that he might know
his Intentions

Brethren

Brethren we conclude that the whole
Cayuga Nation bring his heart to be [illegible] Warr
but necessary for Kanaik Konje to go
believe he is to wise to go. & that y.
made him to the contrary
w.t you say of Oneyde that is concluded
that nine of them hereafter shall go & live
Canada

Brethren
Your words are very good if they are but con-
firmed by their deeds
What you Mention about the belt which Cajo
guinago sent by Sadegajeedon last winter to
you to inform you that he was come to Albany
with some forces to cover us. & you from the
Intricks of the Enemy. Cayonda & that the sd.
belt was but just come to your hands
Brethren it is well done that you have sent
it to the upper Nations. therein you may see
how willing ready & carefull Cajo enquiage
is to serve us. & should the Ottawaes bring
& trade with him &. he threaten he would
make seizure him very well with powder and
ball but for the Cayondio he makes a great
Noyse Just like an Empty Cask w.ch
found most

upon this they were given
a belt of Wampum

Delleny

Propositions made by the Sachims of Onondage in Albany this 9th of June 1697

present Coll. Peter Schuyler -
Dellius -
Major Pinx Wessel -
Captain Evert Banker -

Dekanasore Speaker -

Brother Cayenquirago - B32

Datsigtha is lately come from Canada as also the 2 Mohaques that the Father sent thither with presents and tells that there prisoners of the Cast nor Issar no more but of the first that is Datsigtha he hath related to us what he had said to the Onondio that he had an affection for his own Country and would therefore return thither with your Onondio answered that he did well that he might return to his own Country but that he would give him a belt of Wampum to deliver to the 5 nations which he did the belt was folded double the one half was a token of the affection he had for Datsigtha and the other half was to show the

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[illegible] nation the inclination he had to make peace with them and pursuant thereunto they should find one out of each family to him or if that was too troublesome they should find some of their Council men to him or if they could not resolve upon that then they should find some of their messengers. But if they should still grumble they should declare their thoughts to — Adatighia who would tell it him for he would have nothing in doubt but would use all endeavours to come to the peace —

When Adatighia brought this belt from Onondio unto our Castle. Engaged said that it was resolved by the Generall vote of old and young men and women that now of their Castle should again go to live at Canada because Cayenguinagos people as well as other nations charged them with being affected to the French &c —

Brother Cayenguinago —

About this belt from the Onondio we summon all the 5 nations unto

Lodn

Seven hands of Wampum wee Arnd. the Sineyders if they had informed the Gentlemen of albany wthit who said they had not was Rawe also required to send y hand of Wampum to albany to disswade them to assist in ani Our Contract mad ing particularly about the treaty of peace which of old is used to be done here - Before the Ollyniers returned that wee sent with the seven hands of Wampum for the whole house to wast the enemie had killed one of Our people but Because it was one of our own people not of - another nation and also that wee are desired to make peace we resolved that we would not hinder but put a stop to it upon our y hands of Wampum the Sinnodwanna - Cajoeguiner Ollaquas appeared to consult about the Onondios but but sent us word that they would leave the matter wholly to us -

This Yeor Cajeinquirage gave us Leave about 2 Months time to make peace with the Onondio and wee have therefor resolved to send a Resolution and Courage to warne as agents to the Onondios with a belt of Wampum sealed downe with the sword - & feather - -

You told Bradstreet when he came from Canada that you intended to speake to

77 that

That you put a belt of Wampum to
desire us to come to you to make peace -
Father is that true -
and saying soe this they should cast forth
the gold out of the belt of Wampum -
We do not know how your heart is in-
clined you speack of and send to make
peace and at the same time you knock our
people in the head and enslave why you
send for us you sharpen your Ax -
when they slide down the belt say
Father speack now -
Whatsoever answer the Indio shall give
their they slide reply only thus -
Father the words you have spoken to us
we shall carry to our Country and consider
of them and along with us such men
and as praying Indians and they can re-
turne with our resolutions & carry backward
& forward what shall be further proposed
& prosper Agreement -
Sir when you put a belt of Wampum -
by wads gasped on to the whole house to -
signifie them if your arrivall at albany
to cover it & us from the Sun South of the -
Enemy for which we heartily thank you
but -

Dulo that Celt came but Jast now to us-
we have sent it up further to Cajonge
I new Oruame had that Celt been delivered
us him it would have been of great servis
to the Publick —
Brother Cjenguraga —
I will not caidal any discourse that passed
between odatsigtha & Onondio —
Onondio said —
Child you go now to your own Country I am
wholly inclined to peace I would have —
you learn tyed to mind that hereafter
we might live peaceably together Odatsig-
tha answers —
no father I will not have my arm tyed
to yours because you might strike your
arms against my own people & then my
arm would have to yours —
Then the Onondio desired him that he
would never make warr gainst with-
his 5 nations.
the Onondio sends for Canagikonse to go
dwell 3 years in his Country in that-
time he will know his intentions —
all this we have sent to his upper nations
for their advice though we believe it will
not be agreeable to the whole house be-
cause the onondio hath deceived them

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In this manner more than once —

Brother Cayenguiragoe —

We thought that when Hokaguo which our Father sent to Canada was detained by the enemies we had prepared a great belt of Wampum. to be sent by our messenger but hearing they were returned we kept the belt —

Brother Cayenguiragoe.

We sent Catorie by hands of Wampum by Interpry who is since Killed to desire you to assist us in the recruiting of our Castle which was informed by some in this Company that you gave us a favourable answer we hope you have not forgot it will be a very convenient time to do it when our Corn is eatable. for we do not reckon that this year through there is discouragement.

Also this they sent by hands of Wampum Bellins —

In Answer to the foregoing Proposition made by the Sachems of Onondagoe.

Present Colonell Fitch —

Bellins

Majr Hesselius —

Captains Banker Gotson

Brethren

That Odatsighsitha had brought a belt from the Onondio out of Canada and was informed off his & other Gyoshers & thereupon sent a belt by Kanhoch Kouse the 20th of May Last into you the Contents of which was informed Upon off the day before Yesterday to which we doe for your Future cannot enough admire. That you should call a Generall meeting of all the Nations to consult upon the belt sent by the Onondio & moreover that you and the Oneydis should conclude to send two messengers to treat of peace with Onondio without Giving the Least Knowledge to Aganuagoe —

Brethren

We are almost afraid to write to Aganuagoe for besides your entering upon such matter is a breach of your so many vpraised promises not to treat with the Enemy on any account whatsoever but it is also a breach of the Covenant Chain made between us & you wherein it is concluded by each of us that we should assist one another in carrying on the war and that we should

Five and dye together and Now thou
add this you are particularly obliged to us
because we entered into the War upon
your accounts for we were in peace when you
were in actuall War with him and be-
sides you know how Casenquiragoe hath
assisted you with ammunition provisions &c
You say that the Sinnedowannys Cayougs
& Oneidoes were not at yonr meeting but
notwithstanding had left his affair wholly
to you what relates to the 2 upper nations
We cannot say any thing to it although
we cannot Belive but should much
forgett from them but what relates to
the northern they have informed us that
they sent out of Wampum belts
to you to stopp your proceedings at last
meeting at Albany and Direct whither
from Canada so that you cannot say
that they left the matter wholly to
you -

You say that Cayenquiragoe your God
gave you Laws and particularly you
declared to go to Canada not make
peace with Onondio -

Brethren

We were present at the same time it
was only by way of discourse to try your
affection

A Petition and if so be you would
make peace because he had been informed
you Credit almost upon your Knees
of Mondio that you should take care
that the subjects of the great King
upon sea should not be damaged thereby
Whereupon you resolved then as you
did also last year knew to Conjuragio
that you would not Enter into any
negotiation of peace with enondio
Desiring Withall that all which we
have given wholly to put a stop your
intended voyage & resolved you this
year past in your designe which we cannot
think you will) you shall at last stay
to Long until all the Nations of the
5 Nations do meet and consult with
Conjunago at Albany

In the meantime Let us tye your
armes to ours and Let them & together
against the Common Enemy remember
how what Mondio lately did to Jutbony
and yesterday at Choueslade and
hereto day to our poore Brethren
We cannot imagine how you can
so drowne in your understanding as

to

So call Onondio your father we
know no father Onondio has Reason
and your Enemys do you call your
Enemy your father who has no other
thought but to Kill and distroy you
one a nation who we have lately at
Canada worse used they called him to
his face no other then Onondio

that you speak of being assisted in
building your Castle
Brehaut

You shall allways find Casingimago
very ready to doit not
that you say about his Onondios
desire to have Kanack Konji Lodged in
his House for 3 years that he might
better Know his Intention
Brehaut we believe that he who
knows long-ages Know his heart to be
naught therefore not necessary for
Kanack Konji to go also we believe
he is too wise to go and that you will
not lead him to his Contrary
That you say of Onondio that he con
cluded there that none of them should
not shall go alive at Canada.

Brehaut

Brethren — — —

Their words are very good if they are
but confirmed by their deeds —
What you mention about the Britons
Caesenquirago &c by Cadogeadon left
writen to you to Inform you that he
was come to aliance with some fewer
to cover us and you from the Insults
of Eiondio and that he & his men
but yesterday came to your hands
& therein it is well done that you
have fought to the uppermost nation —
therein — you may see how willing
Caddey and Caradoc full Caesenquirago
ii the sons of and would the Eiondio
have fought with him as his great
and he would have rewarded him —
very well with powder and ball —
Act for the Eiondio to make a —
great noise just like Empty Cask
which found most
upon this they were quar
rell of Hadrianum

Delliii

This is a true Copy
Dan: Samson Cl: Comit. 41

Lett.

Sydenham Croftons
June 9: 1697
at Albany.

Duplicate.

C

Rec'd in Coll. Fletcher's
Letter of 2d July 1697

Rec'd Jan'y 7th 1697/98

B. 32

Propositions of the Onondage Sachims.

[New-York Papers, A. B. B.32.]

Propositions made by the Sachims of Onondage in Albany this 9th of June 1697.

PRESENT. — Coll. Peter Schuyler Major Dirck Wessell
Dellius Captaine Evert Banker.

Dekanassore Speaker

Brother Cajenquirago.

Odatsigtha is lately come from Canada as alsoe the 2 Mohaques that the Father sent thither with the woman and child that were prisoners; of the two last wee hear no newes, but of the first, that is Odatsigtha he hath related to us what he had said to the Onondia, that he had an affection for his own country and would therefore returne thither. Whereupon Onondia answered that he did well that he might return to his own country but that he would give him a belt of Wampum to deliver to the 5 Nation: which he did; the Belt was folded double, the one halfe was a token of the affection he had for Odatsigtha and the other halfe was to show the Five Nation the inclination he has to make peace with them and pursuant thereunto they should send one out of each family to him, or if that was to be too troublesome, they should send some of their principle men to him, or if they could not resolve upon that, then they should send some of their meanest persons; but if they should still scruple, [that] they should declare their thoughts of peace to Odatsigtha, who would tell it him, for he would leave nothing undone, but would use all endeavours to come to the peace.

When Odatsigtha brought this Belt from Onondio unto our Castle, Onegade said that it was resolved by the generall vote of old and young men and women &c that none of their Castle should againe goe to live at Canada because Cajenquiragos people as well as other nations charged them with being affected to the French.

Brother Caijenquirago.

About this Belt from the Onondio we summons all the 5 Nations in, by seven hands of Wampum wee asked the Oneydes if they had informed the gentlemen of Albany with it, who said they had not; wee have also neglected to send 7 hands of wampum to Albany to desire them to assist us in our generall meeting, perticularly about the treaty of peace, which of old is used to be done there. Before the missinger returned that wee sent with the seven hands of Wampum for the whole house to meet, the Onondio had killed one of our people, but because it was one of our own people, not of another nation, and also that we are desired to make peace, we resolved that we would not therefore put a stop to it. Upon our 7 hands of Wampum the Sinnodwannes[1] Cajoegers nor Maquas appeared to consult about the Onondios Belt, but they sent us word they would leave the mater wholly to us.

As you Cajenquirago gave us leave about 2 years since to make peace with the Onondio, and wee have therefore resolved to send Aredsion and Sontragtowane as Agents to the Onondios with a belt of Wampum folded double with these words

Father

You told Odatsigtha when he came from Canada that you inclined to peace & to that end you sent a Belt of Wampum to desire us to come to you to make peace: Father, is that true: —

[1] Senecas. See ante, III, 322. — Ed.

And having said this they should let fall the fold out of the Belt of Wampum. We do not know how your heart is inclined you speack of and send to make peace, and at the same time you knock our people in the head, and commonly when you send for us you sharpen you Ax. They shall throw down the Belt and say;—Father, speack now.

Whatsoever answer the Ono[n]dio shall give them they shall reply only thus:—Father, the words you have spoken to us Wee shall carry to our country and consider of them; send along with us 2 French men and 2 praying Indians, and they can returne with our resolutions & carry backward and forward what shall be further proposed.

Brother Cajenquirago.

Last winter you sent a belt of Wampum by Sadegajeidon to the whole house to inform them of your arrivall at Albany, to cover it and us from the insults of the enemy, for which we heartily thank you; but that Belt came but just now to us; wee have sent it up further to Cajouge & Sinnodowannes; had that Belt been delivered in time, it would have been of great service to the publick.

Brother Cajenquirago

I will not conceal any discourse that passed between Odatsigtha & Onondio. The Onondio said:—

Child, you go now to your own Country, I am wholly inclined to peace. I would have your arm tyed to mine that hereafter we might live peaceable together.

Odatsigtha answers;—

No Father, I will not have my arm tyed to yours, because you might lift up your arm against my own people & then my arm would hang to yours.

Then the Onondio answered him[1] that he would never make warr againe with the 5 Nations. The Onondio sends for Canaghkonje[2] to go and dwell 3 years in his bosome, & in that time he will know his intentions. All this we have sent to the Upper Nations for advice, though we beleve it will not be agreeable to the whole House because the Onondio hath deceived them in this manner more than once.

Brother Cajenquiragoe.

Wee thought the 2 Mohaques which our Father sent to Canada were detained by the Onondio [and] in order to release them we had prepared a great Belt of Wampum to be sent by our messinger, but hearing they were returned we kept the Belt.

Brother Cajenquiragoe.

Wee sent lately 7 hands of wampum by Juthory (who is since killed) to desire you to assist us in the rebuilding of our Castle & have been informed by some in his company that you give us a favourable answer we hope, you have not forgot it [it] will be a very convenient time to do it when our corn is eatable; for we do not reckon that it is peace though there is discourse of it.

Upon this they give 7 hands of Wampum

DELLIUS

1 "Assured him". Original Minute in *New-York Colonial Manuscripts*, XLI.—Ed.

2 This word is "Canaghkouse" in the text, but it is corrected according to the original in *New-York Colonial Manuscripts*, XLI. It is supposed to be equivalent to *Konossioni* (see ante, 78), which means The whole house, or the entire Five Nations.—Ed.

Answer to the foregoing Propositions made by the Sachim of Onondagoe.

PRESENT — Collonell Schuler Major Wessells
Dellius Captaine Banker.

Brethren

That Odatsightha had brought a Belt from the Onondio out of Canada wee were informed off before by others & thereupon wee sent a Belt by Kanach-Konje the 26th of May last unto you the contents of which wee informed you off the day before yesterday to which we referr you, but we cannot anough admire that you should call a generall meeting of all the 5 Nations to consult upon the Belt sent by the Onondio & moreover that you and the Oneydis should conclude to send two messengers to treat of peace with Onondio without giving the least knowledge [thereof] to Cajenquiragoe.

Brethren

We are almost afraid to write it to Cajenquiragoe, for, besides, your entring upon such maters is a breach of your so many repeated promises not to treat with the enemy on any account, without his advice, so it is also a breach of the covenant chain made between us & you wherein it is concluded by each of us that we should assist one another in carrying on the warr, and that wee should live and dye together, and more then all this you are perticularly obliged to us, because we entered into the warr upon your accounts; for we were in peace when you were in actuall warr with him, and besides you know how Cajenquiragoe hath assisted you with amonition, provisions, &c You say that the Sinnodowanney[1] Cajouge & Mohaques were not at your meeting, but notwithstanding had left the affair wholly to you. what relates to the 2 Upper Nations we cannot say any thing to it, although we cannot believe they should so much forgett themselves, but what relates to the Mohaques they have informed us that they sent a Belt of Wampum 16 deep to you, to stopp your proceedings, at least untill Henrick and Tjerck returned from Canada, so that you cannot say that they left the matter wholly to you.

You say that Cajenquirago 2 year agoe gave you leave and perticularly you De Canassore to goe to Canada to make peace with Onondio.

Brethren

We were present at the same time; it was only by way of discourse to try your affection and if so be you would make peace because he had been informed you begged it almost upon your knees of Onendio, that you should take care that the subjects of the Great King beyond sea should not be damaged thereby. Whereupon you resolved then as you did also last year renew to Cajenquiragoe that you would not enter into any negotiations of peace with Onondio.

Besides Brethren this Belt which wee now give is wholly to put a stop [to] your intended message, & if so be you still persist in your designes (which wee cannot think you will) you shall at least stop so long untill all the Sachems of the 5 Nations do meet and consult with Cajenquiragoe at Albany.

In the mean time let us tye your armes to ours and lift them up together against the common enemy; remember what Onondio lately did to Juthory and yesterday at Schenectade and here to day, to our people.

[1] See note on page 279.—ED.

Brethren, we cannot imagine how you became so dronck in your understandings as to call Onondio your Father. Wee know no Father Onondio here, he is our and your enemy; do you call your enemy your Father, who has no other thoughts but to kill and distroy you. Our 2 Mohaques who were lately at Canada were wiser; they called him to his face no otherwise then Onondio.

What you speak of being assisted in re-building your Castle;—Brethren, you shall always find Cajenquīrago very ready to do it.

What you say about the Onondios desire to have Kanack konje lodged in his bosome for 3 years that he might better know his intentions:—Brethren wee belive that the whole House long agoe knows his heart to be nought therefore not necessary for Kanack Konje to go; also we believe he is too wise to go, and that you will perswade him to the contrary.

What you say of Oneyde that its concluded there that none of them hereafter shall go live at Canada:—Brethren, Their words are very good if they are but confirmed by their deeds.

What you mention about the Belt which Cajenquirago sent by Sadegojendon last winter to you to informe you that he was come to Albany with some forces to cover us and you from the insults of Onondio and that the said Belt was but just come to your hands; Brethren—it is well done that you have sent it to the Upper Nations; therein you may see how willing readdy and carefull Cajenquiragoe is to serve us; and would the Onondio have fought with him as he threatned, he would have received him very well with powder and ball, but for the Onondio he makes a great noyse just like empty cask[s], which sound most.

Upon this they were given a Belt of Wampum.

DELLIUS

A true Copy
(signed) DAVID JAMISON Cl. Concilij.

Col. Mss. 41:90-109

Propositions of 24 Sachems of the 5 nations Speaker Sadeganakte.

Present
Cornell Schuÿler.
Dellius
Majr Wessels.

Brother Cajingúrago.

We have taken in our serious consideration all that was recommended to us by the Gentlemen of Albany about our resolutions in sending some of our Castels to the Govr of Canada, they advised us to the contrary and is therupon made a stup to it. But Brother Cajingúrago. We must acquaint you that Odatsighta (the messenger of the Govr of Canada) is returned and in answer to that Govrs letter send to us by his belt of wampon, wee sended him by odatsighta, two others. the first to reproach him his sinisterly proceedings in speaking of a peace to us, and in the mean time in killing some of your and our people. the 2d to desire him to declare the true meaning and intention of his hart.

they give therup one belt of wampon.

Brother Cajinguiraga

Wee acquaint you further how
the Sinnodotwannes have detacht so
out their Cassell to look in t
for the destroyed Sinondase Indi
have left the party of Canada,
to live amongst her, and seven
are already arrived in that Ca

they give
one Stron

Col. Mss. 41:90-107

Answer
to the Seachems of the 5 nations
upon the 4th propositions
made by
Cornell Schuÿler
Dellius
&c Wessels.

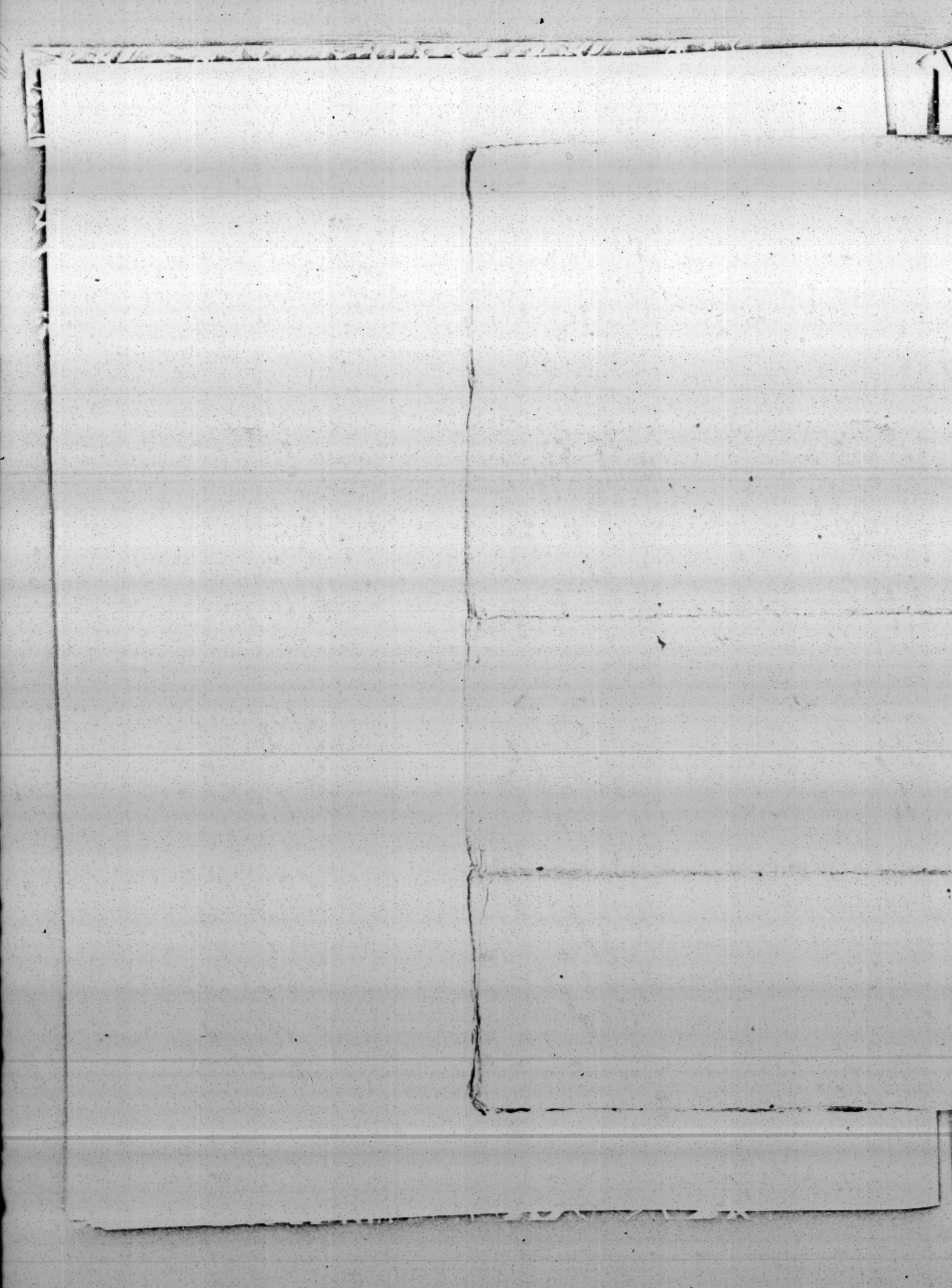
Brethren.

ÿou have done very well to stûp ÿour appointed
messengers to Canada: but wee can not think
what ÿou propose to ÿour selfs in sending ÿour
belts of Wompon by Odatshighta: ÿou are convinced
of so many fallacions trits of that French Govr
and nevertheless in some parts ÿou intent to comply
with him: if ÿou will be deluded and betrayed
ÿou have it y^t impute to ÿour ill condict.
if ÿou whould allways follow the good advises
of Caÿinguiirago, ÿou should find therby
ÿour welfar^e and Safety.

Brethren.
as for the Sinnodowannes, that they have
detach^t 180 men to look for the destruÿct Sinondase
Indians. Caÿinguiirago shal be glad to hear it
but he expect from them, as also from d'onon-
=tagueers & oneÿadoes, that they^th their yust quarrill
with Canada, not by belts of wompon: but by
their arms.

Therûp is give
one belt of wompon.

Dellius



Col. Hist. 41190-109

Propositions answer
of the five nations
July 8th 1697

93

93

July 93.

Propositions
to the Sachems of the Maquas
made by
Cornell Schuÿler
Dellius
Majr Wessels.

Bretheren.

We have informed Cajinguirago of all that is passed
in your contry concerning your refusals in delivering up
Aqwanaghta, and how upon some sals rapports, as if
Ryder was intended t' invad your castels, you had a design
to resist him in a hostill manner.

Cajinguirago have commanded us to tell jou, that he
is very much surprised to hear, that you presum
to pretext, under any pretext whatsoever, his declared
Enemijs and especialy such as come purpise to murther
his Majestijs subiects: it is a breach in the convenant
chain and against your so many iterated solemnell
promisses to him. Bretheren. Cajinguirago
can nor will suffer all these insolent transactions
and if you resolve to continue in this your unjust
and irregular methods in manmissing your affairs wee
do not what will become of jou. Therfore Bretheren,
wee advise jou to consult your own safty and the
common good of your contry, and deliver us up
Aqwanaghta, he is a Spy and at last he shal betrey
your Castels. do not make Scrupil for his liee.
we give our security for it.

ther up is given
one belt & wampon.

Col.Mss. 61:70-107

Answer
of the Makoas Sechems upon
the forst propositions, to

Cornell Schuyler
Dellius
Mayr Wessels.

Speaker
Sanongwirese.

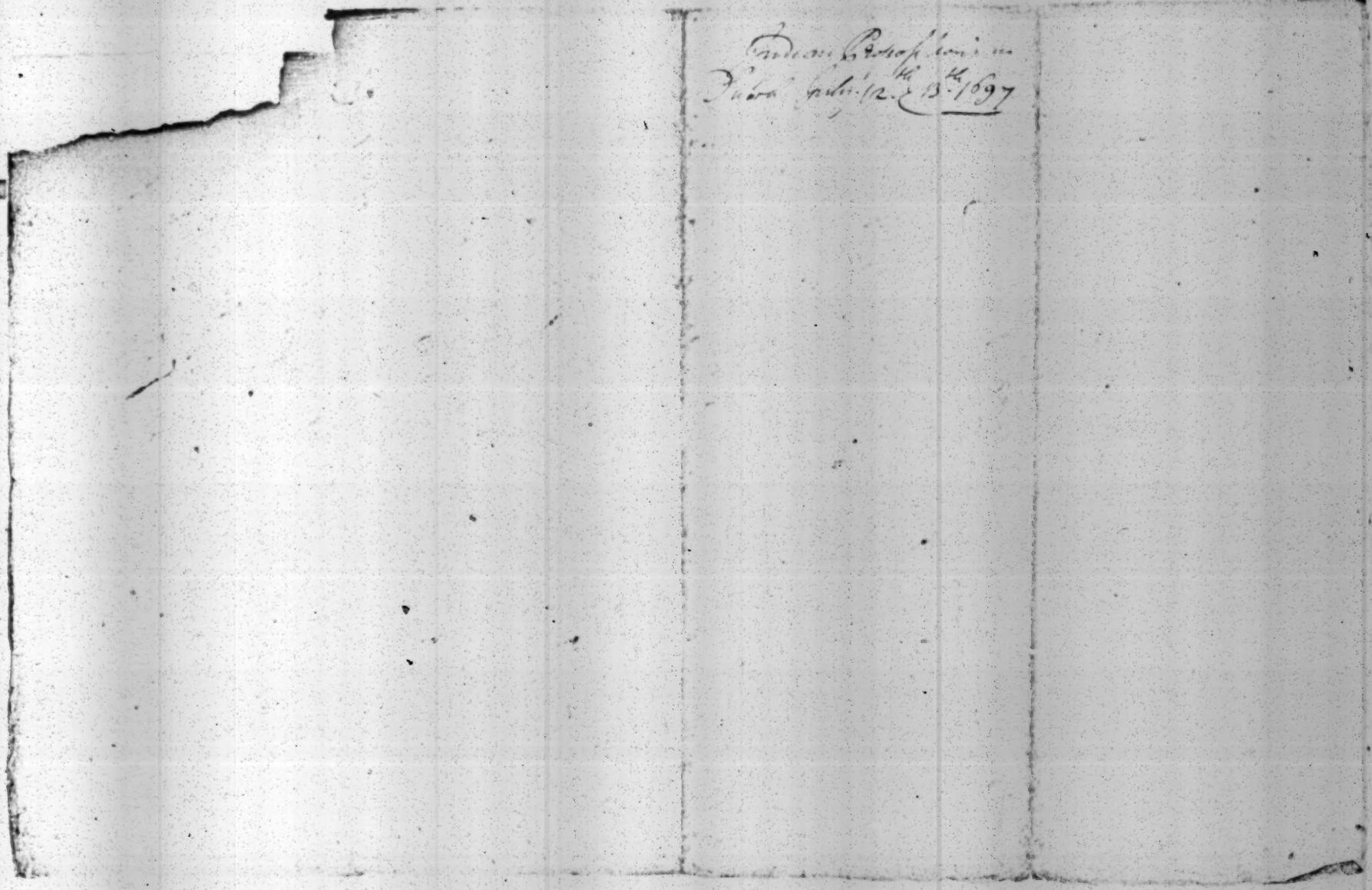
Bretheren.

We are sorry that ther is happend Such misunderstanding
wee confess, that some of our people was not willing
that Aguwanachta Should bin delivred up. because he was
two years ago taken prisoner by the french Indians
and came Volintarly to his own fire again. and pretended
to be a free inhabitant: for us we where well inclynd
that Aguwanachta had obeyd your ordres: but Bretheren
you know that we have no forcing rules or Laws
amongst us.
As for the resistence in a hostill manner, Bretheren
you are misinformd. 'T is true, that in the 2d Castell
the news came, that Kidder with a considerabel body
approach the first Castell: whereupon we resolved to
go our Selfs, not to fight but to Speak and accomodath
all thinks with him: and when wee arrived there
the rapports proved fals. therfore Bretheren, wee
desire you: it ther is any faults committed by us, to write
to Cajingiitrago, that he will be pleased to
recalled by and to Quiery under d' oblivion: we Shal
always remain true and faithfull to the covenant chain.
Bretheren. that you desire still, that wee Should deliver
up Aguwanachta, he is in the woods we do not know
Wher he is.

they give ther up one belt
of wampon.

Dellius.

Col.



1697.

conference the Council stood to their resolutions respecting the Agents and desired the Assembly to bring in a new bill. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *pp.* 227-230.]

July 19. **1,189.** Journal of Council of Trade and Plantations. Order for all Associations and Addresses from the Colonies to be sent to Mr. Secretary Trumbull.

State of Lord Arran's case read; and ordered that Sir Henry Ashurst have notice of his claim that he may have the opportunity of answering on behalf of Massachusetts.

July 20. Mr. Charles Story attending, represented the necessity for some orders as to affairs in New Hampshire, owing to the uncertainty when Lord Bellomont may be able to repair thither. Directions were given for a representation to be drawn up accordingly (*No.* 1,196).

Order for the Attorney General to attend on Monday next, on the business of the Scotch East India Company.

July 21. The Commissioners for Transportation attended on the business of the transportation of fifty women convicts. The answers from the Agents of the Colonies thereupon were read, and since all refused to receive these women except the Leeward Islands, it was agreed to recommend that they be sent thither.

The representation as to New Hampshire was signed.

July 22. Memorial of the New York Agents as to the women convicts read (*No.* 1,190), and a representation thereupon agreed to.

Mr. Basse's letters of 18th and 21st inst. were read (*Nos.* 1,187, 1,197), and orders were given to the Secretary for his answer thereto (*No.* 1,198). [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 10. *pp.* 163-170.]

July 20. **1,190.** The Agents for New York to Council of Trade and Plantations. In the matter of the transportation of women convicts referred to us in your letter of 2nd inst., it will not be to the disadvantage of New York that they be sent thither, if they are young and fitted for labour, and provided that they be committed to some person who will take care for their clothing and diet after arrival until they can be otherwise provided for, and who will dispose of them in service for some certain number of years, not less than four nor exceeding seven. *Signed*, Chid. Brooke, W. Nicolls. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 4. *No.* 62.]

July 20. Whitehall. **1,191.** Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Trumbull. Forwarding associations and addresses to the King from Maryland, New York and the Leeward Islands. *Signed*, J. Bridgewater, Tankerville, Ph. Meadows, Jo. Locke, Abr. Hill. *Lists of the documents follow.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 34. *pp.* 174-175.]

July 20. **1,192.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Captain Mason's letter was read concerning the Emperor of Piscattaway's adding some Senecas to his own nation and desiring to settle under the Government of Virginia. Resolved that the said Senecas may come and go in safety like other friendly Indians, but that the Piscattaways must return to their old habitation in Maryland. The Governor approved fees for the officers specially appointed to the Admiralty Court. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 53. *p.* 71.]

Recorded for William Pinhorne Esq. & Company

61

673.

William the third by the grace of God King of England Scotland ffrance & Ireland Defender of the faith &c: To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting — Whereas our loving Subjects William Pinhorne Esq. Coll Peter Schuyler — Doctor Godfrey Dellius. Majr Dirck Wessell and Capt Evert Banker by their petition presented unto our trusty and well beloved Coll Benjamin Fletcher Capt Generall & Gou in chief of our province of New York & Territories depending in America &c — prayed our grant & confirmation of a certain tract of vacant land in the County of Albany Scituate lying & being upon the Mohaques River above a place commonly known by the name of Orachoke beginning from a place called by the Natives Owwendwere & runs up along ye said River about fifty miles more or less to a place called Arachsochne, & extending in breadth betwixt the sd place Owwendwere & Arachsochne two miles on each side of the said River as it runs which request we being willing to grant Know ye that of our special grace certain Knowledge & mere motion We have given granted ratified & Confirmed and by these presents do for us our heirs & Successors give grant ratify and Confirm unto ye sd Wm Pinhorne Esq Coll Peter Schuyler, Doctor Godfrey Dellius, Majr Dirck Wessell and Capt Evert Banker all the aforesd certain tract of land viz in the limitts & bounds aforesd together with all & Singular the Islands, Hills, Creeks Woods, underwoods, trees, Timber, ffields, Meddows, pastures, Meadows, marshes, Swamps, pools, ponds, Waters, Watercourses, Runns, Rivolletts, Streams Brooks, fishing, fowling, Hunting & Hawking, Quarries, mines, Minralls (Sylver & gold mines only Excepted) and all other profits, benefits, Royalties, Privileges, advantages Hereditaments & appurtenances, what soever unto the said certain tract of land belonging or in any wise appertaining To have and to hold the said certain tract of land within the Limitts and bounds aforesd together with all and Singular the Islands, Hills, Creeks Woods underwoods, trees Timber ffields, ffeedings pastures, meadows, Marshes, Swamps pools ponds, Waters, Watercourses, Rivers, Runns, Rivolletts, Streams, Brooks fishing, fowling, Hunting Hawking, Quarries, mines, Minralls (Sylver & gold mines only excepted) and all other profits, Royalties, Privileges, advantages, Hereditaments & appurtenances what soever unto the said Certain tract of land belonging or in any ways appertaining unto the said William Pinhorne Esq Coll Peter Schuyler, Doctor Godfrey Dellius Dirck Wessells & Capt Evert Banker their heirs & assigns to the sole and only proper use benefit and behoofe of them the said William Pinhorne Esq Coll Peter Schuyler Doctor Godfrey Dellius, Majr Dirck Wessells and Capt Evert Banker their heirs & assigns for ever To be holden, of us our heirs & Successors in ffree and comon Soccage of our manner of East Greenwich in the County of Kent within our Realme of England yeilding, rendring and paying therefor yearly & every year unto us our heirs and Successors att our Citty of New York on the ffeast day of the Annunciation of our Blessed Virgin Mary for the first seaven years next ensuing the date

18. rent of one Beaver Skin & for ever thereafter the annuall rent of five Beaver Skins in lieu and stead of all other rents, Services, dues, duties, and demands whatsoever for the said certain tract of land and p̄mises. In Testimony whereof wee have caused the great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witnes our said trusty and well beloved Coll Benjamin Fletcher our Cap.tn Generall & Govern.r in chief of our Province of New York, and the Territories depending thereon in Amer.a and Vice Admirall of the same, our Lieu.t, and Commander in chief of the Militia and of all the Forces by sea and land within our Colony of Conecticott & of all the Forts and places of Strength within the same, In Councill att New York y.e one thirtieth day of July in y.e ninth year of our reign Annoq3. domini 1697

By his Excell.s Command —
David Jamison Sec.ry

Ben.y: Fletcher

a true Copy:
Bellomont

Grant of ye Mohaques Lands
Albany 40 mile to ye Jersey

New-York. E

Copy of Coll Fletcher's Grant of
50 miles of the Mohaques Land
to Mr Pinhorn, Coll Pet: Schuyler,
Dr Godfrey Dellius, Majr Derrick
Wessell & Capn Evert Banker, dated
the 30th of July 1697.

Rec: Sept: 29th 1698, from Mr Weaver.

Read. 30th Sept: 1698

Entred Fol: 473

C 73

Instructions for the Earl of Bellomont.

[New-York Entries, A. 216.]

By the Lords Justices.

Tho: Cantuar.
J. Somers. C:
Romney
Orford.

His Majestys Instructions for the Right Honble Richard Earl of Bellomont His Maj^ties^ Captn General and Govr in chief of His Prov^ce^ of New York and the territories depending thereon in America. At the Court at Whitehall the 31st day of August 1697. in the ninth year of His Maj^tys^ Reign.

Earl of Bellomont Govr of New York

With these His Majesties instructions you will receive His Maj^ties^ Commission under the great Seal of England, constituting you His Captn General and Govr in Chief of His Maj^ties^ province of New York, and the territories depending thereon in America.

To repair thither.

You are hereupon to fit yourself with all convenient speed to repair to His Maj^ties^ province of New York in America and being arrived there, you are to take upon you the execution of the place and trust His Maj^ty^ hath reposed in you, and forthwith to call together the members of His Council for that province, by name Frederick Flypson, Stephen Cortlandt, Nicolas Bayard, William Smith, Gabriel Mienveele, Chidley Brook, William Nicolls, Thomas Willet, William Pinhorne, Peter Schuyler, John Lawrence, Richard Townley and John Young Esq^rs^.

And upon arrival to Assemble the Council.

Councillrs names

To publish his Commission.

You are with all due and usual solemnity, to cause the said Commission under the great seal of England, constituting You His Maj's Captain General and Governour in chief as aforesaid, to be published in the said province.

To take the oaths himself and also to administer the same to the members of the Council.

You shall take yourself and also administer unto each of the members of His Maj^ties^ said Council as well as the oaths appointed by act of Parliament to be taken instead of the oaths of allegiance & supremacy, as also the test, and the oath for the due execution of your and their places of trusts, and both, you and they shall likewise subscribe the Association mentioned in a late act of Parliam^t^ Entituled: *An act for the better security of His Maj^tys^ Royal person and Government.*

To communicate to them such of His Instructions as he shall think fit—

You are to communicate unto his Maj^ties^ said Council from time to time, such and so many of his instructions as you shall find convenient for his service to be imparted unto them.

The Council to have freedom of debate and vote.

And you are to permitt the members of His Maj^ties^ Council, to have and enjoy freedome of debate and vote in all things to be debated of in Council.

Not to act with the Quorum of less than five, except upon extraordinary occasion.

And also by His Maj^tys^ Commission aforesaid he hath thought fit to direct, that any three of the Councillors make a quorum. It is nevertheless His Maj^ties^ will and pleasure. that you do not act with a Quorum of less than five members except in case of necessity.

To transmit the names and Character of six persons fit to supply the vacancies in Council.

And that His Maj^ty^ may be always informed of the names of persons fit to supply the vacancies of His Council in New York, you are to transmitt unto His Maj^ty^ and the Commissioners for trade and foreign Plantations with all convenient speed, the names and characters of six persons inhabitants of the said province and territories whom you shall esteem the best qualified for that trust, and so from time to time

And when any of them shall dye to name others to His Majty in their stead.

when any of them shall dye, depart out of the said Province, or become otherwise unfit, you are to supply the first number of six persons by nominating others to His Majesty in their stead.

To send to the King and Commissrs for trade and Plantations the names and qualities of the members appointed to be the Councillors.

You are from time to time to send His Majᵗʸ and Commissioners for Trade and Plantatⁿˢ the names and qualities of any members by you put into the said Council, by the first conveniency after your so doing.

To take care that the Councillrs be men of Estates and abilities etc.

In the choice and nomination of members of His Majᵗʸˢ Council, as also of the principal Officers, Judges, Assistants Justices, and Sheriffs, you are always to take care that they be men of estate and ability, and not necessitous people or much in debt, and that they be persons well affected to His Majᵗⁱᵉˢ Governᵗ

Not to suspend any of the Council without good cause and to transmit the reasons etic for his so doing.

You are not to suspend the members of His Majᵗʸˢ Council without good and sufficient cause, and in case of suspension of any of them, you are forthwith to transmit unto His Majᵗʸ and to the said Commissʳˢ your reason for so doing, together with the charge and proofs against the said persons and their answers thereunto.

To send authentick copies of Laws etic.

You are to transmit Authentic copies under the publick seal of all Laws, Statutes and ordinances, which at any time shall be made or enacted within the said province, unto His Majᵗʸ and the Commissioners aforesaid, within three months or sooner after their being enacted, together with duplicates thereof by the next conveyance, upon pain of His Majᵗⁱᵉˢ high displeasure, and of the forfeiture of that years Salary wherein you shall at any time or upon any pretence whatsoever, omit to send over the said laws and ordinances as aforesaid, within the time above limited.

Rules abt acts for raising money—

You are not to pass any act or order in any case for levying money, or inflicting fines and penalties, whereby the same shall not be reserved to His Majᵗʸ for such publick uses as by the said act or order shall be directed. And His Majᵗʸ does particularly require and command, that no money or value of money whatsoever be given or granted by any act or order of Assembly, to any Govʳ Lieutᵗ Govʳ or Commander in Chief of his said province, which shall not according to the stile of acts of Parliamᵗ in England, be mentioned to be given and granted unto His Majᵗʸ, with the humble desire of such Assembly, that the same be applyed to the uses and behoof of such Governʳ Lieutᵗᵗ Governʳ or commander in chief if His Majᵗʸ shall so think fit, or if he shall not approve of such gift or application, that the said money or value of money be then disposed of and appropriated to such other uses as in the said act or order shall be mentioned, and that from the time the same shall be raised it remain in the hands of the Collector or receiver of the said province, until His Majᵗʸˢ pleasure shall be known therein.

Not to come to Europe without his Majtys express leave

And for as much as great prejudice may happen to His Majᵗⁱᵉˢ service and the security of the said province, by your absence from those parts, for prevention thereof, you are not to presume upon any pretence whatsoever to come to Europe without having first obtained leave for so doing from His Majᵗʸ under his sign manual and signet or by his order in his privy Council.

Upon his absence from the territories of New Engld and N. York one half of the salary which would become due to him during such absence to be allow'd to the Li Govr

And as His Majᵗʸ is willing in the best manner to provide for the support of the Governᵗ of his said Province by setting apart sufficient allowances to the Lieutᵗ Govʳ or commander in chief residing for the time being within the same. His Majᵗʸˢ will and pleasure is, that when it shall happen that you shall be absent from the territories of New England and New York, of which His Majᵗʸ hath appointed you Govʳ full one moiety of the salary and of all perquisites and emoluments

which would otherwise become due unto you, shall during the time of your absence from all the said territories, be paid and satisfied unto such Lieut^{t} Govr or Commander in Chief, who shall be resident upon the place for the time being, which His Maj^{ty} does hereby order, and allot unto him for his better maintenance, and for the support of the dignity of that Govern^{t}

Publick money to be issued by his warrt with advice of the Council.

You shall not suffer any publick money whatsoever to be issued or disposed of otherwise then by warrant under your hand, by and with the advice and consent of the Councill.

Accts of the Revenue attested by him to be transmitted half-yearly

You are to cause the accounts of all such money or value of money attested by you, to be transmitted every half year, to the Commissioners of His Maj^{tys} treasury or the high Treasurer for the time being, and to the Commiss^{rs} for Trade and Plantations, wherein shall be specified every particular sûm raised or disposed of, together with the names of the persons to whom any payment shall be made, to the end, His Maj^{ty} may be satisfied of the right and due application of the revenue of his said province and the territories depending thereon.

Not to remit fines and forfeitures, nor dispose of Escheats without His Majtys direction

You shall not remit any fines or forfeitures above the sum of ten pounds before or after the sentence given, nor dispose of any Escheats whatsoever until you shall have first signified unto his Majesty the nature of the offence or the occasion of such fines, forfeitures and escheats with the particular sûms or value thereof which you are to do with all speed unto the Commissioners of His Maj^{ty} Treasury or the high Treasurer for the time being and to the Commissioners for Trade and plantations, and until you shall have received His Maj^{tys} directions therein, but you may in the mean time respite the payment of the said fines and forfeitures.

To pass no law etto that may lessen the Revenue.

And you are, particularly, not to pass any law or do any act by grant settlement or otherwise, whereby His Maj^{tys} revenue may be lessened or impaired, without his especial leave or command therein.

The Secrty to provide copies of the Acts etto to be transmitted.

You are to require the Secretary of the said Province or his deputy for the time being, to provide transcripts of all such acts and publick orders as shall be made from time to time together with a copy of the Journals of the Assembly, to the end, the same may be transmitted unto the Commiss^{rs} for Trade and foreign Plantations, which he is duly to perform upon pain of incurring the forfeiture of his place.

To transmit a map of the territory under his Govermt

You shall transmitt unto His Maj^{ty} by the first opportunity a map with the exact description of the whole territory under your Govern^{t} with the several plantations upon it and of the fortifications —

To send a list of all Officers etto. and an account of the present revenue—

You are likewise to send a list of all officers employed under your Govern^{t} together with all publick charges and an account of the present revenue, with the probability of the increase or diminution of it under every head or article thereof.

Not to displace officers without a cause—

You shall not displace any of the Judges, Justices, Sheriffs or other Officers or Ministers within the said province of New York, without good and sufficient cause to be signified unto His Majesty and to the Commiss^{rs} for Trade and Plantations and in the appointment of Judges and Justices of the peace, you are not to express any limitation of time in the Commissions which you are to grant to fit persons for those employments, nor shall you execute yourself or by Deputy any of the said Offices nor to suffer any person to execute more Offices than one by Deputy.

Not to execute any of the said offices by himself or Deputy nor any other person to execute more than one by Deputy.

Not to dispose of Patent Offices.

You shall not by colour of any power or authority, grant[ed] or mentioned to be granted unto you, take upon you to give, grant or dispose of any office, or place,

within the said province which is or shall be granted under the great seal of England, any further, than that you may upon the vacancy of any such office or place, or suspension of any such Officer by you, put in any person to officiate in the interval, until you shall have represented the matter unto His Majᵗʸ, which you are to do by the first opportunity, and that his pleasure be thereupon signified unto you.

Not to establish any new Court or Office etc.

You shall not erect any Court or Office of Judicature not before erected or established without His Majᵗʸˢ especial order.

To transmit an account of all courts Offices etc.

You are transmit unto his Majᵗʸ with all convenient speed, a particular account of all establishments of Jurisdictions, Courts, Offices & Officers, Powers, Authorities, Fees and priviledges granted or settled within the said province, to the end, you may receive His Majᵗʸˢ especial direction therein.

To regulate salaries and fees etc.

You shall likewise take especial care with the advice and consent of the said Councill, to regulate all salaries and fees belonging to places and paid upon emergencies, that they be within the bounds of moderation and that no exaction be made upon any occasion whatsoever.

Court of Exchequer.

Whereas it is necessary that all His Majesties rights and dues be received and recovered, and that speedy and effectual Justice be administred in all cases concerning his Majᵗᵉˢ revenue, you are to take care that a court of Exchequer be called, and to meet at all such times as shall be needfull, and you are to inform His Majᵗʸ and the Commissⁿˢ for Trade and Plantations upon your arrival at New York, whether his service may require that a constant Court of Exchequer be settled and established there.

The sole power of impressing of seamen vested in him

And whereas upon complaints that have been made to His Majᵗʸ of the irregular proceedings of the Captⁿˢ of some of his ships of war in the impressing of seamen in several of his plantations, his Majᵗʸ hath thought fit to order and hath given directions to the Commissioners of the Admiralty accordingly, that when any Captⁿ or Commander of any of his ships of war, in any of his said plantations shall have occasion for seamen to serve on board the ships under their command, they do make their application to the Governours and Commanders in chief of his Majᵗᵉˢ Plantations respectively, to whom as Vice Admirals his Majᵗʸ is pleased to commit the sole power of impressing seamen in any of his plantations in America, or in sight of any of them. You are therefore hereby required upon such application made to you by any of the commanders of His Majᵗʸˢ said ships of war within his province of New York and the territories thereon depending, to take care, that his said ships of war be furnished with the number of seamen, that may be necessary for His Majesties service on board them from time to time —

To furnish his Majtys ships with men as there shall be occasion.

Religion Ministers Churches.

You shall take especial care that God Almighty be devoutly and duly served throughout your Governᵗ, the book of common prayer as it is now established read each sunday and holyday, and the blessed sacrament administred according to the rights of the Church of England. You shall be carefull that the Churches already built there, be well and orderly kept, and more built as the Colony shall by Gods blessing be improved, and that besides a competent maintenance to be assigned to the Ministers of each Orthodox church, a convenient house be built at the common charge for each minister, & a competent proportion of land assigned him for a Glebe and exercise of his industry.

Parishes to be limited and settled.

You are to take care that the Parishes be so limited and settled as you shall find most convenient for the accomplishing this good work.

No Minister to be preferred to any ecclesiastical benefice without a certificate from the Bp. of London

His Majesty's will and pleasure is that no Minister be preferred by you to any ecclesiastical benefice in that province, without a certificate from the Right Rev^d the Bishop of London, of his being conformable to the Doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, and of a good life and conversation—

Any Minister giving scandal to be removed.

And if any person preferred already to a benefice shall appear to you to give scandall either by his doctrine or manners, you are to use the best means for the removal of him and to supply the vacancy in such manner as His Maj^ty hath directed.

Ministers to be admitted into vestries.

And also His Maj^ty's pleasure is, that in the direction of all Church affairs, the Minister be admitted into the respective vestries.

To Collate the benefices, grant lycenses for Marriages etc.

And to the end, the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the said Bishop of London may take place in that province as far as conveniently may be, His Maj^ty does think fit that you give all countenance and encouragement to the exercise of the same, excepting only the colating of Benefices, granting Lycenses for Marriages and probate of Wills which is reserved to you His Maj^ties Governour and to the Commander in chief of his said province for the time being.

Table of marriages to be hung up in Churches—

You are to take especial care that a table of marriages, established by the Cannons of the Church of England, be hung up in all the orthodox Churches and duly observed.

No school master to keep school without a lycence from the Bishp of London.

His Majesty does further direct that no schoolmaster be henceforth permitted to come from England, and to keep school within his Province of New York, without the lycence of the said Bishop of London, and that no other person now there, or that shall come from other parts, be admitted to keep school without Your Lycence first had.

To punish drunkeness and debauchery.

You are to take care that drunkeness and debauchery, swearing and blasphemy be severely punished, and that none be admitted to publick trust and employment whose ill fame and conversation may bring scandal thereupon.

To proceed by law.

You are to take care that no man's life, members, freehold or goods be taken away or harmed in the said province, otherwise than by established and known laws.

To administer the oaths to all publick officers.

You shall administer or cause to be administred the oaths appointed by act of Parliament to be taken instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy as also the test, to the members and officers of the Council, to all Judges, Justices, and all other persons that hold any office in the said province, by virtue of any patent under His Maj^ty's great seal of England, or the seal of this province of New York, and likewise require them to subscribe the forementioned Association—

To permit liberty of conscience to all but Papists.—

And you are to permit a liberty of conscience to all persons (except Papists) so they be contented with a quiet and peaceable enjoyment of the same, not giving offence or scandall to the Government.

Orders about the Militia.

You shall take care that all Planters and Christian servants be well and fitly provided with arms, and that they be listed under officers, and when, and as often as you shall think fitt, mustered and trained, whereby they may be in a better readiness for the defence of the said province under your Government.

Not to make frequent and unnecessary marches.

And you are to take especial care that neither the frequency nor unreasonableness of remote marches, musters and trainings, be an unnecessary impediment to the affairs of the Inhabitants.

To transmit yearly an account of the arms ammunition etic.

You shall take an inventory of all Arms, Amunition and stores remaining in any of His Majᵗʸˢ Magazines or Garrisons in his said province, and of those now sent thither, and transmit an account of them yearly to His Majᵗʸ, by one of his principal Secretaries of State, and to the Commissʳˢ for trade and Plantations.

To demand an acct of stores lately sent etic.

You are also to demand an account of the stores of war lately sent thither, according to the list of stores you will herewith receive, and of what other arms and amunition have been bought with the publick monys or otherwise for the service of the said Province, and the same to transmit unto His Majᵗʸ as aforesaid.

To settle publick store houses.

You are to take especial care that fit store houses be settled throghout the said Province, for receiving and keeping of arms, ammunition and other publick stores.

To erect Forts, fortifications etic.

Whereas it hath been represented unto His Majᵗʸ, that it will be necessary to enlarge the fortifications of Albany and to make others at Schenectade to prevent the incursions of the French and their Indians from Canada, you are with the advise of the Council to raise such Forts, Castles or Platforms at Albany, Schenectade or other places within your Governᵗ as you shall find requisite for this service; Provided the charges thereof be defrayed out of His Majᵗⁱᵉˢ revenue in New York, or by contribution of the inhabitants.

To assist any of the neighbouring Plantns in distress.

In case of distress in any of His Majesty's Plantations, you shall upon application of the respective Governtˢ thereof to you, assist them with what aid the condition and safety of your Government can permit.

Due entries to be made of goods exported and imported and copies thereof yearly to be transmitted—

And that His Majᵗʸ may be the better informed of the trade of His said province, you are to take care, that due entries be made in all ports of all goods and commodities imported and exported from thence and from and to what places they come and goe, and that a yearly account thereof be transmitted by you unto His Majᵗʸ by one of His principal Secretaries of State, or to the Commissioners of his Treasury or high Treasurer for the time being, and to the Commissioners for Trade and foreign Plantations.

To give an account of the strength of the boardering neighbours.

You are from time to time to give an account as aforesaid, what strength your bordering neighbours have (be they Indians or others) by sea and land, and what correspondence you do keep with them.

No innovation within the River of New York nor goods to pass up the same but what shall have paid the duties at N. York

And whereas His Majᵗʸ is informed that some of the Colonies adjoining to his said province under Colour of Grants, or upon some other groundless pretences, endeavour to obstruct the Trade of New York and Albany, you are not to suffer any innovation within the River of New York, nor any goods to pass up the same, but what shall have paid the duties at New York, to the end the chief benefit of that trade may be preserved to the Inhabitants and traders of New York and Albany, the same being agreable to the laws of the said Province, to former practice as well as necessary for the collecting those customes and other duties which are to be raised for the support of His Majesties Governᵗ there; and in case you find the Inhabitants of East Jersey have any other way of Trading with the Indians, than by the said River of New York; you are to use your endevours to prevent the same, and to give his Majᵗʸ advice thereof with your opinion what is proper to be done therein.

To prevent any trade between East Jersey and the Indians other than by the river of New York.

To encourage the Indians.

You are to encourage the Indians upon all occasions, so as they may apply themselves to the English trade and nation rather than to any other of Europe.

To Assemble the Five nations of Indians.

And you are to call before you the Five nations or Cantons of Indians vizᵗ: the Maquaes, Sinecas, Cayouges, oneids and Onandages, and upon their renewing

their submission to His Majᵗʸˢ Governᵗ you are to assure them in his name, that he will protect them as his subjects against the French King and his subjects, and when any opportunity shall offer, for purchasing great tracts of land for his Majᵗʸ from the Indians for small sums, you are to use your discretion therein as you shall judge for the convenience or advantage which may arise unto His Majᵗʸ by the same.

To purchase lands for His Majty from them

You are to suppress the ingrosing of commodities, tending to [the] prejudice of that freedome which commerce ought to have, and to settle such orders and regulations therein with the advice of the Council as may be most acceptable to the inhabitants.

To suppress the ingrossing of comodities and to regulate commerce.

You are to give all due encouragements and invitation to Merchants and others, who shall bring trade unto the said province, or any way contribute to the advantage thereof, In particular to the Royall African company of England.

To Encourage merchts

Particularly the African Compy.

You are carefully to observe all the Articles contained in the Treaty for composing of differences restraining depredations and establishing of peace in America, concluded at Madrid the $\frac{8}{18}$ day of July 1670 with the Crown of Spain, an Authentick copy whereof you will herewith receive. And in case of any private injury or damage which shall be offered or done, to any of His Majᵗʸˢ subjects in those parts by the subjects of the King of Spain or any other province or state in amity with His Majesty, you shall take care to give his Majᵗʸ an account thereof with all convenient speed, and not to permit or encourage reparations thereof to be sought any other way then what is directed and agreed on by the said Treaties.—

To observe the Treaty at Madrid in 1670 between Engld and Spain—

To inform His Majty if any injury be offer'd to his subjects and not to permit reparations.

Whereas His Majᵗʸ thinks fit for the better Administration of Justice that a law be passed, wherein shall be set the value of Men's estates either in Goods or Lands, under which they shall not be capable of serving as Jurors; You are therefore by the first opportunity of transmitting any laws hither for His Majᵗʸˢ approbation, to prepare and send one to that purpose.

To get a law past for qualifying men as Jurors.

You are with the Assistance of the Councill, to find out the best means to facilitate and encourage the conversion of Negroes and Indians to the Christian Religion.

To endevour the conversion of the negroes and the Indians to the Christian Religion

You are to endevour with the Assistance of the Councill to provide for the raising and building of publick workhouses in convenient places for the employing of poor and indigent people.

To build work houses for imploying the poor

His Majᵗʸˢ will and pleasure is, that you do take to yourself as Governour, the sum of four hundred pounds per annum, out of the revenue arising in his said province, and that you cause to be paid out of the said revenue to His Majᵗʸ Lieutᵗ Govʳ the sume of two hundred pounds pʳ annum, as likewise to the several officers both civil and military, such salaries and allowances as have been annually paid unto them, until you shall receive His Majᵗʸˢ further directions therein.

The Govrs salary.

Lt Govr's salary

Salaries of Officers.

You shall not upon any pretence whatsoever, permit any alteration to be made in the value of the current coyne, either foreign or belonging to His Majᵗʸˢ dominions, without having first signified unto His Majᵗʸ the reasons for so doing, and received His pleasure therein —

No alteration to be made in the value of the currant coyne

You are to take care that all writts be issued in His Majᵗʸˢ Royal name throughout his said province and the territories depending thereon.

Writs to be issued in His Majty's name.

For as much as great inconveniences may arise, by the liberty of printing within the province of New York, you are to provide all necessary orders, that

No printing press to be kept without his Licence—

no person keep any press for printing, nor that any book, Pamphlet or other matters whatsoever be printed, without your especial leave and licence first obtained.

Mr Levingston's case recommended.

Whereas Robert Levingston an inhabitant of the said province of New York did in the year 1695. humbly lay before His Majᵗʸ several petitions and memorials relating to sums of money with interest thereupon, pretended to be due unto him for disbursements (and otherwise) upon account of publick service in that province, and relating also to certain offices and employments, upon all which His Majᵗʸ then gave directions by several particular orders in Councill according to the subject matter of each demand, but the Governor and Councill of that province, to whom the examination of his said demands were referr'd, have thought it fit for His Majᵗʸˢ service, to defer the execution of his foresaid orders, until upon further information His Majesty should be pleased to give further directions therein; His Majᵗʸˢ will and pleasure therefore is: that you, (together with his said Councill of that Province.) do enquire and examine particularly as well into all the said Robert Levingstons demands, upon which the foresaid orders were grounded, as into the reasons that have hitherto induced the foresaid Governʳ & Councill, to defer their complyance therewithall, and that you report to His Majᵗʸ your opinion upon the whole matter.

To do anything for the advantage of the Province

And if any thing shall happen that may be of advantage and security to the said province, which is not herein or by His Majᵗʸˢ Commission provided for, His Majᵗʸˢ will and pleasure is, that with the advice and consent of His Councill, you take order for the present therein, giving speedy notice thereof, that so you may receive, His Majᵗʸˢ ratification if he shall approve of the same, Provided always, that you do not by collour of any Power or Authority hereby given you, commence or declare War, without His Majᵗᵉˢ knowledge and command therein, except it be against Indians upon emergencies, wherein the consent of the Councill shall be had, and speedy notice given thereof unto His Majᵗʸ; And you are upon all occasions, to send unto His Majᵗʸ, by one of his principal Secretaries of State, and the Commissioners for Trade and Foraign plantations, a particular account of all your proceedings, and of the condition of affairs within your Government.

But not to declare war without His M's command except agst the Indians upon emergencies.

The laws relating to the Plantations and the Trade thereof to be punctually observed.

And whereas the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament, upon consideration of the great abuses practised in the Plantation trade, have by an humble address lately represented to His Majᵗʸ, the great importance it is of, both to His Majᵗʸˢ kingdome and to his Plantations in America, that the many good laws, which have been made for the Governᵗ of the said plantations, and particularly the act passed in the 7ᵗʰ and 8ᵗʰ years of His Majᵗʸˢ reign, entituled—*An act for preventing frauds and regulating abuses in the Plantation Trade*, be stricktly observed; you are therefore to take notice, that whereas notwithstanding the many good laws made from time to time, for preventing of frauds in the Plantation trade, it is nevertheless manifest, that very great abuses have been and continue still to be practised to the prejudice of the same, which abuses must needs arise either from the insolvency of the persons who are accepted for security, or from the remissness or connivance of such as have been or are Governors in the several Plantations, who ought to take care that those persons who give bond should be duly prosecuted in case of nonperformance. His Majᵗʸ takeing the good of his Plantations, and the improvement of the Trade thereof, by a strickt and punctual observance of the several laws in force concerning the same, to be of so great importance to the benefit of this his kingdome, and to the advancing of the duties of his Customes here, that if he shall be hereafter inform'd that at any time there shall be any failure in the due

observance of those laws within the foresaid province of New York and the territories thereon depending, by any wilfull fault or neglect on your part, His Majᵗʸ shall look upon it as a breach of the trust reposed in you by him, which he shall punish with the loss of your place in that Govern[t] and such further marks of his displeasure, as he shall judge reasonable to be inflicted upon you for your offence against His Majᵗʸ, in a matter of this consequence, that he now so particularly charges you with.

To give due encouragement to the officers of the Admiralty and customs.

And whereas His Majᵗʸ has given orders for the Commissionating of fit persons to be vice Admirals and Officers of His Admiralty and Customs in His several plantations upon the Continent of America and particularly within his dominions of New England and New York, His Majᵗʸ does therefore hereby will and require you, to give all due Countenance and incouragement, unto the sáid Officers of his Admiralty and Customes in the execution of their respective Offices & trusts in all the places under your Govern[t]

By their Excellencies command.

JAMES VERNON

quickly dispatched full of provisions to Newfoundland whereof we have advice the two first are arrived.

The province much improved these last five years.

My chiefest endevour, as it always has been is to assert my duty to His Majesty in studying the safety of the province, and I blesse God, my endevours have not been ineffectual; It has improved more in building and Trade these last five years, than in many years before, which I shall be able to demonstrate to your Lordps when it shall please God to bring me to my native Country of England, and to justify myself as to my loyalty and honesty. I am may it please Your Lordp—Your Lordps most obedient and most faithful humble servant.

BEN FLETCHER

New York Novembr 16. 1697.

Messrs. Schuyler, Dellius and Wessells to Governor Fletcher.

[New-York Papers, A. B. B.34.]

May it pleas Your Excêll:

Three Sachims and sevll Captn of the Coyougers Nation come to Albany and made ye following proposalls.

PRESENT— Coll. P. Schuyler
Dellius
Major Wessells

Brethren

Wee come here to lay before you our poverty and that wee are menaced by the French and Twightwicks Indians,[1] both our enemies.

Wee beg that you'l please to assist us with powder and lead that we may be capasitated to defend our selves and anoy ye enemy.

They lay down two otters and four beavour skins.

Brethren

Wee are sorry to have it to tell you the loss of our brethren the Sinnikes suffer'd in an engagement wth ye Twichtwichts Indians; our young men kill'd severall of the enemy, but upon their retreat some of their Cheife Captn were cut off.

You know our custome is to condole ye dead by wampom, therefore we desire you give us some for these Beavours; soe laid down ten Beavr skins. The wampum was imediatly given them for the said skins, and the day following appointed for a conferance upon the first proposition made by them for powder & lead &c

The next day wee accordingly mett, and the said Sachems and Captn being present wee adressed ourselves to them saying;—You desire of us powder and lead, what occasion have you for those necessaries of warr, or how can you aske for such assistance from us when in the mean time you have prively sent messengers to the French Govr of Canida (our enemy and

[1] Called by the French, Miamies.— ED.

yours) with Belts of Wampum, desireing to make a peace. Whereupon the said Sachims and Capt[s] reply'd that they were wholy ignorant of y[e] matter and had no hand in it, directly or indirectly, or ever heard of such a thing till they arrived at Onnondage (upon their journy hether) where they were informed that messengers were sent to Canida from thence, but with no design or intent of peace, but purely to delude that Gov[r] and to gaine time that their young men might hunt in safety.

And as for their own parts they assured us that they would never make peace or agree to it w[t] the French Gov[r] of Canida, without the consent and good likeing of Cayinquiragoe and the *The 5 Nations. whole *Canossioone, and that they would always keep bright and clean the Covenant Chain wth Cayinquiragoe and never suffer any rust to grow upon it.

Upon which wee gave them fifty pounds of powder and soe much lead of the late stores sent up by your Excêll. for that purpose, as alsoe some rum to Cheir up their hearts.

With submission to your Excêll. wee thought it proper to put some notions in the heads of those Indians to keep them warme in the warr, and that Canida might bee alsoe in an allarme of a design on that place this winter; therefore desired that each nation should furnish us with twenty pair of snow shoes about Christmas time; upon which we gave them seaven hands of wampum to communicate the same to all the 5 Nations.

Two days after wee dispatched these Indians there arrived with us at Albany three Sinnikes Sachems and brought to Coll. Schuyler four Beav[r] skins, desireing they might have wampum for them; which they had; who assured us the same as the afore mentioned Cayugers.

Wee are further to inform yor Excêll: that wee design to dismiss the Bushlopers, their service being cheifly in the sûmer. Wee engaged to pay them when discharged, which wee shall doe by our particullar bonds, if money be not remitted soe timely as to answere the same; which wee doe not doubt Your Excêll. directions in, when is paid by the country; being witness of your Excêll: tender care of the whole Province in gen[ll] and this fronteers in particullar, and allsoe your Excêll. prudent conduct in the managem[t] of affairs with the Five Nations, keeping them firm to his Maj[ties] interest to this very day, notwithstanding their many waverings occasioned by the tediousnesse of the war and the bribes and treats of the French of Canida.

Wee have not to add, but shall be always ready and cheirfull to observe your Excêll. cômands and remain

Your Excellencys
Most humble & obedient servants
Pr Schuyler
Dellius
Dirk Wessells.

N. Albany, the
28 Septr 1697

A true Copy
(signed) David Jamison Cl. Concilij.

41-118

May it please your Excellencij

Three Sachims and several Capt.rs of the Cayouges nation came to Att and made ye following propesells present.

Cornell Sp. Schuyler
Dekins
Capt. Wessells

Brethren:

Wee come here to lay before yor our poverty and that wee are menaced by the French and Twightwichs Indians both our Ennemis
owre beg. that yor please to assist us with powder and lead that owre may be capacitated to defend our selves and anoy the Ennemy
they lay dekun two otters and four beavers skins.

Brethren.

Wee are sorry to have it to tell yor the loss of our brethers th Sinnikes sustained in an Engagement with the Twichtwichs Indians, our young men killed Several of the Ennemy, but upon their retreat Some of their Chiefe Capt.rs were cutt off
yor know our custom is to condole the dead by wampon therfore owre desire yor give us Some for this beafs So laid down ten beaver Skins, the wampon was immediately given them for the said Skins and the day following appointed for a conference upon the first proposition made by them for powder and lead.

The next day wee accordingly mett and the said Sachims and Capt.rs being present wee addressed our selves to them saying yor desire of us powder and lead, what occasion have yor for those necessaries of warr or how can wee aske for such assistance from us when in the mean time yor have privately sent messengers to the French Gov.r of Canada Coor Ennemy and yours Q. with belts of wampon desiring to make a peace.

Whereupon the said Sachims and Cayst[s] re
wholy ignorant of the matter and had no
indirectly or ever heard of such a thing till
onondage Cajnon their journey hither & w
informed that messengers were sent to Ca
but with no Designe or intent of peace
that ends and to gaine time that their
might in safety.
and as for their own parts they assured us
make peace or agree to it, with the fore
without the consent and good Liking of Ca
the 5 nations +Canassioone, and that they would alleways
the covenant chain with Cajnquirage a
rust to grow upon itt.
Upon which wee gave them fifty po
for much lead & the Cake stones sent
for that purpose as also some rum to
With submission to y[r] Excellt we
to put some notions in the heads o
keep them warme in the warr, and th
also in an allarm of a Designe on that
Therfore desired that each nation shou
twenty pair of Snow Shoos about Christ
wee gave them Shave hands of wampon
same to all the 5 nations.

Two days after wee dispatched these
w[ch] at the three Sinnecks Sachims and
four beaver Skins desiering they might
them which they had, who assured us
afore mentioned Cajggers.

Wee are further to informe your Excellt th
dismist the Bilskopers their service b
Summer, wee engaged to pay them when
Shal doe by our particular bonds if wo

Col.Mss. 41:109-149

…nely as to answer the same which we doe not doubt your
…Excys directions in which is paid by the country being
…ist of your Excell tender care of the whole Province
general and this frontiers in particular and also y^r Excell
prudent conduct in the management of affairs with the five
nations keeping them firme to his Majestis interest to
this verry day notwithstanding their many waverings occasiond
by the tediousness of the warr and the bribes and threats
of the french of Canada.
Wch have not to add but shall be allways ready and chearfull
to observe your Excell commands and remaine

N: Alb:
these 29 Sept
1697.

your Excellencys
most humble and obedient
Servants

Delliet
1697

…replyed that
…no land in itt
…till they arrive
…where they w
…Canada from th
…ce but purely to de
…eir yong men might

…ds that they would never
…break goods of Canada
…Cayingirage and the whole
…ys keep bright and clean
…and never soffer any

…wounds of powder and
…nt use of your Excell
…to chear up their harts.

…ree thought ill proper
…of these Indians to
…that Canada might be
…st place this winter
…ould furnish it with
…times time upon which
…to communicate the

…Indians there arrived with
…brought to Cornell schuyler
…I have wampom for
…the same as the

…that were dessirous to
…being chiefly in the
…discharged, which wee
…may be not remitted

Col. Mss. 41

Jean de Hauvers
Septbr 28: 1697

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May it pleas Your Excell: —

Copy

Three Sachims and Sev: Capt.ns of the Cayougers — Nation Come to Albany and made y.e following proposalls.

Present

Coll: P: Schuyler

Dellius

Maj.r McBell —

Brethren

We Come here to Lay before You Our Coverty and that wee are Threatned by the French and Straight sticks Indians — both Our Enemies.

We beg that You'll please to assist us with powder & Lead that we may be Capable to defend our Selves and Destroy — y.e Enemy

they Lay down two Otters and four Beavour skins —

Brethren —

Wee are sorry to have it to tell You the Loss of our Brethren the former suffer'd in an Engagement w.th y.e Straightwith Indians, Our Young men Killed Sev.l of the Enemy, but in their Retreat some of their Chiefe Capt.ns were Cut off. You know Our Custom is to Condole y.e dead by wampum therefore wee desire You give us some for this Dead & for Laid down Sev.l Beav.r Skins, the Wampum was Immediatly given them for the said skins, and the day following appointed for a Conference upon the first propositions made by them for powder and Leadd.

The Next day wee Accordingly Mett and the said Sachems & Capt.ns being present wee addressed our Selves to them saying You desire of us powder and Lead what Occation have You for those Necessaries of War or how Can You aske for such — assistance

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Assistance from us when in the meane time You have privately
sent Messengers to the Enemie Gov.r of Canida Your Enemy and
Ours with Belts of Wampum desireing to make a Peace.
Whereupon the said Sachems & Capt.s Replyed that they were
wholy Ignorant of y.e Matter and had no hand in it directly
or indirectly or ever heard of such a thing till they arrived
att Onnondage Upon which Jonny Mattlier Brother they were
informed that Messengers were sent to Canida from them
but with no design or Intent of peace but purely to
delude that Gov.r and to Gaine time that their Enemy
might Hunt in Safety.
Wee Then Desired their Own parts they assured us that they would
Never make peace or agree to it w.th the French Gov.r of
Canida without the Consent and good Liking of Cayinguirago
and the whole Confederacie, and that they would always Keep
bright and Clean the Covenant Chaine w.th Cayinguirago and
Never suffer any Rust to grow upon it.
Upon which wee gave them fifty pounds of powder and 200
weight Lead of the Late Store sent us by Your Excell.y for that
purpose as also some Rum to Cheer up their hearts.
With submission to your Excell.y wee thought it proper to
put some Soldiers in the Head of those Indians to keep
them warme in the Warr, and that Canida might see
also it was an allarme of a design on that place they winter
Therefore desired that each Nation should furnish us with
twenty pair of Snow shoes about Christmas time upon
which wee gave them seaven hands of Wampum to
Communicate the same to all the 5 Nations.
Two days after wee dispatched these Indians Therefore w.th
us at Albany three Sinnikes Sachems and brought to Coll.
Schuyler four Bever Skins desireing they might have
written a Letter there while they lived, who assured us the
same as the afore Mentioned Cayugers, —
Wee are further to Inform Your Excell.y that wee design to
dismiss the Batteaumen, their Service being Chiefly till the
Winter, wee Engaged to pay them when discharged which
wee shall doe by Our particullar bonds if money be
not remitted seasonably as to answere the same, which
wee do not doubt Your Excell.y directions in whereof paid

by

By the Country being Witness of Your Excell: tender Care of the whole province in Gen: and thy Frontiers in particular and also Your Excell: prudent Conduct in the Management of affairs with the five Nations keeping them firm to thy Majt: Interest to this very day Notwithstanding their many Wavernings occationed by the tediousness of the War and the bribes and Treats of the French of Canida

Wee have not to Add but shall be always ready and Carefull to Obey Your Excell: Commands & Remain

Your Excellencys

Most Humble and Obedient Servants

Albany the 20: Sept: 1697

P: Schuyler
Pelletiah
Dirk Wessells

A true Copy
David Jamison Secry.

The interest you take in Sieur de Bonnaventure whom you recommended again in your last despatches, has obliged me to direct his Majesty's attention particularly to his services; and he has been pleased to bestow on him a commission of Captain of a Cutter *(fregate legere)*.

In the choice his Majesty leaves to you to accompany the Boston expedition as commander of the attack, I have to request of you to consider your health and the state of your strength above all things relating to his service.

Narrative of the most remarkable Occurrences in Canada. 1696, 1697.

An Account of the most remarkable Occurrences in Canada, from the departure of the Vessels in 1696 to the 15th of October 1697.[1]

The first news received immediately after the sailing of the ships last year came from Sieur de Villebon, commandant of Acadia, who sent an account of what took place at fort Nachouat[2] on the river Saint John, and how six or seven hundred Englishmen from Boston, or Indians their allies, had made a fruitless attack on that fort. We shall not dwell further on this action, Sieur de Villebon having taken care to inform the Count of the particulars thereof.

He learned, a few days after the departure of the enemy from his fort, that they had been at Chigniton, or Beaubassin, and had carried off and pillaged, all the movables belonging to several settlers who confided in their promise, burning the houses of those that had fled into the woods, and killing all their cattle that they could catch, although a treaty of Neutrality had been signed between the poor people and the Governors of Boston.

It was nearly in [the same] good faith that the commander of the frigate, which came last year to Pentagouët to affect an exchange of the prisoners taken at Pemaquid by Sieur d'Iberville, made himself master of Sieur de Villieu who had been left there to execute that exchange, and of twenty-two soldiers and other Frenchmen who accompanied him.[3]

Sieur de Villieu is not to be accused of having allowed himself to be taken by his own fault; for though he should have accepted the English Commandant's offer of a passport for eight days, he would have required many more to go, coastwise, from his place of departure to the river Saint John, in a boat full of people and which dared not go far from the shore; besides, his passport would be useless to him after the expiration of the term, and would not have obliged the English any longer to respect the Law of Nations which they have absolutely violated in his regard; they have detained him in a very confined prison, and allowed him no communication with any person whomsoever, unless what Sieur de Villebon might have written them, and the reprisals with which they were threatened had caused them to relax somewhat before this. Whether the communication Count de Frontenac has since sent them by some Englishmen who

[1] Embodied in Letter VIII., of 3d Vol. of La Potherie's *Histoire de l'Amerique Septentrionale.*

[2] Fort Naxouat (note, *supra*, p. 548) was besieged by Colonel Hawthorne with a force from Massachusetts on the 18th October, 1696, who, two days after, found himself obliged to raise the siege. *Hutchinson*, II., 94, 95; *Charlevoix*, II., 182–185.

[3] Charlevoix *Histoire de la Nouv. France*, II., 181, 182, mistakes *Villebon* for *Villieu*, and finding the former soon after at the river St. John defending his fort, takes it for granted that he must have been released by the English, whose prisoner he had not been. *Hutchinson*, II., 91. Relying on the correctness of Charlevoix, the mistake is copied in note, *supra*, p. 240. — Ed.

were taken at sea, and forwarded to New-York, will be productive of any better effect, remains to be seen.

It became necessary, immediately after the departure of the fleet, in consequence of the excessive price the farmers put on the wheat, to fix the rate of it at 4ll 10 sous country currency per *minot*. It was, nevertheless, impossible for Mr de Calières to find means to subsist all the companies that were to winter in his government, and he caused the less efficient in each of them to be detached to Quebec and Three Rivers.

Meanwhile so great a scarcity of grain prevailed throughout the whole of Canada, that it would have been almost impossible to send out any considerable party on the ice, as had been proposed. The project was entirely abandoned on the arrival of thirty or forty Oneidas who were preceded some days by Tatahsisséré of their Nation who has been for a long time at the Sault. They arrived on the fifth of February[1] at Montreal and were very kindly received.

They presented several Belts which did not say much; merely that they have performed the promise they gave their father Onontio to come and settle on his lands; that if the whole nation has not come, 'twas because they were prevented by the Onnontagués and Mohawks who retained them right and left; but on the first message from Onnontio, they will not fail coming to Montreal.

They demand by another Belt to be furnished with land and help to cut down the timber in one particular spot where they can form a village, so that the name of Oneida may be preserved, and that they have the same Missionary; that is, Father Millet,[2] a Jesuit, who is actually with them.

They represent, in private conversation, that the Onontagués were hunting on the river of the Andastes[3] within three or four leagues of their ancient village; that the English had made them some presents, to console them for their losses, and that they were saying they intended to return for the purpose of planting their fields which we had laid waste last year.

The Chief of the Oneidas requested to return to the rest of his Tribe for the purpose of informing them of the cordial reception he had experienced, and of bringing them down with him.

Two Mohawks arrived at Montreal in the middle of February, with Mdme Salvaye and her daughter, who had been taken in the course of the preceding summer at Sorel, and to whom the governor of Manatte had given a passport and these two Indians as guides. They presented two Belts to M. de Frontenac at Quebec.

[1] 1697.

[2] Rev. Pierre Milet arrived in Canada in 1667, and was sent the following year to Onondaga where he received the Indian name of Teharonhiagannra, or The looker up to Heaven. He was removed to Oneida in 1671 and labored there until 12 July 1684, when he left and joined De la Barre on Lake St. Francis on 1st of August. At the request of the Marquis de Denonville, he was appointed Chaplain to Fort Frontenac in 1685, where he acted as interpreter in 1687; and in 1688 succeeded de Lamberville as Chaplain of the fort at Niagara. He returned to Fort Frontenac in 1689, and being lured outside the pallisades to attend a dying Indian, was taken prisoner by the Oneidas, and his life saved only by having been adopted by one of the Squaws. During his captivity, the English made many efforts, though in vain, to get him in their power, for which purpose Governor Fletcher sent Dirk Wessels to Oneida; Father Milet continued in captivity until the fall of 1694, when he returned to Quebec. He asked again to return as Missionary to those Indians but the aspect of the times did not admit it. Charlevoix who was in Canada from 1705 to 1722 "lived several years with" Milet and speaks of him in terms of high esteem. — Ed.

[3] The Susquehanna. See *supra*, note 2, p. 227.

By the first they asked what was Onnontio thinking of, and whether the road which formerly led from the Mohawk to him was entirely closed. This Belt was presented in the name of the entire Mohawk Nation.

The second Belt was only from the Speaker who said that he came in quest of his son who had been taken by the Indians of the Sault some time ago, and whom he demanded back by this Belt.

The Count answered, that he was astonished that they should dare come to him with sentiments expressive of so little submission as those which they appeared to entertain; that they ought to be aware that he had threatened to put into the kettle such Belt-bearers, whom he pardoned only because they had brought M^dme^ Salvaye and her daughter, whom he was very glad to see again; that in future none of the Iroquois must presume to appear in his presence except perfectly resigned to his will and accompanied by all the Frenchmen they had in their country.

These two Mohawks were detained a considerable time at Quebec, and were not allowed to leave until the opening of the navigation, lest they might inform the enemy of the place where our Indians of the Sault and Mountain were hunting.

A party of twenty-one Frenchmen, Militia and Regulars, with one Indian of the Sault had proceeded as early as the month of October towards Orange, and had separated on being discovered; but not meeting at the rendezvous they had appointed, eight or nine set out on their return to Montreal and were attacked by another party of our Indians of the Mountain who were on their way to strike a blow on the English, and who supposed them to be enemies. Two of our soldiers were wounded and are cured, but as they made a brave defence they were so unfortunate as to kill Tatatiron,[1] principal war Chief of the Mountain, who is a very serious loss, on account of his bravery and the affection he bore our service.

The other portion of the French party was still more unfortunate: After having been victorious in a battle against several Indians of Hudson river *(Loups)* and Mohawks, who were in pursuit of them, the man named Dubeau, who was, as it were, in command of the party, finding himself wounded and unable to follow his companions, surrendered himself with two others, at Orange,[2] and on their report, some Englishmen and Indians set out in pursuit of the rest, who were so enfeebled by hunger and fatigue, that all were killed or captured with the exception of two or three who probably perished in the woods, and of whom no account has been received.

As it was absolutely necessary to obtain intelligence from fort Frontenac from which no news had been received since the fall, Mr de Callière sent thither Ensign de la Chavignerie with two Frenchmen on the ice. Every body there was in good health except Captain Dulhut, the Commander, who was unwell of the gout. No Iroquois had appeared there since those who captured a soldier in September, and who, though in considerable numbers, were so cowardly as not to dare pursue two or three who retired into the Fort.

Some Regulars and Indians captured at the gate of Schenectady a very influential Onnondaga Chief. They were not able to make any prisoners, as recommended, having been pursued immediately after striking the blow, by a number of the enemy half again as strong as they.

Some Outaouacs and Hurons feeling a desire to set out from Missillimakinac on a visit to Montreal, Mr de Lamotte Cadillac, commanding at that post adjoined to their party the

[1] Tiorhathatiron. *De la Potherie*, III., 287. — Ed. [2] Dubeau subsequently died of his wounds. See IV., 233.

Frenchman named Mahous to carry his despatches to Count de Frontenac, to whom he gave an account of every occurrence in the Upper Country, since the receipt of the last intelligence.

Affairs were in great confusion on account of the war that the most of our Indians were waging the one against the other, and which could not be prevented in consequence of the want of people and presents.

These things will be detailed more at length when treating of what transpired in the Council holden at Quebec by Count de Frontenac with those Tribes.

The Hurons presented three Belts the object of which was to confirm Onnontio in the good-will he always entertained towards them, and to assure him of the fidelity of Sataressy (that is, the name of the whole Nation in general) despite the secret intrigues of the Baron, one of their chiefs, and of his family.

Count de Frontenac answered, That his heart was always the same towards them, and that he should never break the bond that united them; that he would repair the injury some others of his Children might have done them; that he exhorted them not only to remain at Missilimakinac, but even to take up lands nearer him, at such place as they would prefer, where he could more readily defend them, and furnish them whatever they required.

About the end of May, Sieur de Vincelot, a Canadian, who had embarked at Rochelle on board the frigate commanded by Sieur de Gabaret, arrived here; he had been put ashore at Mount Desert in Acadia, and had traveled with extreme diligence.

He brought us orders from the Court which excited new thoughts, and changed all the plans that might have been projected against the Iroquois, for the purpose of thinking only of receiving the English, should they dare to come here, or of attacking them in their country according to the orders which may be received from his Majesty as he has given to understand.

As the principal operations, whether for defence or attack, were to be at Quebec, Count de Frontenac had the Staff officers of the place, and the captains of the garrison assembled, and communicated to them what might be understood of his Majesty's orders at the present conjuncture; to wit, the menaces of a great expedition against Canada, or should that not be successful, some enterprise on our part according to his Majesty's pleasure. It was resolved, in this council to order down to Quebec a portion of the companies that had wintered in the government at Montreal, and Count de Frontenac dispatched one of his Secretaries to Mr de Callières to give him communication of the news received from France, and to adopt in conjunction with him some efficient measures both for defending the country and attacking the enemy.

The man named Prémont, an inhabitant of the island of Orleans, arrived in the interval of Mr de Callières' answer; he had been dispatched by Mr de Villebon and was bearer of duplicates of the orders from Court, the original whereof had been brought by Sieur de Vincelot.

This Prémont had been taken prisoner with Guion, the Canadian privateer, and he assured us that there was no appearance of the Bostonians being in a condition to undertake any thing against Canada this year; that in addition to the prevailing scarcity of provisions and munitions of war, there seemed to exist a very bad understanding among themselves; that they were fortifying themselves, and never omitted any occasion to menace us.

That Sieur de Villieu's prison was narrower and ruder than could be imagined; he did, in fact, bring from that gentleman a sort of letter of credit written on a wretched scrap of paper with blood for want of ink and other necessaries.

May it please your Excellency.

Wee had ye favour of yr Excell letter of ye 7 inst and unfeignedly sensible of yr Excell great care to ye Good of ye Prov and yr tender affection to us.

Wee must further acquaint yr Excell that according to yr Commandt to save ye charges of ye outskouts and to prevent d insults of ye Enneny: wee haved send ye articles of peace with a small letter C. ye copye is here inclosed to ye commander of Mont Royal by 2 Messengers Lt Aerdt Schuyler and John Rogie, wee have agreed them for £ 25 ye journey: & directed them if they meet with any French Ch[illegible] or Indian messenger with publick letters for on this side of [illegible] St John, C[illegible] or 5 leag[illegible] from Chambly d. that then they were to returne bak with them, oyseays to perform their journey to Mont Royal, and not to stay longer yn 3 a 4 daays to refresh them selfs, and in case ye Comm sends no answer yt they should demand a rec for ye delivery of ye letter, which methods wee hope yr Excell will approve.

Mr Adam Vroman of Schenectade (who had 2 children there (one being turnd Catholick) and his brother and cosn) is gone in Company with ye aforsd messengers, to see if he can get them releassed the L25 charges for ye message might been saved, if ye French Prisoners had been capable to march that journey but being amongst them w comes 4 little children besides want of all necessarys they [illegible] the might stay till ye spring, and reap the [illegible] true object of Christianity: and if it comes not to be publick, it must fall to our private charges.

Upon ye messenger sent to ye five nations with 5 belts & bunches of wampum to acquaint them of ye news of peace and to send ye French Prisoners to Canada, they immediatly send an answer by 2 expressed with 7 hand wampum that they acknowledge ye Excells favour in sending ye news of peace: but as for burying ye hatchet, they would refer it to ye whole Canassioenje but in ye mean time a considerable party of Onondagers under ye command of ye Dewadarondon Cheefe Capt are intended after their hunting in ye spring to go a fighting towards Canada and ye Waganhase and as to ye sending home ye French Prisoners, they say ye Excell can doe ther in what ye please: but they wish that they might be stopt till such time that a determination is made between ye two gouts about all ye prisoners [illegible] French and Indians on both sides. Concerning ye prisoners they [illegible] desired theirs that we should humbly leave it to ye Excell further consideration and for that party under Dewadarondore &c we recommanded them by 7 hand wampum to send out without any delay some of their young men to give her warning, which they promised it, but they doubt very much to finder by reason they hunt so farr off.

if this partys dessigne is not prevented it will much
trouble ye publick, and will give occasion to ye Sinn
to force our Indians to a Separate peace, which
can not be, but very prejudicel to ye English interest
As to ye Soldier who kild David ye Proselibe that
his tryall shall [illegible] to ye Earle of Be
Directions, wee shall [illegible] utmost endeavor to put a
ye Indians there in, but when they are a Liblie in Drink
their vindicative humour will give no room [illegible] abou
therfore mischeefe can happen, and und Sub[illegible]on,
this wee fear.
We see begg your Excells pardon for take
ye freedom in givening this our opinion, humbly Sub
mitting to yr Excells high wisdom and better judgement
and all your further orders and directions shall punctually
be observed by them who takes it as great h
to name them selfs

N: Albany
these Janr
98

your Excellencys

most humble and
most obedient Servts

Wm Pinhyer Dellius
Direct [illegible]

From Sir Henry Lee
Wolfe & Dolins
Jamaica 1692

French of Cadaraqui, but directs them to post Parties on the Carrying Places to cut off any supply the French may send of Men or Provisions to Cadaraqui by wch means they may force them to desert the Place.

the next day the 5 Nations Answered the Govr That they acknowledged he had warned them to keep out Scouts to watch the Enemies Motions towards Cadaraqui. that accordingly in the Spring they sent out 100 Men to lay upon the River Cadaraqui,[1] who met with a Party of Wagenhaws engaged them & took 'em all Prisoners & burnt them[2] in the meantime came the Govr of Canada & took possession of Cadaraqui.

(P. 24.) Between the aforesaid Meeting of Deputeys from the 5 Nations with Govr Fletcher thé 18 Sepr 1695 — And the following Meeting of the 5 Nations with The Earl of Belmont, I find no Indian Transactions Recorded. —

Albany 20 July 1698 —

The Earl of Belmont met the 5 Nations, who felicitated him on his & His Ladys safe Arrival tois this Gov^t^ after a tedious & Dangerous Voyage, & expressed their Concern at his Lordships Indisposition. His Lordship thanked them & asked them, if they had any Grievances or Comptlaints wch he could redress, or do anything for their Good, to let him know. They Answered they would Speak after his Lordship had spoke to Them.

My Lord said he would speak to them to morrow if his Health would permit him. —

The 21. is a Title of a Speech made by the Earl of Belmont to the 5 Nations, but nothing more of it recorded.

It is only recorded that the 5 Nations thanked his Lordship for his Speech wch they repeated & said they would answer thereupon when his Lordship was able to hear them —

At this time 3 Praying Indians from Canada were at Albany to whom the Earl of Belmont directed a Speech to be made by Col

[1] The Saint Lawrence. — Ed.

[2] These Sachems gave also an Account that the upper Nations that is the Sennekas Onondagas &c. had taken 10 Prisoners of Wagenhaws & burnt 9. how this came to pass after so Solemn a Peace recorded to be concluded with said Nation the 3^d^ Feb^ry^ 1689/90 I cannot learn from the Records.

Peter Schuyler & others. They accordingly welcomed them to their native Country[1] invited them to return & live amongst their Bretheren & promised them Houses & every other Necessary & gave them some Presents.

The Indians replied that on their return to Canada they would accquaint their Sachems with their Reception & the Invitation given them. —

Albany 22 July 1698 —[2]

(P. 25.) Albany 22^{d} July 1698. —
Speeches of the 5 Nations to His Excellency Richard Earl of Bellemont Govr &^{c} —

a Mohawk Sachem said — That they had several Affairs wch concerned them all in General to lay before his Lordship, that also they must accquaint him with an Affair wch concerned the Mohawk Nation in particular — that it related to their Land about wch a certain Writing had been drawn up, which they desired might be annulled & burnt & that they might remain Masters of their own Land.

An Onondago Sachem then rose up & said — That they had been accquainted that a Peace was made between the Great King of England & the French King, by wch they had regulated themselves & sat still, but since the Peace had been made known to them, they had lost 94 People by the Indians in Alliance with the French — he repeats the rise & progress of the Covenant Chain as is usual to very new Govr & repeated in former Speeches, They renew it with His Lordship & hope he will keep the Chain bright & that the Tree of Welfare, that is Peace & Unanimity between them & all his Majes^{tys} Subjects in these parts may flourish & subsist under his Lordships Administration.

They complain Goods are so dear at Albany that the Indians go to Canada where they buy Cheaper, that they ought rather to be at such a Price as to draw the Indians from Canada hither. —

[1] The Praying Indians are Deserters, from the 5 Nations particularly the Mohawks to the French.

[2] Dr Coldens Extracts from the Indian Records or History of the 5 Nations Ends here.

the 23 July is minuted that his Lordship made them an Answer & gave them presents, but the particulars of neither is recorded. And it is further minuted, that they sung a Song of Peace, & thanked his Lordship for what he had said to them & for the Presents. —

Albany the 27 July 1698 —

Is recorded a Conference between My Lord & the Mohawk Sachems about a Deed of Sale wch the Dutch Priest one Dellius had fraudelently obtained from some Mohawks for a large Tract of Land belonging to that Nation in General. [He] it appears by evidence upon Oath that the (p. 26) Priest drew them in to sign this deed, under Colour of preserving their Land to them, & told them it was a deed of Trust to him & some others to prevent some Designing People from getting Grants of their Land. The Affair appears from the Records to be an Infamous Cheat & most iniquitous Imposition — My Lord told them he would engage to write home & have the Grant vacated, & that he doubted not in 6 months time to have an Order from his Great Master to have it burnt & he would cause it to be done with all the Solemnity imaginable. —

A Speech of the 5 Nations to My Ld Bellmont follows the above Record bearing date the 25 July.

In wch they say his Excellency has forbidden them to hold any Correspondance or underhand Dealings with the French of Canada, for that such Proceedings will destroy the Covenant Chain between them & us.

They answer, be not affraid of the least Alliance on our side with French, we shall keep ourselves firm to the Covenant Chain. —

Albany 26 Day of December 1698 —

At a Meeting of the Commissioners for Indian Affairs Information was given that some French Gentlemen who passed thro that City from Canada in their way to New York in order to take Shipping for France, had said that some of the 5 Nations sent a Messenger with Belts of Wampum to the Govr of Canada to treat with him —

As this is contrary to their Faith promise & Engagem^{t} to My Ld Bellmont last Summer, it was proposed & agreed to send up to the Indians to know the Truth of this Matter, & that such Castles as have done this may send down Sachems to give an Account of their Negotiations.

(P. 27.) Albany 27 Decr 1698 —

Is recorded a Message from Ornechte the first Castle of the Mohawk Indians where the Praying Indians live —

It was to accquaint the Commissioners that the People of Schenectady had of late brought Rum to their Castles & bo^{t} with it their Corn whereby they were in Danger of Starving. They desire this may be forbid & that they may have leave to break the Cegs when any Rum is bro^{t} there.

They were answered that Care should be taken to prevent any Rum being brought to them, and that they should bring the Rum Traders to Albany.

Albany 3^{d} Feb^{ry} 1698/9.

An Onondaga & Oneida Sachem came to Albany & Informed the Commiss^{rs} that an Onondaga Indian had been to Canada to see his Father, and was there informed that the Prisoners belonging to the 5 Nations were detained at the request or by the Instigation of one Capt John Schuyler of Albany who had been trading in Canada; they were reproached with their being Slaves to the English, who neglected & despised them &^{c} were invited to send a Deputation of their Sachems to the Govr of Canada & that by their Application to him they would get their Prisoners returned. Upon this Indians arrival in his own Country he informed his People of what he had learnt in Canada, who resolved to send a Deputation to the Govr of Canada with Belts of Wampum in the name of the Sennekas, Onondagos, Oneida & Caiuga Nations, but not to impart their Design either to the Mohawks or any of the Christians of this Government, (wch was according to the Direction given the aforesaid Indians when in Canada) & accordingly a Deputation was preparing to be sent to Canada.

The Commiss^{rs} resolved to send imediately some of their Body to Onondaga to Stop this Embassy & Three Persons were accord-

Declaration of the sovereignty of the King of France over the Iroquois, 1698. N.Y.COL.DOCS., 9:689.

Sovereignty of the King of France over the Iroquois. 1698.

The King's sovereignty over the Iroquois is very ancient, and reverts as far back as the year 1504; but although it be founded on an apparently incontestable basis, it has never been decided, and the English, who, on their side, pretend the same sovereignty over those Indians, have always furnished them with arms and all other munitions and provisions in the wars they had to sustain against the French established in North America.

The preservation of this Sovereignty being so much the more important as these Tribes, who at present disturb the Trade of New France, would no longer be in a condition so to do were they abandoned by the English, His Majesty has recommended to his Commissioners who are to labor in London in the settlement of said American boundaries, to employ all their care to engage the English to cede that Sovereignty to France; or to declare those people independent both of the one and the other Crown, observing on both sides a reciprocal neutrality; or, finally, ceding, if it be absolutely necessary, the Sovereignty to the English, with the stipulation that the King of England will prevent those people making war and disturbing the French and the Indians who are subjects or allies of France.

In the meantime Count de Frontenac's last letters state that the Iroquois, who had promised to send some deputies to Quebec to conclude peace with France, have not yet set about doing so.

It will be seen by the annexed copies of letters written by Mr de Bellomont, that this governor not only has prevented these Indians coming to conclude their Treaty, but that he pretends that those people being subjects of the King of England, such peace ought not to be made except through him; and in his last letter he even declared, that if the French be disposed to oblige the Iroquois by force to come and solicit peace, and to bring back the prisoners they had made, he will arm all the men in his government to repel the French; that he has sent in advance to those Indians some arms and ammunition, and has ordered his Lieutenant at the same time, to march with the regular troops of the King of England to their assistance.

The proceedings of this Governor is so much the more unjust and extraordinary as it is in some sort, a violation of the peace established between these two crowns, and as, besides, England has never meddled with the Treaties made with the Iroquois as often as the King has granted them peace.

Treaties of Peace with the Iroquois.
22d May 1666.
12th July 1666.
13th December 1666.

IX. LETTRE.

Thiorhabariron Chef Iroquois de la monstagne de Montreal, est soupçonné de trahison par les Colliers dont il est chargé de la part des cinq Nations Iroquoises.

Differents Partis en campagne contre les Iroquois.

Poisson de Saint Ours, (Oncle à la mode de Bretagne de Madame la Maréchale de Tallard) Commandant des Troupes d'un détachement de la Marine; arrête les irruptions des Iroquois sur le fleuve saint Laurent.

Sept cens guerriers Outaouaks font de grands désordres chez les Iroquois.

Grands éclaircissemens à Michilimakinak entre les Outaouaks & le Commandant François.

Audience à Noskarin, Chef de vingt-deux Villages.

Scenx, qui vient faire Alliance avec le Comte de Frontenac.

Réponse au Vice-gouverneur de Baston par

Onsamnihonez, & Ekesontongouen, Chefs Abenaquis.

Le Comte de Frontenac donne Audience à plusieurs Chefs ses Alliez.

La Durantaye Capitaine, défait les Iroquois au lac Champlain.

Les Iroquois du Sault envoyent prier les Outaouaks de venir voir brûler un prisonnier Iroquois, pris par la Durantaye.

MONSIEUR,

Je ne suis point surpris de toutes les questions que vous me fites chez le Roi sur mes Voyages, sans savoir qui vous étiez, Monsieur, je m'aperçûs insensiblement qu'il y avoit en vous beaucoup de discernement sur tout ce qu'il y a de curieux dans le monde, il faut avoir autant de délicatesse d'esprit que vous en avez pour avoir aprofondi & dévelopé vous-même tout ce que je savois par experience. Je fus ravi d'aprendre dans la suite par Monsieur de Chelader, que c'étoit Monsieur le Marquis de Courtenvaux à qui j'avois l'honneur de parler. C'est une conſequence de cette ingenieuse curiosité qui vous est si naturelle que je tâche de vous fournir ici des objets capables de la

satisfaite. C'est avec raison, Monsieur, que le Sage nous dit de ne nous point fier à cette Epouse, il connoissoit bien le cœur de l'homme, il sçavoit que les protestations d'amitié d'un fourbe sont autant de pieges qu'il nous tend.

Que vous dirai-je, Monsieur, du caractere de l'Iroquois, il parle & pense fort differemment, il se méfie de tout le monde, s'attache à penetrer la pensée de ceux avec lesquels il a affaire, parce qu'il apprehende toujours qu'on ne lui fasse ce qu'il est prêt de faire aux autres.

Le Comte de Frontenac les connoissoit si bien qu'il ne se fioit à eux qu'autant que sa prudence lui faisoit découvrir leurs desseins. Toutes les Ambassades qu'on lui avoit faites jusques alors auroient flâté agreablement un cœur qui se laisse toucher par le doux poison de vanité & d'amour propre, mais il avoit trop de discernement pour ne les pas prévenir.

Tarcha Député des Onneyouts, qui étoit venu avec le Pere Milet, s'en retourna au commencement de Novembre avec Thiotharhariron Sauvage du Saut, accompagné d'Onon Sista Sauvage de la montagne. Ceux ci avoient demandé permission au Comte de Frontenac d'être de ce Voyage, pour l'informer de ce que l'on diroit dans

les conseils d'Onnontagué. Ils revinrent avec un Anié le vingt-quatre Mars, qui venoit voir sa sœur au Saut. Taricha les conduisit jusques à une riviere qui tombe au pié du long Saut, à trois journées de Montreal, où ils trouverent Thathakoüicheré à la chasse, qui n'avoit pas été à son païs comme on l'avoit crû.

Le Gouverneur de Montreal interrogea Thiorhathariron sur plusieurs particularitez : celui-ci lui dit qu'il n'avoit jamais oüi parler que d'Ougan fut arrivé à Manathe; mais qu'il avoit sçû que quatre cens Soldats Anglois y étoient arrivez, & que les marchandises y étoient fort cheres ; que le frere de Pistre Scuestre Flamand, qui étoit à Onnontagué, lui avoit dit en confidence ce que les Bastonnois poussoient ceux de la Nouvelle York & les Iroquois à faire la guerre, & qu'au contraire ceux d'Orange étoient si fort portez à la Paix, que trois des leurs devoient accompagner les Iroquois quand ils viendroient en ce païs, pour en conferer ; que si les Onnontaguez n'étoient pas venus dans les quatre-vingt jours prescrits, c'est parce qu'ils en avoient été empêchez par les Anglois qui les avoient engagez d'aller chez eux, où ils avoient trouvé un nouveau Commandant à Orange, auquel ils demanderent ce qu'il vouloit d'eux.

Celui-ci répondit qu'il ne savoit pas ce qu'ils vouloient eux-mêmes, & qu'il n'avoit point sçû qu'on leur eut fait dire de le venir trouver. Que le sujet pour lequel les Onnehaguets n'étoient pas venus avec lui pour réparer la faute qu'ils avoient faites de ne pas le rendre prés du Comte de Frontenac au temps marqué, supposé qu'ils veuillent la Paix, étoit l'apprehension où ils étoient qu'aprés lui avoir rendu tous les prisonniers François, il ne fut lui-même les attaquer chez eux avec les Outaouans, ayant été averti par divers transfuges qu'il avoit donné un grand Collier sous terre aux Nations d'enhaut pour venir le joindre, & aller ensemble fondre sur les villages d'Onnontagues & d'Onneyouts, qu'ainsi ils ne voudroient pas qu'on leur eût envoyé le Capitaine Madicour avec des prisonniers de leurs gens pour les rassurer.

Il étoit aisé, Monsieur, de juger du peu de Foi des Iroquois. Ces Barbares paroissoient attachez aux Anglois qui étoient bien aises de tirer les negociations en longueur, pour empêcher les François d'entreprendre sur leurs Villages, & ce qui fit conjecturer qu'ils étoient d'intelligence fut que Thiorhathariron pria que l'on envoye chercher un Parti des Sauva-

ges du Saut, qui avoit ordre de faire coup du côté d'Orange. Leurs interêts étoient communs; ce qui eut frapé l'un, l'autre s'en seroit ressenti par l'union secrete qui étoit entr'eux. Thiorhatharíron alla lui-même faire au Comte de Frontenac un détail plus exact de son voyage.

Etant arrivé, dit-il, à Onnontagué avec mon frere, voici ce que j'ai dit par un Collier aux Iroquois & aux Anglois. Nous sommes ici de l'agréement de nôtre Pere sur la demande que lui en a faite Tarcha, pour vous dire que nous sommes surpris de vous voir venir un à un parler de Paix; au lieu de venir tous ensemble amener les prisonniers de notre Pere *Onontio*, comme il avoit témoigné le souhaiter, car c'est votre Pere comme *de nôtre.*

Par un second Collier que ceux du Saut & de la Montagne m'avoient donné, je leur ai dit. J'ai écouté ce que vous avez dit à notre Pere *Onontio*, que vous avez aplani les chemins d'ici jusques à Quebec, je les applanis aussi afin que vous y puissiez venir, mais tous ensemble.

J'ai laissé à Montreal, continua Thiorhatharíron (parlant toûjours au Comte de Frontenac) deux Colliers que les Iroquois m'ont donnez, qui s'adressent aux

Sauvages du Saut & de la Montagne, par lesquels ils leur témoignent la joye qu'ils ont eûë de me voir avec mon frere dans leur païs où nous sommes allez de notre chef avec l'agrément d'*Onontio*, & qui les prient de se joindre à nous pour moyenner qu'on leur rendent leurs gens qui sont parmi ceux du Saut, & de la Montagne, & de Lorette.

J'ai laissé pareillement deux autres Colliers pour remerciement de deux que nous avions reçûs à Onnontagué, & en voici six que j'aporte de la part des Iroquois à notre auguste Pere *Onontio*.

PREMIER COLLIER.

Nous exhortons le Capitaine Maricour de se joindre à nous, comme faisoit autrefois son Pere, pour obtenir la Paix de Monsieur le Gouverneur. La natte est prépaiée pour lui Onnontagué.

LE SECOND COLLIER.

Nous exhortons le Capitaine Maricour & du Planti, de nous amener au commencement du Printemps les prisonniers qui sont parmi les François. Ce sont les sentimens de toute la cabane.

TROISIE'ME COLLIER.

Nous prions *Onontio* d'arrêter la hache de ses Neveux, les gens de Lorette & des Abenaguis.

QUATRIE'ME COLLIER.

Comme *Onontio* est obeï de ses enfans, nous le prions de nous faire rendre nos freres qui sont prisonniers chez les Nations d'enhaut.

CINQUIE'ME COLLIER.

Pierre Anglois, nous a dit qu'*Onontio* lui a fait savoir qu'il avoit toute liberté de venir lui parler, mais qu'il ne le pouvoit sans le consentement du Roi d'Angleterre.

Toutes ces demandes étoient si insolentes que le Comte de Frontenac fut fort piqué contre ces deux Sauvages qui sans ordre étoient entrez en negociation; il ne voulut point répondre à ces Colliers. Bien plus il dit à l'Anié qui étoit venu avec eux que s'il en eût vallu la peine il lui auroit fait tâter de la grillade, pour aprendre à d'autres à ne pas venir espionner, sous prétexte de pourparler: qu'il feroit mettre à la chaudiere tous ceux qu'il pourroit attraper, ne les regardant d'orénavant que comme des Espions. Qu'il n'écouteroit aucunes propositions, s'ils ne lui ramenoient non seulement tous les prisonniers François, mais encore tous ceux de ses Alliez qu'ils ont entre leurs mains.

Ces deux Sauvages ne furent pas trop contens de l'acceüil qu'il leur fit. Le premier

mier qui avoit envie de passer chez les Iroquois, demanda qu'il lui fut accordé deux mois pour faire une meilleure négociation. L'on vit bien que c'étoit un fourbe, & on ne le connût que trop dans la suite. En effet, il donna deux Colliers à Thathakouichere & à sept Chefs les plus considerables du Saut, qui ne les voulurent pas recevoir. Il les avoit reçûs lui-même chez les Iroquois.

Le premier s'adressoit directement à lui : Etes-vous de même cœur, disoient-ils avec Onontisha, & peut-on vous parler à cœur ouvert ? Surquoi il avoit répondu, si vous avez quelque chose à dire, dites-le moi en particulier.

C'est donc à vous, continuerent-ils, & à Thathakouichère, que nous savons être de vos amis, & des plus Considerables du Saut, que nous parlons ; & nous vous disons que nous vous avons déja parlé par Theganissorens par un Collier ; mais vous avez rejetté ma voix. En voici un autre que nous mettons entre vous & votre ami Thathakouichere, pour vous dire que comme bons Chrétiens vous portiez *Onontio* à la Paix.

C'est sous terre que je mets ce Collier entre vous deux, où il faut qu'il demeure trois ans, pour vous dire qu'il faut que

vous faisiez cas de l'union que vous devez avoir entre vous, & que vous n'oubliez pas que vous avez ici votre ancienne terre, que vous devez nous avertir des desseins d'*Onontio*, sans vous découvrir à lui ; n'aprehendez point de venir chez nous, vous y serez toûjours les bien venus. L'on peut dire, Monsieur, que ce Tiorhathariron étoit un des plus grands ennemis domestiques qui fut parmi nos Sauvages, quoiqu'il fit paroître beaucoup d'empressement pour tout ce qui nous regardoit. Il donna avis aux Iroquois qu'il se presentoit une occasion favorable pour faire coup sur des François voyageurs qui étoient restez dans la grande riviere, & sur les Algonkins & Nepicirinien qui y chassoient. Les Anglois, qui étoient à Onnontagué, insisterent fort que l'on ne fit l'entreprise. Les Aniez, qui avoient été abandonnez de ceux-ci dans un combat, n'en voulurent rien faire, ils ne songeoient pour lors qu'à la Paix, sans vouloir encore aigrir le Comte de Frontenac. Ils leur dirent que les ayant si peu garantis de ses coups ils pouvoient y aller eux-mêmes.

Assinaré Onneyout de Nation, qui étoit depuis long-temps avec les Nepicirinien donna ces avis, & il ajoûta que le mê-

le Tiorhathariron avoit détourné les Iroquois de venir parler à *Onontio* l'Hiver, les ayant assurez de leur rendre compte de l'état des affaires.

Le Comte de Frontenac ne laissa pas de détacher differens Partis ; il étoit à propos de tenir nos Canadiens en haleine, & d'avoir quelques prisonniers qui pussent nous informer des démarches des ennemis. Saint Ours qui commandoit quinze Sauvages du Saut, amena d'abord trois Anicz, nonobstant la prétenduë Paix que ceux-ci s'efforçoient de leur alleguer.

Torhariron, Chef de la Montagne, accompagné de deux de ses Sauvages, attaquerent cinq Flamands si proche d'Orange, que l'on entendit fort distinctement la voix de ceux qui parloient dans la Ville ; quatre se sauverent, & le cinquiéme eut la chevelure enlevée. Ce coup si hardi donna assez de frayeur aux habitans. Enfin un troisiéme Parti enleva un Cavalier Flamand, & tuërent le cheval.

L'on aprit, Monsieur, par ces prisonniers que les Onneyouts avoient refusé d'envoyer aux Anglois Tiorhathariron & Ononsista, qu'ils avoient demandez avec instance, lorsqu'ils les surent à Onnontagué.

Les Anglois qui mettoient tout en usa-

ge pour aigrir les Iroquois contre nous, leur dirent que le Comte de Frontenac ne faisoit que les amuser, qu'il n'agissoit pas selon les manieres des Européens, & qu'ils lui feroient bien-tôt connoître l'effet de tous ses préparatifs de guerre : qu'ils voyoient d'ailleurs les guerriers Iroquois qui avoient donné dans leur sens, allez attendre à la grande riviere les Sauvages & les François qui devoient monter & décendre. Ils avoient résolu en cas que ils fussent les plus forts de les tailler en pieces, où s'ils étoient en plus grand nombre ils leur devoient dire que la Paix étoit concluë.

On savoit ainsi qu'il étoit arrivé des troupes d'Angleterre, qu'on levoit dans le païs quinze cens hommes pour s'opposer au rétablissement du Fort Frontenac, & que les Iroquois avoient promis de fournir aux Anglois huit cens hommes si les François commençoient la guerre.

L'on étoit déja trop convaincu de la fourberie des Iroquois, ils en donnerent encore des preuves si convaincantes que l'on ne fut point surpris d'aprendre que deux Aniez ayant rencontré trois François au delà du Fort la Mothe, qui est dans le lac Champlain, se demanderent les uns aux autres qui vive. Nous sommes

Allez, dirent les premiers : & nous nous sommes François. Bon, reprirent les Anglois en couchant en joüe, ceux-ci ce sont ceux que nous cherchons. En même-tems, Monsieur, Montour reçût un coup de fusil qui ne l'empêcha pas de tirer le sien sur celui qui l'avoit blessé, qu'il jetta par terre comme mort ; les deux autres François en firent autant du second ; mais ils furent bien surpris lorsqu'ils les entendirent un moment aprés faire des cris. Les François gagnerent bien vîte du pied, dans la crainte où ils étoient, qu'il n'y eut plusieurs Sauvages dans un bois voisin.

Quelques jours aprés l'on prit un de ces Blessez, qui raporta qu'il s'assembloit à Orange beaucoup d'Anglois & d'Iroquois, pour faire quelques expeditions considérables dans les habitations Françoises.

Le Comte de Frontenac qui se voyoit menacé de toutes parts, mit tous ses soins de bonheur aux fortifications de Quebec. Tout étant en bon ordre pour recevoir derechef l'armée Angloise qui avoit déja si mal réüssi, il monta à Montreal pour prendre d'autres mesures du côté du Fort Frontenac qu'il avoit voulu réparer. Il écrit aux trois Rivieres le coup que les ennemis avoient fait depuis deux jours sur les deux Montagnes, au bout de

l'isle de Montreal. Charleville qui avoit aperçû de la fumée dans cet endroit, eut la curiosité de savoir ce que c'étoit. Il fit rencontre d'un canot de quinze Iroquois contre lesquels il se batit vigoureusement. Il reçût malheureusement deux coups de fusils & de fléches, dont il mourut. Le choc fut rude. Sept Sauvages qui étoient dans son canot ne pouvant resister davantage, forcerent de rames pour ne pas tomber entre leurs mains, aprés leur en avoir tué cependant quelques-uns.

Aussi-tôt que l'on eut apris cette action, l'on détacha Repentigni, Nepisiriniens & Sauvages du Saut & de la Montagne, pour surprendre ces Iroquois.

Quand on crût, Monsieur, les trouver au lieu où l'on disoit qu'ils avoient fait ce coup, l'on vint dire à Montreal que les notres s'étant separez en deux pour tâcher de les joindre, Repentigni avec quatre autres François avoient été tuez dans la riviere des Prairies. L'on envoya incessamment saint Ours Capitaine, à la tête de cent vingt hommes, tant François que Sauvages, dans des bâteaux plats, & il vint heureusement à bout d'arrêter les courses de ces Barbares qui s'étoient répandus de toutes parts.

Les affaires n'ont pas toûjours, Mon-

sans, de si mauvais succés, qu'il n'y ait quelquefois des retours heureux qui répare le passé. On console souvent les affligez pour participer aprés à la joye de ses amis. L'on fut touché à la verité de la perte que l'on venoit de faire; mais les nouvelles que l'on reçût ensuite consolerent. Elles portoient que nos Outaouaks & nos Alliez faisoient merveilles, n'étant occupez qu'à porter le fer & le feu chez tous nos ennemis; qu'il y avoit neuf cens guerriers en compagne qui les fatiguoient cruellement, à la reserve des Hurons qui n'étoient point partis.

Courtemanche, qui commandoit un Fort chez les Miamis, décendit à Montreal avec douze canots d'Outaouaks, & dit au Comte de Frontenac que les Iroquois ayant enlevé trois femmes & trois ou quatre enfans Miamis, avec le plus jeune fils de leur Chef, qui piochoient dans leurs champs, s'étoient aprochez de son Fort sans que l'on s'en aperçût, Courtemanche, dis je, voyant qu'ils passoient leurs fusils dans ses paliſſades, fit faire une décharge si à propos, qu'aprés avoir tué & blessé beaucoup de leurs gens ils se retirerent en désordre, lui criant qu'ils n'en vouloient pas à lui; mais seulement aux Miamis, parce que la Paix

étoit faite entr'eux & *Onontio*. Ils ne savoient comment se venger de l'affront qu'ils venoient de recevoir. Ils voulurent l'engager ensuite de venir dans leur camp, sous prétexte de lui remettre les Esclaves qu'ils avoient faits. Courtemanche leur répondit qu'il ne leur feroit aucun mal, s'ils vouloient entrer chez lui pour faire un échange de part & d'autre. Toutes ces Conferences faites à pleine tête ne se terminerent qu'à des injures : on suivit à la piste les Iroquois. L'on trouva au bas d'une riviere voisine quinze brancards, qui faisoient juger qu'il y pouvoit avoir trente blessez, & l'on vit dans des brousailles sept à huit places toutes pleines de sang.

L'Officier qui avoit relevé Louvigni, Commandant de Michilimakinak, voulut savoir le motif qui avoit engagé le Baron, fameux Chef des Hurons, à recevoir deux Colliers de la part des Iroquois, sous prétexte qu'ils tenoient deux de sa Nation prisonniers. Il assembla plusieurs des Alliez avec les Hurons, & leur fit un discours assez convenable à leur maniere. Mes Enfans, je veux vous dire ma pensée, sur ce que l'Iroquois vient de faire ; il a formé le dessein de manger le Miami, & en chemin faisant il a lié cinq

du six Hurons, à ce que l'on dit, & faisant reflexion qu'un coup de si petite consequence ne laisseroit pas d'allarmer les Nations, & les faire tomber sur lui, ce qui l'obligeroit de rompre son projet contre le Miami, il a usé de ruses, imitant un homme qui veut surprendre & tuër son ennemi sans courir aucun risque; il prend le temps qu'il dort, & quoique son chien veille à la garde, il aproche cet animal avec un os qu'il lui jette en le caressant, & pendant qu'il le ronge, il poignarde son maître.

Qu'en arrive il encore, le chien qui croyoit avoir fait capture, se trouve pris lui-même par celui qui l'a caressé, & étant mis à la chaudiere avec son maître qu'il a si mal gardé, tous deux font la proye de leur ennemi commun qui en fait un bon repas. Voila ce que l'Iroquois fait par ce Collier, il veut manger son ami & son Allié, c'est pour cela qu'il vous jette ce Collier, sachant bien que pendant que vous serez occupez à l'admirer, à le considerer, à le tourner de toutes parts sur votre natte, à tenir conseil sur conseil, en un mot à ronger cet os, il aura tout le temps de détruire le Miami, & de se retirer sans danger, en attendant l'occasion favorable de vous faire boüillir à

votre tour dans la chaudiere qu'il forge par les Colliers qu'il vous envoye.

Je ſai enfin que pluſieurs d'entre vous ont éprouvé en leur particulier la perfidie de l'Iroquois, & que pluſieurs Nations qui n'ont plus de noms ont eſſuyé ſa trahiſon ; & toi qui n'eſt qu'un foible reſte tu dois t'en ſouvenir mieux que perſonne. Ç'a, courage, ſoyez des hommes dés maintenant, ou prenez la fuite, vous éloignant au delà du Soleil. Penſez-vous vivre en ſureté proche d'un voiſin qui ne reſpire que le ſang, & dont le cœur eſt rempli de venin contre le reſte des hommes. Seroit-il bien vrai qu'un méchant Collier vous lieroit les mains & vous creveroit les yeux, s'il eſt poſſible que vous n'y voyez plus goute ; ouvrez du moins vos oreilles pour m'écouter, que ce que je vous dirai tombe dans votre cœur, & reteñez le bien.

Il faut que vous rompiez les liens dont l'Iroquois a crû vous avoir garoté, s'imaginant que vous n'auriez pas l'eſprit de vous en apercevoir : il ne faut plus que vous regardiez ce Collier qu'avec des yeux d'indignation, parce que de quelque côté que vous puiſſiez le tourner, la trahiſon eſt toûjours cachée ſous lui comme le feu ſous la cendre ; ſongez maintenant à ce

que vous devez faire, voici une occasion favorable, le maître de la vie vous la présente; si vous allez secourir le Miamis qui vous tend les bras, sans doute l'Iroquois se trouvera accablé sous le poids de mes armes victorieuses. J'ai ici des François considérables qui connoissent l'Iroquois, & qui ont plusieurs fois mangé leurs Villages, ils sont prêts à se mettre à votre tête avec tous les François qui sont ici, vous voyez leur valeur, imitez-les, songeons encore une fois non seulement à faire la guerre, mais à la continuër jusques à l'entière destruction de l'ennemi commun. Depuis qu'elle est commencée vos Villages en ont grossi, vos cabanes se sont remplies d'enfans & de belle jeunesse; voilà ma parole, c'est l'esprit d'*Onontio*, c'est sa voix, écoutez-là bien, & c'est tout ce que j'ai à vous dire.

Quelques-uns s'aviserent de dire que la Paix avoit été faite à Montreal, & que les Iroquois avoient amené la robe noire, (c'étoit le Pere Milet) & tous les Esclaves François.

Si la Paix est faite pourquoi donc vont-ils fraper le Miamis, peuvent-ils porter leurs haches impunément contre les enfans d'*Onontio*, sans que celui-ci leve la hache pour les venger.

Tous ces préambules n'étoient pas encore suffisans pour découvrir tout le mistere de ces Colliers, il faloit en avoir une connoissance plus parfaite: l'on tint le seize de Mai un Conseil où beaucoup de Chefs se trouverent. Le Baron qui se voyoit la partie la plus lezée par le reproche qu'on lui fit, étoit bien aise de se disculper; il commença, Mr, à entamer le discours.

Le Baron, Chef Huron.

Je parle à toutes les Nations. Le maître de la vie est témoin que je ne veux rien ajoûter n'y diminuër au recit veritable de tout ce qui s'est passé.

Cinq de nos gens avec deux de nos Esclaves Iroquois ont été rencontrez & pris par l'ennemi, qui en ayant délié trois en a amené deux avec eux pour être les spectateurs du coup qu'ils vouloient faire sur les Miamis, & être menez enfuite à Onnontagué, où toutes les affaires doivent se conclure, afin qu'aprés un d'eux vienne à Michilimakinak & l'autre à Montreal en faire leur raport: ils ont délié ces trois par un Collier, & ils leur en ont donné un autre pour porter ici, leur témoignant qu'ils avoient du bonheur de n'avoir pas été pris sur une autre terre, & qu'eux aussi étoient heureux d'avoir délivré deux hommes de leur Nation.

Gardons-

Gardons-nous donc bien, mes freres, de gâter le discours, car ils assurent que le Gouverneur a loüé & employé Tiorahachariron pour ménager la Paix, & que celui-ci est actuellement à Onnontagué. Quand à nous qu'avons-nous pû faire que d'envoyer avertir les Miamis de se munir d'une bonne Palissade, & les encourager à se battre en gens de cœur. Les Nations Iroquoises s'étant assemblées l'Hiver à Onnontagué, se sont recommandez aux uns & aux autres de ne point fraper sur aucune Nation de celle des Lacs; & comme nos gens n'ont point pensé à la guerre contr'eux cet Hiver, ils avoient voulu tourner leur hache seulement du côté du Miami.

Que l'Outaouak Okantikan aye à rendre compte de tous les Colliers dont l'Iroquois l'a chargé, puisque nous Hurons n'en étant pas encore informez, ce n'est pas sans sujet que nous en sommes surpris. Okantikan n'a-t'il pas aporté ici l'Automne un grés grand Collier qu'il a reçû à Montreal? nous demandons qu'on nous dise ce que sont devenus cinq Colliers qu'Amik avoit aporté de leur part. Nous ne voulons rien cacher ayant en vûë que notre Pere soit informé de tout. Enfin l'Iroquois disoit par ce Collier que pour unir

toute la terre il alloit manger le Miami ; invitant toutes les Nations du Lac à s'assembler avec les François vers le détroit, lors que les feüilles seroient rouges, (c'est à dire l'Automne) toutes les Nations, à la reserve de l'Amik, vous convient à ce rendez-vous. Voila tout ce que j'ai à dire, qui est la pure verité.

Les Outaouaks si piquant d'honneur, voulurent, Monsieur, justifier leur conduite en plein Conseil. Tous ces Colloques donnerent de grands éclaircissemens.

La Grosse-Tête, le plus considerable des Outaouaks du Sable, voulant prendre les interêts de sa Nation, répondit sur le champ au Baron.

La Grosse-Tête, Chef des Outaouaks du Sable.

Mon frere le Huron, tu me faits ici un reproche faisant parler Okandixan, lequel n'a pas porté ce Collier ; tu dis que tu ne cache rien, tu biaise pourtant, & quoi que j'entende tout ce que tu dis je ne conçois pas tout. J'ai cependant quelque joye de ce que nos gens vivent au détroit, j'en étois en peine, car à l'arrivée du dernier Commandant de Michilimakinak cet Automne, il n'a pas parlé sur ce ton-là, m'ayant au contraire toûjours dit de me méfier, & voila Mantet considerable chez les

François, & digne de Foi, qui assure que tout est en armes au Sud, & que nos gens même ont fait coup cet Hiver.

Cheingoucssi Outaouak Cinago, dit, allez vous y froter vous hommes de bas esprit, voila un beau rendez-vous que le détroit.

Il se leva un autre Outaouak plus fin que les autres, qui donna encore une bonne reportie.

Ouistouchs Outaouak-Cinago. Loin de nous ce Collier, nos Anciens aprés en avoir reçû des Iroquois plein des sacs, ont été tuez dans la même année.

Le Baron qui leur tiroit les vers du nez découvroit insensiblement les sentimens de leur cœur, il reprit son discours.

Le Baron.

Voila mes freres comment nous sommes en peine de ce qui se passe à present chez notre frere le Miami, & de nos gens du détroit qui n'arrivent pas.

Un autre Chef plein d'esprit, qui étoit tout-à fait dévoué à nos interêts, fit assez connoître la part qu'il y prenoit, lors qu'il dit,

Le Rat Chef Huron.

Nous n'avons qu'une cabane & un feu, & nous ne devons avoir qu'un même esprit: lions-nous, l'occasion est belle, il y

à du bled au village pour nourrir les femmes & les enfans, nous avons de braves gens, qui nous empêche de ne mourir qu'en hommes & en défendant nos vies, ferons-nous paiſibles pendant que l'on ramene nos freres ? Je croi à la parole de Quarante Sols notre Allié, qui quoique priſonnier nous exhorte à ne point nous fier à l'Iroquois : nous ne devons avoir de volonté que celle de notre Pere, & nous ne pouvons faire la Paix ſans lui : prenons un lieu aſſuré pour établir notre reſolution.

La Groſſe-Tête.

Mon Conſeil eſt pris, je n'ai point d'autre volonté que celle de notre Pere, toutefois il eſt bon de s'aſſembler.

Tous ces projets de venger les Miamis étoient admirables, mais ſans effet ; tout ſe termina à fermer leur village de bonnes Paliſſades, & à mettre à couvert les vieillards & les enfans, quoiqu'ils fiſſent ſouvent des Feſtins de guerre où ils formoient de grands deſſeins contre les Iroquois. Le Commandant de Michilimakinak voyant cette inſenſibilité envoya un petit parti de ſeize hommes, qui en attira un autre de ſoixante.

Je ne peux m'empêcher, Monſieur, de vous faire le recit d'une chimere que le Baron ſe forma dans ſon imagination ;

pour tâcher de leurer les Outaouaks, c'étoit un homme si artificieux qu'il étoit difficile de penetrer ses sentimens. Il avoit, dit-il, une affaire de grande importance à communiquer ; il falut tenir un Conseil exprés pour lui donner Audience, auquel il invita les Sauvages de Michilimaxinak, les Peres Jesuites, & les François les plus Considerables.

Le Baron.

L'on a trouvé cet Hiver, dit-il, dans la terre du Sakinan un vieillard avec sa femme, âgez chacun d'environ cent ans, qui ont demeuré-là depuis l'ancienne déroute du Huron, dans un Desert ou Champs qu'ils ont trouvé tout fait. Il a raconté tout ce qui s'est passé depuis plusieurs années, ayant sçû tous les combats qu'on a donnez, & toutes les Ambassades de part & d'autre, mais particulierement celle de l'Iroquois auprés d'*Onontio*. Le commerce & la communication qu'il à avec le maître de la vie qui lui parle frequemment, ne permet pas qu'il ignore quoi que ce soit, n'y qu'il ait manqué des choses necessaires à la vie, lui envoyant des grains & citroüilles dans son desert avec abondance.

Ce venerable Vieillard nous a exhortez à bien écouter les robes noires,* & nous

* Les Jesuites.

attacher à la Priere, nous aſſurant que le maître de la vie, qui eſt un en trois perſonnes, qui ne ſont qu'un même eſprit & une même volonté, vouloit être obeï, ſans quoi il feroit perir les deſobeïſſans en leur ôtant leurs graines. Il nous a dit qu'il ſavoit que tous nos bleds avoient été gelez l'année paſſée, parce que nous n'avions pas été aſſidus à la Priere. Enfin aprés avoir recommandé de garder le huitiéme jour en s'abſtenant de toutes œuvres, & le ſantifiant par la Priere, il a fini ſon diſcours par la défenſe de mettre les morts en terre, parce que c'eſt leur ouvrir le chemin de l'enfer, mais bien les élever en l'air pour prendre plus aiſément la route du Ciel, & par une exhortation aſſez preſſante d'écouter la voix d'*Onontio*, & de ſuivre ſa volonté.

Voici, ajouta le Baron, la voix de cet illuſtre Vieillard, qui fait preſent au Chef François de ce tas de caſtors, & de cet autre aux robes noires.

Meſſieurs les Sauvages ne furent pas contents des plaiſanteries que l'on fit de ce prétendu homme de Dieu, qui accommodoit ſi mal notre Religion avec ſes revelations.

Les robes noires, diſoient-ils; veulent bien être écoutez dans les contes qu'ils

nous font des Pauls, des Antoines, & autres Anachoretes du vieil temps, pourquoi donc notre vieillard n'aura-t'il pas les mêmes lumieres.

Le Baron n'avoit d'autre but que d'insinuër aux Sauvages que le Vieillard leur défendoit de fraper les premiers sur les Iroquois, parce qu'il avoit peur de les irriter, vû la Paix que l'on savoit qu'il avoit concluë & ratifiée.

Les Jesuites n'eurent garde, Monsieur, d'accepter ce present de la part du bon Hermite. Le Commandant qui avoit assisté à ce Conseil inventa une parabole pour s'accommoder au caractere de ces gens, il est d'un païs où l'on ne manque pas de trouver sur le champ des reponses faites à plaisir. As tu vû, parlant à la Grosse-Tête, la Lune dans ton lac lors qu'il fait beau, & que le temps est calme, tu vois qu'elle paroît être dans l'eau, cependant rien n'est plus vrai qu'elle est au Ciel. Tu es bien vieil, mais sache que si tu revenois à ton premier âge, & que tous les ans tu te misse dans l'esprit de pêcher une fois la Lune dans ton lac, tu reüssirois, & tu la prendrois plûtôt dans tes rêts que tu ne saurois venir à bout de ce que tu mets dans ton esprit; tu le fatignes inutilement, sois assuré que l'Anglois & le François ne se peu-

vent trouver dans une même terre ſans ſe tuër : ce ſont des conventions qui ſont faites au delà du grand lac. *

La Groſſe-Tête qui l'écoutoit fort attentivement, lui répondit ſeulement. *Voila qui eſt étrange.*

Les Sauvages voulurent encor ſonder cet Officier ; ils demanderent un Conſeil general : & ſous prétexte de prendre des meſures contre les Iroquois, leur deſſein n'étoit cependant que de ſavoir ſi c'étoit tout de bon qu'on vouloit aller en guerre contr'eux. L'on feignit d'ajoûter foi à leur parole, on offrit même d'envoyer avec eux tous les François qui étoient à portée, mais quand ils virent qu'on les prenoit au mot ils éluderent adroitement la propoſition qu'on leur en fit.

Le Commandant de Michilimaxinak joüa encore toutes ſortes de ſtratagêmes pour empêcher les négociations avec les ennemis ; il fit ſi bien que toutes les Nations envoyerent divers partis en guerre, à la reſerve des Hurons.

Il décendit, Monſieur, pluſieurs Outaouaks, impatiens de ſavoir ce qui ſe paſſoit ici bas, ils furent ſurpris de voir tous les mouvemens de guerre que l'on faiſoit, & ils connurent la verité de tout ce qu'on

* C'eſt l'Ocean.

leur avoit dit. Ils furent, dis je, témoins des préparatifs que nous faisions pour aller au Fort Frontenac. Ils commencerent pour lors à quitter toute prévention. Le Sauvage à cela de particulier qu'il veut être ému par des endroits qui lui soient sensibles.

Qu'elle joye ne fit-on pas paroître lors que l'on se mit en état d'aller rétablir l'ancien azile & le lieu de retraite où tout abondoit. Le Comte de Frontenac fit partir un petit corps d'armée de sept cens François & Sauvages, qu'il conduisit jusques à la Chine, qui est à trois lieuës de la ville de Montreal. Le Chevalier de Crisasi en étoit la Commandant, il avoit sous lui le Marquis d'Alogni, de la Groye, de Noyan, de la Valliere, & trente-deux autres, tant Capitaines que Lieutenans & Enseignes.

Je les laisse continuër leur voyage, & je reviens au dedans du païs pour y voir ce qui s'y passe de particulier.

Toutes les Nations étoient donc émûës, l'inaction dans laquelle ils nous croyoient les avoit mis dans une grande consternation. Les uns vouloient être toûjours de nos amis, & d'autres ne savoient comment nous rompre en visiere. Les Nations les plus éloignées qui avoient entendu parler

des François vouloient reclamer leur protection, & ils ne savoient quelles mesures prendre pour y réüssir. Il y en vint cependant. Vous allez voir, Monsieur, le resultat d'une Audience publique que le Comte de Frontenac donna à ses Alliez.

CHINGOUABE', CHEF DES SAUTEURS.

Par un premier pacquet de Castor.

Je suis venu te saluër de la part de mes jeunes gens qui sont à la pointe de Chagouamikong, & te remercier de ce que tu as donné des François pour demeurer avec eux.

Par un second pacquet.

C'est pour témoigner le chagrin que nous avons d'un François nommé Jobin, qui a été tué dans une Fête, cela s'est fait par malheur, & non pas par mauvais dessein.

Par un troisiéme.

Nous venons vous demander une grace qui est de nous laisser faire, nous sommes Aalliez des Sioux: on a tué des Outagamis, ou Maskoutechs, le Sioux en est venu pleurer avec nous, laissez-nous faire notre Pere, laissez-nous venger, il n'y a que le Sueur qui possede la langue des uns & des autres qui nous puisse servir; nous demandons son retour chez nous. Ce discours fini, un autre Chef parla pour sa Nation.

Le Brochet.

Nous sommes venus de la part des Anciens, qui nous ont donné quelques robes pour venir traiter de la poudre : toute notre jeunesse est en guerre, ils seront bien aises d'en trouver à leur retour pour la continuër.

Les Sioux qui sont à cinq ou six cens lieuës de Quebec, n'avoient point encore fait d'alliance avec nous ; ils voulurent connoître le Comte de Frontenac sur la réputation qui s'étoit répanduë chez eux de sa valeur. Ils savoient qu'il faisoit la guerre aux Iroquois, & ce fut un sujet pour lui demander sa bien-veillance : & l'union qu'il avoit avec quelques Alliez qui les inquietoient y contribua beaucoup.

C'est une Nation belliqueuse, il est rare de les voir tomber entre les mains de leurs ennemis. Lors qu'ils sont obligez de ceder à la force, ils se tuënt plûtôt que de leur donner cette satisfaction. Vous n'aurez peut-être pas trop bonne idée, Monsieur, de la valeur de ces peuples, par la maniere dont un Chef commence sa Harangue, c'est une maxime chez eux d'en agir de même au prime abord, mais ils savent se soûtenir ensuite.

Tioskatin, Chef des Sioux.

Ayant que de parler il étala une robe de

Castor, & rangeant un autre dessus, un sac à Tabac, & une Loutre, se mit à pleurer trés amerement, en disant ayez pitié de moi. On le fit un peu revenir, il essuya ses larmes, & parla ainsi.

Toutes les Nations ont un Pere qui leur donne sa protection, & qui ont le fer,* mais moi je suis un bâtard qui cherche un Pere, je suis venu pour le voir & le prier d'avoir pitié de moi.

Il étala ensuite sur cette robe vingt-deux flêches, & sur chaque flêche il nomma un Village de sa Nation, qui demandoit la protection d'*Onontio*, & de vouloir les regarder comme ses enfans, le suplïant que l'on leur ouvrit un chemin pour pouvoir venir ici comme les autres, qu'il n'avoit encore rien fait qui pût lui meriter sa protection ; mais que si le Soleil pouvoit l'éclairer dans la route de son païs jusques à celui-ci, il verroit dans la suite que les Sioux sont des hommes, & que toutes les nations devant lesquelles il parle le savent.

Ce n'est pas parce que j'aporte, continua-il, que j'espere que celui qui gouverne cette terre aura pitié de moi, j'ai apris par les Sauteurs qu'il ne manquoit de rien, qu'il étoit le maître du fer, qu'il avoit un grand cœur auquel il pouvoit recevoir toutes

* Toutes les choses necessaires à la guerre.

contre les Nations ; c'eſt ce qui m'a obligé d'abandonner mon corps pour venir demander ſa protection, & le prier de me recevoir au nombre de ſes enfans. Prends courage, grand Capitaine, ne me rejette pas, ne me mépriſe pas, encore bien que je paroiſſe malheureux à ſes yeux. Toutes les Nations qui ſont ici preſentes ſavent que je ſuis riche, & que le peu qu'ils t'offrent ſe prend ſur mes terres.

Le Comte de Frontenac remercia ce Chef d'avoir quitté ſon païs pour le venir voir, l'aſſurant en même temps que les Ontaouaks vivroient en paix d'orénavant avec lui ; s'il vouloit tourner ſa hache du côté de l'Iroquois, qu'il lui envoyeroit toutes les choſes neceſſaires à cet effet, & qu'il le recevroit au nombre de ſes enfans s'il lui étoit obeïſſant.

Ce Chef aprocha enſuite du Comte de Frontenac, & lui prenant les genoux il recommença à pleurer, en diſant ayez pitié de moi ; je ſçai bien que je ſuis incapable de vous parler, n'étant encore qu'un enfant, mais le Sieur qui entend notre Langue, & qui a vû tous mes Villages, vous aprendra dans un autre côté ce que les Nations Siounes que vous voyez ici devant vous (ſe tournant du côté de ſes fléches) pourront faire lors qu'elles auront la pre-

tection d'un si bon Pere qui leur envoyera des François leur porter du fer, dont ils ne commencent qu'à avoir la connoissance.

Ces pleurs finis, la Femme de Ouakantapi, Chef trés considerable de la même Nation, qui avoit été racheptée à Michilimaxinak, s'aprocha les yeux baissez du Comte de Frontenac & de Mr de Champigni, & leur embrassant les genoux elle pleura amerement. Je te remercie mon Pere, dit elle, toute baignante de larmes, c'est par ton moyen que j'ai été délivrée & que je ne suis plus captive: elle repeta plusieurs fois ces mêmes paroles versant toûjours des larmes.

C'est un usage parmi eux d'en agir de même dans les occasions de cette importance. Ce Chef reprit un air martial aprés, d'une voix assurée. Je parle en homme penetré de joye, dit-il, le grand Capitaine, celui qui est le maître du fer, m'assure de sa protection, & moi je lui promets que s'il veut me faire rendre mes enfans qui sont Esclaves chez les Renards, Outaouaxs & Hurons, je viendrai ici & amenerai avec moi les vingt-deux Villages à qui il vient de donner la vie, en promettant de leur envoyer du fer.

Cette grande Audience finit par le Sioux. Le Comte de Frontenac donna le temps à

il chacun de vacquer à ſes affaires : il médita pendant quelques jours ſur les réponces qu'il avoit à leur faire. Il les fit aſſembler, Monſieur, le 29. Juillet, & porta la parole à Cheingouabé.

Mon fils Cheingouabé, je ſuis bien aiſe d'avoir connu par les remerciemens que tu m'as faits de t'avoir donné des François pour demeurer avec ta Nation, que tu reſſens l'avantage que tu retire des commoditez qu'ils t'aportent, & de voir preſentement ta famille habillée comme ſont mes autres enfans, au lieu que tu n'étois auparavant vétu que de peaux d'Ours. Si tu veux que je continuë à t'envoyer les mêmes ſecours, & à les augmenter encore dans la ſuite, il faut que tu te reſolve auſſi à bien écouter ma voix, à ſuivre les ordres qui te ſeront donnez de ma part : le Sueur que j'envoye de nouveau pour commander à Chagouamigong, & à ne ſonger uniquement qu'à faire la guerre à l'Iroquois qui eſt ton ennemi capital, auſſi-bien qu'à celui de toutes les autres nations d'enhaut, & qui eſt devenu le mien, parce que j'ai pris ton parti, & que j'ai empêché de t'oprimer.

Ne t'embaraſſe donc point dans de nouvelles querelles, & ne te mêle de celle que les Sioux ont avec les Renards, Maſkoutens, & autres, que pour ſuſpendre leurs

ressentimens, en attendant que je trouve les moyens de leur faire rendre les prisonniers qu'ils ont faits sur eux cet Hiver, & leur faire avoir satisfaction sur les autres sujets de plaintes qu'ils peuvent avoir d'eux.

Je ne réponds rien sur le chagrin que tu m'as témoigné avoir du malheur arrivé au François nommé Jobin, parce que je suis informé que cela s'est fait par accident, & que tu n'en est pas coupable.

Au Brochet & aux Nations Outaouaises.

Je vois bien qu'encore que vous ayez été témoins de ce que je dis en votre presence l'année passée aux Iroquois, & la déclaration que je leur fis que je ne ferois jamais la Paix avec eux que vous n'y fussiez compris, aussi-bien que toutes les autres Nations qui me sont Alliez, & qu'ils ne me ramenassent tous vos prisonniers avec eux dont vous n'aviez point eû de connoissance.

Ce que la Motte, Commandant de Michilimakinak, vous a dit là-dessus de ma part, en vous expliquant ce qui étoit fait, auroit dû vous ôter cette pensée.

Mais ouvre bien tes oreilles, écoute encore une fois par ma bouche comme la chose s'est passée, & tu connoîtras après cela l'artifice & la malice des Iroquois qui ne cherchent que les moyens de te faire entrer en ombrage contre un Pere qui ne t'a jamais

étoient, afin de s'empêcher d'écouter sa voix, & se détourner de la guerre qu'il sçait qu'il s'ordonne de continuer. Je vais donc te dire comme la chose s'est passée.

Il leur parloit, Monsieur, à peu prés comme un Pere qui s'entretient avec sa famille, à qui il découvre les sentimens de son cœur ; il leur fit une énumeration de tout ce qui s'étoit passé depuis leur départ, & l'on peut dire que ses paroles étoient autant de traits de fléches qui les perçoient jusques au vif. Il leur raconta l'arrivée de Tarcha avec le Pere Milet, & le refus qu'il fit de ses Colliers, le départ de Tiorhathariron & d'Ononsista, qui étoient allez aux Onnontaguez sans être chargez d'aucune parole, mais seulement pour écouter ce qu'ils diroient dans leurs Conseils.

Les Colliers qu'ils presenterent à leur retour, & le refus qu'il en fit, sans oublier la Déclaration faite à Lanié qui étoit décendu avec eux, tous les differens Partis qu'il avoit envoyé, l'attaque que les Iroquois avoient faite au Fort de Miamis, le coup fait sur nous tout recemment au lac des deux Montagnes, vers le bout de l'Isle de Montreal, celui sur cinq de nos gens tuez à la riviere des Prairies. Il sçût fort bien leur rapeller aussi la fourberie des

Iroquois qui donnerent ſur eux quand ils décendirent de leur païs, nonobſtant qu'ils le reconnuſſent, & les ſept cens hommes qu'il venoit d'envoyer au Fort Frontenac étoient encore un ſujet de reflexion.

Je ne croi pas, continua-t'il, *que vous ayez beſoin d'autres preuves pour vous perſuader que je ſuis dans la réſolution de faire la guerre aux Iroquois plus fortement que jamais, & que vous puiſſiez vous défendre de la loi faire auſſi de votre côté, ſi vous voulez que je vous croye des enfans obéïſſans & attachez à vos propres interêts auſſi-bien qu'à celui de votre Pere, puiſque il s'agit de détruire un ennemi commun.* Il leur fit diſtribuër les preſens, car il n'y a pas moyen d'être applaudi ſans cela. Chcingouabé touché de ce diſcours prit la parole.

CHEINGOUABE'.

Il n'en eſt pas de nous comme de vous, mon Pere, lors que vous commandez tous les François vous obeïſſent & vont en guerre, mais je ne ferai pas de même écouté & obeï de ma Nation; ainſi je ne ſaurois vous répondre que de moi & de ceux qui me ſont proprement Alliez où Parens. Cependant je ferai ſavoir à tous les Sauteurs votre volonté, & afin que vous ſoyez perſuadé de ce que je dis, j'en

rai les François qui sont dans mon village à être témoins de ce que je dirai à mes gens de votre part.

Pour ce qui est des Hurons & des Outaouakés, ils attendoient avec impatience ce que leur Pére avoit à leur dire, & il leur parla en ces termes.

AUX HURONS.

Mes enfans, je vous remercie du bon accueil que vous avez fait à Tioskatin Chef des Sioux, j'en ai été informé par le Commandant de Michilimakinak; je vous exhorte donc à continuer dans la suite à les bien recevoir chez vous lors qu'ils y viendront, à oublier les morts que vous pouvez avoir de part & d'autre dans la guerre que vous vous êtes faite autrefois, & à les regarder présentement comme vos freres & vos enfans, leur laissant le passage libre pour me venir voir ici, & y chercher ce qu'ils auront de besoin.

Quelques jours auparavant que nos Alliez furent congediez, il arriva, Monsieur, des nouvelles de Lacadie; nos Abenaguis étoient bien embarassez pour avoir de leurs prisonniers qui étoient chez les Anglois, ils se trouvoient les bras liez de maniere qu'ils n'oseroient faire coup sur eux qu'ils ne les eussent auparavant retirez. Il y en eut sept qui allerent indiscrete-

ment au Fort de Pémkuit, dont l'on en arrêta trois, & les quatre autres furent tuez au Fort de Saka. Ce procédé ne laissa pas que de toucher sensiblement les Abenaguis, ils affecterent cependant de ne le pas faire connoître, & ils ne songerent qu'à ménager une entrevûë : ils reçûrent sur le sujet la Lettre suivante.

Par l'honorable Guillaume Stoughton Ecuyer, Vice-Gouverneur & Commandant en Chef.

Ayant été certainement informé que les Sauvages d'Amarascogin, outre d'autres Sauvages de cette Province, du côté de l'Est, contraire à leur soûmission & déclaration de fidelité à la Couronne d'Angleterre, ont depuis avec perfidie adheré aux ennemis de Sa Majesté, & se sont joints avec eux dans les derniers outrages tragiques & barbares, meurtres commis à l'endroit de plusieurs bons sujets de Sa Majesté de la riviere d'Huitre-Egroton, & ont amené avec eux plusieurs Captifs qui sont maintenant détenus par lesdits Sauvages à Amarascogin, ou autres lieux prochains, ce en quoi ils ont paru ouvertement Rebellés, & ont par là engagé leurs vies, aussi-bien que celles des ôtages de leur fidelité, lesquels suivant la coûtume des Nations & le droit des armes au-

rient dû justement être mis à mort, mais ayant apris que plusieurs des Capitaines & plusieurs de leurs principaux hommes n'étoient point de concert à ces dernieres trahisons & barbaries, c'est pourquoi afin qu'ils ayent occasion de montrer leur innocence & fidelité, j'envoye les presentes par les mains de Lheepscot, Jean Alt, Bastaneerooganun de leurs ôtages, afin qu'ils puissent voir (nonobstant la lâcheté & bassesse des Sauvages) qu'il est encore en vie, & être informez par lui du bon traitement que lui & ses camarades ont reçû, & que le Gouverneur de Sa Majesté en ce païs-ici a été inviolable dans toutes ses promesses à eux faites en recevant la soûmission des Sauvages.

Ainsi par ordre de notre Souverain Seigneur & Dame Roi Guillaume & Reine Marie, commande étroitement & invite tous les susdits Capitaines & autres Sauvages qui voudront donner des preuves de leur innocence & fidelité, & avoir égard à leur vie, qu'ils ayent à renvoyer tous les Captifs Anglois qui sont en leur pouvoir, comme aussi de saisir, ramener, & rendre à Justice les Chefs de ces Sauvages qui se sont joints, assistez & agis dans cette derniere & sanglante Tragedie, à quoi ils ne manqueront pas à peine d'ê-

tre persecutez par les dernieres rigueurs de la Loi comme faux Traîtres & Rebelles. Donné sous nôtre main & sceau de nos Armes à Baston le 21. jour de Janvier 1695. dans la sixiéme année de leurs Majestez. Signé Guillaume Stougton.

Onsammihouten Ekesambamet', au Vice-Gouverneur de Baston.

Seigneur qui m'écris, écoute & comprends ce que je vais te dire, & ce que je vais t'écrire. Tu reconnoîtras aisément mes paroles. Et comment ne les reconnoîtrois tu pas, c'est toi pour ainsi parler qui me les fournis. M'écrivant avec trop de hauteur tu m'oblige à te répondre du même stile. Ca écoute donc tes veritez que je m'en vais te dire, à toi qui ne dis point vrai quand tu dis que je te tuë cruellement, je n'exerce jamais sur toi aucune cruauté en te tuant, ne te tuant qu'à coups de haches & de fusils.

Il faut bien que ton cœur ait été porté de tout temps à la méchanceté & à la fourberie; il n'en faut d'autres preuves que ce que tu fis l'Automne dernier à Saka & à Pemkuit, prenant & tenant ceux qui alloient prendre des nouvelles de toi. Il ne se vit jamais dans tout le monde, il ne fut jamais dit que l'on arrêta prisonnier un homme qui porte un Etendart, & qui va

pour savoir l'état des choses. Voila pourtant ce que tu as fait. En verité tu as gâté ce pourquoi l'on pourroit l'entreparler. Tu l'as ensanglanté: pour moi je ne pourrois jamais me resoudre à en agir de cette maniere, puisque j'ai même une extrême horreur en celà de ta méchanceté sans pareille. Comment veux-tu donc maintenant que nous parlions ? L'on porta l'Automne dernier à Saka & à Pemkuit notre Drapeau commun à toi & à moi, nous n'en avions qu'un seul. Etant porté à Pemkuit tu t'en saisis. Etant emporté à Saka tu le couvre de sang. Si tu pense maintenant de moi, il faut que je sache un peu ce que pense celui avec qui j'ai eû un pourparler. Rends moi notre Drapeau commun, qui est l'unique chose par laquelle nous pourrions nous entreparler. Ce que tu dis, je te le dis à toi-même. C'à réponds toi de ceux qui m'ont tué à Saka, & qui m'ont arrêté prisonnier à Pemkuit. Je te rendrai la pareille. Je te menerai ceux qui m'ont tué lors que je les aurai pû découvrir. Ne manque pas de faire ce que j'exige de toi, de toi, dis-je, qui me tuë sans sujet, qui m'arrête prisonnier lors que je ne pense à rien. Voici encore ce que je te dis, si tu ne le faits pas exactement tu t'attireras bien des malheurs sur toi, sur tes

bestiaux, sur tes vivres, sur tous tes biens? Pour moi tu ne saurois me faire grand mal si ce n'est par les fourberies. Mes maisons, mes vivres, mes biens, sont dans des païs perdus, si tu veux me les enlever il t'en coûtera bien des peines & des fatigues. Que Pagadocouagan revienne dans quinze jours: qu'il ne manque pas de revenir, & dans trente jours en tout que l'on raméne nos gens. Pemituit que tu as gâté ne m'est plus presentement agreable. Je souhaite un autre lieu de notre pourparler, savoir Meremitin; c'est-là que sera toûjours planté notre Drapeau commun lors que tu me l'auras rendu. Signé Ousanmihouex Exesambamet.

C'est ce que nous sommes ici, nos Chefs n'y sont pas maintenant; voila ce que nous te disons.

Il est vrai, Monsieur, que les Abenaguis furent bien irritez de l'affront que les Anglois leur avoient fait d'avoir pris leur Drapeau, c'étoit aussi violer le droit de la guerre que d'en avoir agi de même, du moins ils pouvoient prendre d'autres mesures pour châtier ces peuples qui avoient violé la Paix prétenduë, mais les Anglois le payerent bien dans la suite.

Les Anglois furent à Meremitin, qui étoit le rendez-vous pour faire l'échange de

de part & d'autre. Les Anglois ne s'y trouverent point. Les autres ne dirent mot de peur de manque de parole. Ils eurent encore la politique d'aller à Pemkuit, pour qui ils avoient conçû tant d'horreur, tant il est vrai que la nature & le sang ont des liens qui attachent si étroitement les hommes que l'on passe souvent par dessus tout ce qui nous fait peine, pourvû que l'on puisse trouver le secret de se réünir.

Le Commandant de ce lieu leur donna d'assez mauvaises raisons de ce qu'on ne leur avoit pas envoyé leurs gens ; l'on se fit de part & d'autre beaucoup de reproches : les Anglois se radoucirent neanmoins, & tombant sur le discours de l'union prétenduë entr'eux, ils prirent une Pierre qu'ils leur donnerent pour modele de la fermeté que devoit avoir cette Paix. Les Sauvages en prirent une autre qu'ils mirent auprés.

L'ornement de la premiere n'étoit accompagné que de vaines paroles, pendant que celle de ceux-ci fut suivie d'une réalité, puisqu'ils rendirent huit Esclaves Anglois. Je pourrois dire que la Pierre des Anglois en fut une d'achopement pour eux. Enfin, Monsieur, tout ce qui fut resolu dans cette entrevûë fut que l'on feroit dans trente jours l'échange des plus

voisins ; & les plus éloignez ne doivent être remis que dans deux ans à cause de la difficulté qu'il y avoit de les faire venir.

Les Anglois faisoient d'ailleurs beaucoup de mouvemens sur Mer, pour tâcher d'interrompre le commerce de Lacadie. Deux vaisseaux entrerent à pleine voile au Havre de Menagouet, les Capitaines prirent le prétexte d'y venir rachepter des prisonniers Anglois : on leur en rendit onze, mais leur but étoit d'examiner s'il y étoit arrivé quelques bâtimens de France que l'on attendoit. Si les Anglois vouloient nous inquieter par des endroits foibles, ils eurent bien l'échange par un Armateur François, qui maltraita un de leurs bâtimens nouvellement arrivé d'Angleterre, de cinquante pieces de canon, & de cent cinquante hommes d'équipage. Le François lui tua trente hommes, en mit soixante hors de combat, & l'obligea de rentrer à Baston, tout délabré ; il en maltraita bien d'autres dans cette croisiere.

Nos Abenaguis toûjours impatiens d'avoir leurs gens, furent bien surpris d'un avis qu'on leur donna sous main de ne se point trouver au rendez-vous dont on étoit convenu, on leur dit que d'abord que ils y seroient arrivez l'on devoit cacher deux cens Anglois dans des isles, qui de-

voient donner sur eux, pendant que l'on viendroit à la charge d'un autre côté. Bien loin d'aller à ce rendez-vous, ils jurerent en même-temps la perte de ces gens qui étoient cachez, & partirent pour les aller chercher.

L'arrivée de Lenvieux à Pentagouet causa une grande joye; Bonaventure qui le montoit fit distribuër aux Abenaguis les presens ordinaires de la part du Roi. Ils s'étoient si fort persuadez que les Anglois s'étoient rendus maîtres de la Mer, que l'on ne sçait ce qui seroit arrivé dans la suite malgré tous les bons sentimens dans lesquels on les voyoit. Ils commencerent à revenir un peu de cet abatement, & reprirent dans la suite leur vigueur martiale: mais en attendant qu'ils fassent parler d'eux je vous dirai, Monsieur, que le Capitaine Baptiste fit une prise de sucre & d'autres marchandises par le travers du Cap Mallebarre, qu'il avoit laissée sous le commandement de Guyon Canadien.

Baptiste repartit derechef, & en fit une autre qui lui fournit generalement tout ce qui lui étoit necessaire pour armer tout l'Eté. Il fit une troisiéme sortie, avec ordre d'aller à la Baye des Espagnols, dans la pensée que l'on eut qu'il y pourroit rencontrer Bonaventure. Il fut rencontré d'u-

ne Fregate Angloise contre laquelle il se battit tout un jour ; il se trouva si percé de coups qu'il coula bas avec huit Anglois, n'ayant pû être secouru. Guyon fit de son côté huit prises. La même Frégate qui avoit démonté le Capitaine Baptiste le fit échoüer sur le petit Rocher au Loup Marin : Il capitula & l'Anglois lui accorda un bâtiment avec toute sa charge.

Lacadie nous fournira dans la suite d'autres matieres, je m'aperçois que les Iroquois ne s'endorment pas sur nos côtes. En effet, deux Aniez qui avoient été pris par les Sauvages du Saut s'en retournerent chez eux. Comme ces gens-là sont toûjours insatiables du sang humain, ils essayerent d'enlever proche les Palissades du Fort de la Prairie de la Magdeleine un jeune François. Quelques-uns de nos Sauvages se trouvant heureusement à portée, leur firent quitter prise tirant dessus.

Un petit parti Sauvage qui étoit allé vers Orange ayant fait des prisonniers, furent obligez de les abandonner à la vûë d'un autre beaucoup plus fort. Ils raporterent qu'il y avoit beaucoup à craindre que les Iroquois ne vinssent tomber du côté du Sud du fleuve. Ils parurent quelque temps aprés au Tremblai, à deux lieuës de Montreal, où ils tuërent deux

personnes & enleverent sept autres. Dix de nos Sauvages amenerent deux Anglois, & deux femmes Sauvages Louves, dont ils tuérent les maris proche Orange.

Ce fameux parti qui étoit allé rétablir le Fort Frontenac fit le voyage en vingt-six jours. Le Chevalier de Chrisafi fit une diligence extraordinaire dans tous les travaux : on y répara cinq grandes bréches qu'une mine avoit faite aux murailles. Ce retour heureux fut précedé quelques heures de l'arrivée de dix à douze canots de Pouteouatemis, Sakis, Folles Avoines, Outagamis, & Miamis de Maramex. Perrot qui les avoit amenez rendit compte au Comte de Frontenac de sa négociation.

Il dit que les Outagamis, auſquels le Outouayatinon de Chigagou, avoit fait present de deux prisonniers Iroquois le printemps, leur avoient donné la vie, prétendant s'en servir pour négocier avec l'ennemi. La crainte qu'ils eurent que les Sioux ne vinſſent en grand nombre enlever leurs villages, (ceux-ci s'étant aſſemblez deux ou trois milles pour cet effet) leur fit quitter leur terre pour se diſperſer pendant quelque temps, & revenir enſuite faire leur recolte. Ils devoient aprés cela se retirer vers la riviere Ouabache pour y faire un rétabliſſement d'au-

tant plus solide qu'ils seront éloignez des Sioux, & en état de joindre facilement à eux les Iroquois & les Anglois, sans que les François puissent empêcher cette jonction. Si ce projet à son effet il y a de l'apparence que les Maskoutecks & les Kikabous seront de la partie, & que ces trois villages formant un nouveau de quatorze à quinze cens hommes, n'auront pas de peine à l'augmenter encore considerablement en attirant d'autres Nations.

On eut l'adresse d'arrêter par un Collier un Parti de trente Hurons qui étoient prêts d'aller en guerre aux Sioux. Cette saillie nous auroit donné bien du chagrin, puisque l'on avoit fait esperer à Tiostatin que nos Alliez n'iroient point chez eux.

Quelque assurance que l'on eût donné à tous les Outaouaks que l'on ne feroit jamais de Paix avec l'Iroquois, sans les y comprendre, tout fut renversé, les ménagemens que l'on pût avoir pour eux à Michilimakinak furent inutiles; l'on sçût que le fils du Baron dont je vous ai parlé, Monsieur, étoit allé chez les Tsonnontouans de la part de toutes les Nations voisines, dans le dessein de faire leur Paix sans la participation du Comte de Frontenac. Il porta pour cet effet quatorze Colliers; on sçût quelques jours aprés son départ

l'explication, dont voici la substance.

Notre Pere nous a fâché, il y a long-temps qu'il nous trompe, nous jettons maintenant sa voye bas, nous ne voulons plus l'écouter, nous venons faire la Paix avec toi & unir nos bras sans sa participation. Le Chef qui est à Michilimakinak nous a menti, il nous a fait entretuër, notre Pere nous a trahi, nous ne l'écoutons plus.

Rien n'étoit plus touchant que cette Ambassade; c'étoit un effet de l'artifice du Baron qui avoit tramé ce dessein dans le temps qu'il vint exprés trouver le Comte de Frontenac, pour lui témoigner le zéle ardent qui l'avoit porté à venir écouter la voix de son Pere, afin de se conformer aveuglement à sa volonté. Voici d'autres Nations qui paroissent plus atachées à nos interêts, on leur donna une audience publique le seize Aoust: l'ouverture se fit par un Chef des Pouteouatemis.

Outaouguicé Chef des Pouteouatemis.

Je viens ici, mon Pere, parce que je vois toute ma Nation perduë, afin que vous lui donniez de l'esprit. Voila ce qui fait que je vous vois de mes yeux.

Je souhaite que les Sioux, les Sakis, les Miamis & les Outagamis, écoutent votre parole. Pour moi j'ai la moitié de

votre cœur dans le mien, & que je n'ai point de volonté que la vôtre. J'ai été surpris que les Kiskakous, Ouraouaks du Sable, Hurons, & autres de Michilimakinak, que vous apellez vos enfans, n'écoutent pas aujourd'hui votre parole, & qu'au contraire ils semblent vouloir renverser la terre & vous tromper, pendant que moi qui ne vous ai vû depuis longtemps, ai toujours à cœur de faire ce que vous souhaitez, comme j'ai fait depuis mon enfance.

J'ai tenu votre parole là-haut à Michilimakinak, je l'ai embrassée, & n'ayant pû resister à toutes ces autres Nations j'ai pris la résolution de décendre, pour vous dire que vous aportiez les remedes que vous croirez necessaires. Lorsque les Sauvages que je viens de nommer viennent ici vous voir & qu'ils vous apellent leur Pere, j'ai du chagrin de ce qu'incontinent aprés qu'ils sont éloignez de votre presence, ils changent de langage, & font le contraire de ce qu'ils vous ont promis; pendant que moi, quelque tort que les autres Nations puissent me faire, je fais exactement tout ce que vous souhaitez. J'ai même été tué par le Siou; vous m'avez défendu de m'en venger, & j'ai suivi votre voix. Ce qui m'a fait tenir

dans mon devoir n'a été que la memoire que j'ai conservée de ce que vous m'avez dit autrefois, car depuis un trés long-tems nous n'avons eû personne avec nous qui nous aye dit vos intentions, & nous avons été presque comme n'ayant point de Pere, & éloignez les uns des autres, moi Pouteouatemi, les Sakis, les Puans, & les Folles Avoines.

Les gens de Michilimakinak ne cessent de vous dire qu'il n'y a qu'eux qui font la guerre à l'Iroquois, quoi que nous la faſſions plus qu'eux, & ils ne vous font ces sortes de comptes que pour se mettre mieux dans votre esprit. Je souhaiterois que les Sioux, les Miamis, & les Outagamis ne se fissent plus la guerre.

Kolonibi Chef des Sakis.

Les François, dit il, nous ont exhorté de venir ici, c'est ce qui est cause que je suis décendu dans le mauvais état où vous me voyez. J'ai toûjours eû mon casse-tête en main depuis l'année derniere, comme je vous l'avois promis, je ne l'ai tourné que du côté de l'Iroquois, & quoi que j'aye fait autrefois la guerre aux Sioux, je n'ai point voulu condécendre aux sollicitations des Outagamis & des Maskoutecks, qui vouloient m'engager d'aller contr'eux. Je regarde presente-

nent les Sioux comme mes freres. Je viens vous dire, mon Pere, ajoûta-il, que quoique l'Outagami ou Renard ſoit mon parent, je n'ai pû cependant le diſſuader ni y l'empêcher d'aller l'Hiver dernier faire la guerre aux Sioux.

Kioulouskau Chef des Folles Avoines.

Ce Chef affecta de ne vouloir pas faire ſon compliment comme les autres. Il dit ſeulement qu'il n'avoit rien à ajoûter au diſcours d'Ounanguicé, & qu'il gardoit comme lui la parole de ſon Pere.

Makkatemangoua Chef des Outagamis ou Renards.

Ounanguicé parla en ſon nom. Quoique mon Pere ait été tué par le Siou, dit celui-ci, moi n'y toute ma famille n'avons pas voulu aller en guerre contre lui, comme la moitié de ma Nation a fait, me reſſouvenant qu'*Onontio* mon Pere me l'avoit défendu. Je ne trouve pas bon que ma Nation veuille s'allier & faire la Paix avec l'Iroquois, & je viens vous en avertir, & vous dire que je n'ai point changé de penſée, & que je vous ſuis toûjours obeïſſant.

Micintonga, où le Barbu, Chef des Miamis de Maramek.

Quoique fort éloigné j'ai entendu la voix de mon Pere, & je n'ai point d'au-

tres sentimens que ceux d'Ounanguicé & des autres qui viennent de parler, & je n'ai point d'autres pensées que de faire la guerre à l'Iroquois. Quand le Siou me rue je baisse la tête, & me souviens que mon Pere m'a défendu de tourner mon casse tête contre lui.

Je ne vous ai pas encore entendu. Je me plains de ce que les Miamis de la riviere de saint Joseph, (lorsque nous amenons des Esclaves Iroquois) les prennent de force & leur donnent la vie. Je suis venu ici pour savoir si c'est par votre ordre que l'on nous fait ces sortes de violences, n'ayant pû jusques à present vos pensées que par Perrot. Je viens ici vous écouter & vous offrir mon corps, comme je fis l'année derniere, en couvrant nos morts tuez par les Iroquois, & vous dire que vous êtes maître de ma Nation, qui est celle de la Grue. Il presenta alors une robe de castor, & ajoûta.

Je n'ai encore pû aprendre votre pensée que par vous-même, & je n'ai écouté votre parole que sur ce que Perrot m'a dit de vôtre part. C'est ce qui m'a fait décendre ici.

Ounanguicé demanda s'il étoit vrai qu'*Onontio* eut permis à Nancoakouet, comme il lui a dit, & au Chevalier de

Tonti d'aller en guerre contre les Arkansas & autres Nations du Missisipi.

Les Pepicoquias.

Ce sont des Miamis de Maramek qui prierent Perrot de presenter de leur part une robe de castor au Comte de Frontenac. Cette robe couvroit les morts François & Miamis qui avoient été tuez chez les Iroquois. Elle étoit teinte de rouge pour témoigner qu'ils se souvenoient des François qui étoient morts pour eux, & qu'ils vouloient venger.

Ounanguicé n'étoit pas trop content du Chef des Renards. Sa fidelité aux interêts des François lui étoit trop suspecte. Il savoit qu'il n'avoit pas le cœur droit. Cette Nation mépriſe toutes les autres, elle faisoit même peu de cas des François. Il en avertit en secret le Comte de Frontenac dans cette Audience, qui fut quelques jours sans leur répondre.

Pendant que l'on retablissoit le Fort Frontenac, plusieurs de nos Sauvages furent en Parti pour faire coup chez les Iroquois. L'on vint dire à de la Valliere qui y commandoit que l'on avoit compté trente canots Iroquois qui pouvoient faire trois à quatre cens hommes. Il en donna avis au plûtôt au Comte de Frontenac qui en reçût d'ailleurs la confirmation. D'au-

tre

des Sauvages aperçûrent un Canot de vingt cinq Iroquois au lac saint François, que l'on crût être les découvreurs de cette armée. De Muy eût ordre de marcher à la tête de sept à huit cens hommes vers l'isle Peraut pour les y attendre. En cas que les Iroquois fussent décendus, il devoit les laisser prendre le fil de l'eau sans tirer sur eux, pendant que le reste des troupes, des habitans & de nos Sauvages devoit leur couper passage. Ounanguicé crût qu'il étoit de son honneur de s'embarquer avec les Sauvages de la Baye des Puans pour cette expedition. Il avoit bien envie de se signaler dans cette occasion. L'impatience les ayant pris sept à huit jours aprés de ce que les ennemis ne paroissoient pas, ils s'en revinrent à Montreal de leurs propres mouvemens. Il étoit temps de leur donner une Audience de congé. Il s'y trouva peu de monde, parce que les Officiers étoient toûjours dans l'attente des Iroquois, qui auroient ruïné les côtes si l'on se fut tenu tranquille chez soi. Le Comte de Frontenac fit une petite mercuriale à Ounanguicé dans ce Conseil, sur la précipitation qu'il avoit eûë de quitter de Mui. Vous allez donc voir, Monsieur, de quelle maniere il parle à tous ces Chefs sur les affaires presentes;

Il s'adressa d'abord à Ounanguicé, comme le plus considerable.

OUNANGUICÉ.

Ecoute moi bien, je suis bien aise de te voir, je croyois qu'un Fils que j'aimois s'étoit dérobé pour toûjours de ma presence, & que bien loin de suivre les volontez de son Pere il vouloit s'y oposer. C'est ce que l'on m'avoit dit de toi, & que tu faisois sous tes efforts pour empêcher que ma volonté ne fut accomplie : tu n'as pû t'empêcher de me l'avoüer, mais je le veux bien oublier puisque tu me parois presentement avoir l'esprit mieux fait, & t'être ressouvenu que dés ton enfance je t'avois pris pour mon Fils, ce qui t'oblige malgré tous les chagrins que tu dis qu'on t'a donné, de me venir avertir que tu vois beaucoup de mes enfans rebelles & peu obeïssans à ma voix, mais que pour toi tu t'offre entierement de faire ce que je desire.

Tu as raison de croire que la moitié de mon cœur est dans le tien, & c'est ce qui causoit ma douleur quand on me disoit que Ounanguicé étoit contre ceux qui portoient ma parole. J'en étois piqué vivement, mais je n'ai pas oublié pour cela que c'étoit un Fils que j'avois adopté, & qui rentreroit peut-être dans de meilleurs sentimens lors qu'il se ressouviendroit que je lui avois été toûjours un bon Pere.

Tu auroit raison d'être surpris si les gens du Sable, Kikakons, Hurons, & autres de Michilimakinak, ne vouloient absolument plus écouter ma parole, & tu leur pourrois dire avec justice que j'ai toûjours été leur Pere, que pour les soûtenir j'ai tout entrepris aux dépens du sang des François, & que si j'ai fait la guerre & la veux encore continuër, en refusant toutes les propositions de Paix que l'ennemi s'avise de me faire si souvent, ce n'est qu'à leur consideration & à celle de leurs Alliez, qu'ils ne voudroient point comprendre dans la Paix qu'ils me proposent.

Tu as raison de me dire que lors que tous tes enfans viennent me voir ils me disent mon Pere, mon Pere, & que souvent lors qu'ils sont chez eux ils ne se souviennent plus de ce qu'ils m'ont promis. Ils auront tous peut-être à la fin de l'esprit, mais puisque tu veux suivre ma volonté employe-toi à leur en donner, & si tu veux entierement avoir mon cœur, duquel tu dis posseder la moitié, joinés-toi à moi, afin que toi, eux & moi nous n'en ayons qu'un.

Je te parle à present, & te déclare comme un veritable Pere les sentimens que j'ai toûjours eû & veux avoir pour toi, si tu travailles à les meriter. Je t'ai pris pour mon Fils, je t'aime, je ne peux avoir deux

cœurs ; quand j'ai donné mon amitié je ne la peux ôter à celui à qui je l'ai donnée qu'il ne m'y contraigne. Je te lave de tout ce que tu as fait si tu fais bien à l'avenir, & que l'année prochaine tu me vienne dire que tu as reüssi, tu seras content de la reception que je te ferai. L'Officier qui commande à Michilimakinak & Perrot me diront si tu ne m'auras pas trompé ; & sur les bons témoignages qu'ils me rendront de ta conduite espere tout de moi.

N'ancauhonet m'a trompé quand il a diverti mes armes d'un autre côté, je lui avois assez déclaré que mon Casse-tête ne devoit tomber que sur l'Iroquois & ses Alliez, & non sur les Akanças & autres. Il ne sera pas difficile de persuader aux gens de Michilimakinak que je ne veux point de Paix, puisque tu as vû depuis peu de jours que l'Iroquois est venu en guerre, & qu'il a tué même quelques-uns de ma jeunesse par surprise, ne croyant plus que je veuille l'écouter ni y le recevoir pour mon enfant, aprés avoir refusé toutes ses Propositions, parce qu'il ne vouloit pas sincerement vous y comprendre. Vous devez tous croire que c'est le desespoir qui le fait agir voyant qu'il n'a pû me surprendre, & que je prévoyois que l'apas qu'il jettoit à mes enfans, auquel quelques-uns n'ont pas laissé

la guerre, n'étoit que pour les tromper & les mettre tous à la chaudiere.

Ajo le leur fort : tu viens encore de faire une faute en ce que sans attendre mes ordres tu as quitté si-tôt le Camp des François où tu t'étois toi-même offert d'aller ; tu m'avois en cela bien satisfait, & ton retour m'a beaucoup surpris.

Apprends donc aux Sakis, Folles Avoines, & autres Nations qui sont dans la Baye quelles ont été mes intentions, afin que s'il se peut ils puissent plus commodement écouter ce que je leur ferai savoir. Je desirerois que ta Nation & toutes les leurs qui sont présentement dispersées en divers villages aussi éloignez les uns des autres qu'ils sont, se rassemblassent tous dans un même lieu, où ils pourroient faire divers villages s'ils vouloient : ce qui, par cette union, les rendroit plus forts pour resister à leurs ennemis, & les mettroit en état d'executer plus facilement & plus promptement les ordres que je leur envoyerois, & c'est pour cela qu'après t'avoir fait en particulier ce present, je te fais encore celui-ci pour t'y convier & toute ta Nation.

KOLOUIBI.

Je vous parle, je ne peux douter que toi Kolouibi ne sois à moi ; tu me l'as témoigné l'année derniere, lors que malgré les Sau-

tours & Orignacks, tu voulois marcher contre l'ennemi : tu t'en as averti ayant ici tes compagnons Nez de Travers : continue à faire ce que je demande de toi, & sois assuré de mon appui.

Perrot m'a aussi dit tout ce que tu as fait là haut pour donner de l'esprit au Renard : je t'en sai bon gré, mais je vois qu'il est égaré, il est ton parent, témoigne-lui que je ne l'ai jamais abandonné ; j'ai le cœur sensible, & il m'est sensible quand on veut détacher de moi quelqu'un de mes enfans.

NANCAUAKOUET.

Tu as fait un coup genereux, aye toujours le même courage que tu as eû, & ne fais la guerre que quand je te dirai de la faire, & du côté que je te marquerai. Ecoute que le Sioux m'étant venu demander ma protection, je la lui ai accordée, & qu'il est mon Fils ? qui sont ceux qui voudroient s'opposer à ma volonté ? ta Nation a plusieurs Prisonniers, crois que les ayant faits pour mes enfans ils sont tes freres. Souffriras-tu ton frere Esclave chez toi ? Nettoye ta natte afin que je m'y puisse asseoir tranquillement.

KIOULOUSKAU.

Perrot m'a dit que ta Nation faisoit son devoir. La Motte m'a mandé de Michilimakinak que ta jeunesse étoit en geuerre a

je sçai que l'année précedente on l'à fait revenir de ce quartier-là. Aye toûjours la même pensée, suis ma volonté, & tu trouveras un Pere qui aime ses enfans quand ils le meritent.

Je voi que toi Makkathemangoua Renard tu es un jeune homme, ta Nation s'est bien détournée de ce que je demandois d'elle, elle a pillé quelqu'un de ma jeunesse qu'elle a traité comme l'on traite les Esclaves, je sai que ton Pere Onkimaoupille qui aimoit les François n'a point eû de part à l'indignité qu'on leur a faite: ne suis l'exemple de ton Pere qui avoit de l'esprit, quand tu n'os pas du parti de ceux de nos gens qui se veulent donner à mon ennemi, après m'avoir beaucoup indigné & déplû le Sioux que je tiens à presens pour mon Fils.

Déclare à ta Nation de ma part que (quoi qu'elle ne le merite pas) je veux bien encore la prendre sous ma protection, dans l'esperance que j'ai qu'elle ne me donnera plus de mécontentement, & que tu t'empêcheras à lui refuser l'esprit. J'ai pitié du Sioux, j'ai pitié de ses morts dont je pleure la perte; Perrot va là haut, il parlera à ta Nation de ma part pour la delivrance de leurs Esclaves: qu'elle l'écoute.

J'aurois souhaité voir le Porc-Epi Ca-

peonia, & d'autres Chefs, auxquels j'attribuë tout l'esprit qu'ils ont perdu lors qu'ils songeoit à se donner à l'Iroquois qui ne cherche qu'à tromper, & auquel moi qui ai plus d'esprit qu'eux & qu'ils voudroient ne puis me fier.

Et toi quoi Egonimerd, & tous les autres qui paroissent vouloir se donner à l'ennemi, verrons-ils d'un cœur tranquille manger le Miami par l'Iroquois. Ne croyez-vous pas que quand il n'aura plus d'autre viande, il mangera la vôtre. Il veut être seul.

Pour vous autres Miamis de Maramek, Nanangonsseba, & Micitonga, vous êtes les Chefs de ce grand Village, & je croi que ce n'est que par la volonté de tous les autres Chefs qui y sont que vous êtes venus pour m'écouter.

Je veux croire, comme vous le dites, que vous n'avez point d'autre volonté que la mienne. Perrot vous a dit qu'il falloit lever vôtre feu de Maramek, & vous unir avec les autres Miamis dans un lieu où vous puissiez vous opposer à l'ennemi, & lui faire la guerre, je ne puis penser qu'au repos de mes enfans ; je n'en puis venir à bout que par la destruction de l'Iroquois, & pour accomplir mon dessein Il faut que mes enfans s'unissent ensemble, afin de

savoir plus facilement executer les ordres que je leur donnerai. Vous avez dit, il y a un an à Detroit, que vous vouliez décendre pour m'écouter ; vous me l'avez demandé par votre Collier & votre Robe que m'a aporté Perimond. Je vous répondais par lui ; mais il ne vous a pas rendu ma réponse. Vous me dites maintenant par celle que vous me presentez que vous n'avez d'autre esprit n'y d'autre cœur que le mien. Je vais vous expliquer ma volonté, accomplissez-là.

Je vous declare, mes enfans, que je ne croirai point que les Miamis veuillent m'obéir que lors qu'ils seront tous ensemble le printemps soit à la riviere saint Joseph ou dans quelqu'autre lieu qui en soit proche. Je me suis aproché de l'Iroquois, & j'ai des Soldats à Katarakoui, dans le Fort qu'on avoit abandonné. Il faut que vous vous aprochiez aussi de l'ennemi pour m'imiter, & avoir plus de facilité de faire coup sur lui.

Tous mes enfans me disent que le Miamis est nombreux, & peut lui seul détruire l'Iroquois : à son imitation tout à peur. Quoi voulez-vous quitter votre païs à votre ennemi ? Ne vous trouvera-il pas en quelque lieu que vous puissiez vous cacher si vous ne lui en disputez pas l'en-

tre. Doutez-vous de mon appui depuis que j'ai commencé la guerre. Il n'a paru qu'une fois à Chichikatie, encore étoit-ce dans le temps qu'ils faisoient semblant de negocier une Paix avec moi : mais presentement que toutes mes armes sont tournées contre lui, pouvez-vous douter que je ne lui ôte le moyen de vous insulter, & que je ne vous facilite pas les desseins que vous pourrez avoir contre lui. Avez-vous oublié que je ne lui fais principalement la guerre qu'à votre consideration, vos morts ne paroissent plus chez lui, ceux des François qui sont morts pour les venger les couvrent. Je vous donne les moyens de faire la même chose, je vous aide de toutes mes forces, il ne tiendroit qu'à moi de le revoir pour moi, je ne le veux pas à cause de vous qui seriez détruits si je faisois la Paix avec lui sans vous y comprendre.

Perrot monte avec vous pour vous conduire où je desire que vous le suiviez. Faites ce qu'il vous dira, & en m'obeissant vous trouverez un Pere qui pour votre repos sacrifiera toute sa jeunesse, s'il est necessaire.

Ne vous souvenez vous point de ce que Chichikatie auroit pû dire de Perrot, il n'est pas Esclave, c'est celui que j'ai envoyé pour vous porter ma voix ; je veux

ſuffisoit trop pour vous donner un Eſclave pour avoir ſoin de vous, c'eſt moi qui fais la guerre & non pas lui.

Quand vous avez tué le Loup & l'Anglois, vous m'avez obeï, & ſi Chichikatia l'a délivré lorſque vous l'avez pris, il m'a deſobeï. Je croirai ce que vous me dites, ſi vous changez votre feu pour remplacer celui que Chichikatia à abandonné. J'envoye Perrot pour expliquer mes intentions à tous vos Vieillards, & ſi vous ne croyez ce qu'il vous dira, je lui commande de vous abandonner, & je vous abandonnerai moi-même ſans ſonger davantage à vous proteger, & ſans vouloir me mêler de vos affaires & de votre terre. Je veux que mes enfans correſpondent à la protection que je leur donne, ils voyent que ma jeuneſſe tient tous les jours, ſans que je leur reproche qu'elle meurt pour eux.

Au reſte Ouanguicé, & vous autres Chefs des Nations, je ſuis bien-aiſe de vous avertir principalement, avant que vous me quittiez, que le Commandant de Michillimakinak eſt le ſeul à qui j'ai remis mon autorité dans tous vos quartiers, & qui doit vous expliquer mes penſées, & mes intentions. Les autres Officiers François, comme Courtemanche, Manitet, d'Argenteuil, de l'Iſle, Vincennes, la

Découverte & Perrot, qui sont parmi vous, lui devant être entierement soûmis.

Que ce soit donc sa voïe seule que vous écoutiez, parce qu'il n'y a que lui qui puisse veritablement vous expliquer la mienne, & que vous ne pouvez pas manquer de la suivre sans n'être en même-temps desobeïssans: mais comme il ne peut pas être par tout, il est obligé par necessité de se servir des Officiers que je viens de vous nommer pour être ses Porte-paroles, & vous faire savoir ses intentions qui ne peuvent être autres que les miennes, & ausquelles pas un de tous ces Officiers, ni y autres de tous les François qui sont parmi vous, ne peuvent ajoûter ou diminuer sans manquer à leur devoir. Que si quelqu'un d'entr'eux vous disoit quelque chose qui vous fit de la peine, ou dont vous fussiez en doute, ne vous en éclaircissez qu'avec lui & ne vous arrêtez point à tout ce que les autres vous pourroient dire, parce qu'il est le seul, comme je vous l'ai déjà marqué, qui peut lever tous vos soupçons & vos doutes, à qui vous devez ajoûter autant de creance que si vôtre Pere vous parloit lui-même.

Retenez bien, mon fils Onnanguicé & vous autres Chefs, ce dernier avis que je vous donne, & suivez le exactement, si vous

votre Pere vous regarde de vous croire comme des enfans obeïssans.

A peine tous ces Chefs commençoient à sortir de la salle du Conseil qu'il en entra de nouveaux, qui firent à peu prés les mêmes propositions.

Le Comte de Frontenac les écouta. Il ne leur répondit, Monsieur, que quatre jours après en ces termes avec les mêmes ceremonies.

ONONTMAGAN.

Ton Pere a toûjours été fidéle à ma voix, & il a jusques à sa mort maintenu sa jeunesse dans l'obeïssance qu'ils doivent à Onontio leur Pere. C'est à toi qui tiens aujourd'hui sa place à l'imiter, & tu ne le sçaurois mieux faire qu'en faisant vigoureusement la guerre à l'Iroquois, & en vivant dans une grande méfiance avec le Huron, qui veut s'enrichir avec lui dans sa perte. Je te sai bon gré d'être décendu exprés, comme on me l'assure, pour m'avertir de la Paix que le Huron veut faire avec l'Iroquois, & des Colliers qu'il lui envoye, lesquels on dit que vous avez eû part; mais il faut que tu saches que cette nouvelle ne m'a nullement surpris, parce que je suis assuré qu'il y a long-temps que le Huron auroit porté son corps à l'Iroquois s'il n'avoit apprehendé les Kiskakons, l'Outaouak

Chango, le Nanokoubten, & vos Capitaines du Sable.

Oramkegan mon Fils, peut-être t'es-tu laissé entr'aider par surprise dans cette dernière démarche, parce que tu es encore jeune, mais Okanican & Onomakacoyé, à la bouche de qui tu parle en sont parfaitement informez: je veux bien neanmoins l'oublier, dans l'esperance que j'ai que vous écouterez mieux à l'avenir la voix de votre Pere.

J'ai du regret, Okanicon, de la mort de ton Beaufrere Nanoaukoues, il s'est un peu écarté de son devoir en tournant son casse-tête du côté des Abanaquis, mais il n'est jamais tombé comme les Anglois n'y Iroquois couvre le Huron. Il paroît par le petit Esclave qu'il m'a envoyé, & que je garderai pour me souvenir de lui, qu'il a eû regret en mourant de m'avoir desobéï. Tu diras à toutes les Nations d'enbaut que je vengerai sa mort lors que nous aurons réduit l'Iroquois. Il faut suspendre du côté des Abanaquis, & songer à mettre votre jeunesse incessamment & avant le Printemps en campagne, ils trouveront un refuge au Fort Frontenac que j'ai fait rétablir exprés pour les recevoir en allant & revenant d'Onnontagué.

Voila une couverture, un fusil, pour envelopper les os de mon Fils Nanoaukoues

de temps reposer paisiblement, & cependant songer à laver son sang par celui de l'Iroquois : c'est à quoi je vous exhorte par ce Collier, & je vais donner ce second pour le mettre sur le devant de votre canot, afin de vous barricader le chemin & vous empêcher d'aller venger la Recherche aux Abenacas. Tournez seulement vôtre vengeance (comme je vous l'ai déja dit) contre l'Iroquois : & quand vous serez à Chichikokunak, ne manque pas toi Okandiran de prier le Commandant d'assembler toutes les Nations, & de leur presenter en plein Conseil ces Colliers dont je te charge, & d'y faire dire publiquement les paroles que je te dis, & dont je lui envoye copie, afin que personne n'ignore mes intentions. Voilà un juste-au-corps que je te donne à toi Orambegan, & à Okantikan, afin que vous les secondiez, & j'y joint cette poudre & ces balles pour vous & vos gens.

MIAMIS.

Pour toi Chichikatia, je t'ai fait savoir par avance ce que j'avois dit aux Chefs de Miamik, qui sont venus avec Perrot pour les obliger à quitter leurs villages pour s'établir auprès du tien : ils m'ont promis d'y porter toute leur Nation, & je leur ai donné des presens pour les inviter, aprés

avoir chargé Perrot de ne rien oublier pour cela ; j'espere qu'ils me tiendront leur parole & que nous en verrons l'effet avant la fin de l'Hiver. Et si j'apprends par vous autres, ou par quelque autre endroit, que Perrot n'ait pas fait ces derniers efforts pour faire cette jonction, sois assuré que je t'en punirai severement.

Tu as toûjours été si bien intentionné pour les François, & si obeïssant à la voix de ton Pere, que je ne doute point que tu ne contribuë de ton côté à faciliter l'execution de cette affaire, en applanissant toutes les difficultez qui pourroient s'y rencontrer, & en coupant toutes les mottes de terre qui pourroient rendre le chemin raboteux.

C'est pour te convier encore de perseverer dans les bons sentimens que tu as pour ton Pere & pour ses Neveux que je te donne ce juste-au-corps, & un à ton camarade Chef de Chigagou, ces deux carabines, cette poudre & ce plomb.

Assure toutes les Nations d'en haut que je vais continuër la guerre aux Iroquois sans relâche, & porte les à suivre mon exemple en m'imitant aussi de ton côté.

Toutes les assurances que le Comte de Frontenac donnoit aux Outaouaks, qu'il continuëroit la guerre contre les Iroquois, firent d'autant plus d'impression sur leur

arriver plusieurs de
Partis un jour auparavant leur départ.
Les uns avoient enlevé une petite Sau-
vage Iroquoise de neuf à dix ans, à une demie
lieuë d'Orange, d'autres raportoient qu'ils
avoient compté cinquante Iroquois au lac
Champlain, tout prêts à venir faire irrup-
tion sur nos habitations. Ils furent té-
moins en même temps que la Durantaye,
dont ils craignoient la valeur, eut ordre
d'aller au devant d'eux avec deux cens
hommes d'élite. Nos Iroquois du Saut ar-
rivez en ce lieu furent fort consternez ; non-
seulement de n'avoir rien fait ; mais d'a-
voir perdu deux de leurs gens qui leur
avoient été enlevez par la trahison d'un
faux Frere ; & le retour précipité d'un
Sauvage du même lieu, qui étoit allé avec
sept autres vers Onnontagué, leur fit
bien juger que l'on cherchoit toutes sortes
de voyes pour harceler nos ennemis. Ce-
lui-ci n'eût que le temps de casser la tête
aux prisonniers pour se sauver au plus
vîte, n'ayant sçû ce qu'étoient devenus ses
camarades.

L'on ne perdit donc point de temps,
Monsieur, pour couper chemin aux Iro-
quois que l'on savoit être au lac Cham-
plain. La Durantaye s'étant mis en canot
avec son neveu arriva à Sorel, & mon-

tant quinze lieuës dans la riviere de Chambli jusques à la veuë du Fort, avec toutes les précautions que peut apporter un Capitaine extrémement judicieux, qui cherche à surprendre sans être surpris, connût par les pistes toutes fraîches des Iroquois que ses découvreurs avoient vûs, qu'ils n'étoient pas loin. Il se jetta aussitôt dans les bois, & marchant toute la nuit dans des chemins impratiquables, malgré la pluye & le mauvais temps, il les aperçût le lendemain le long d'une lisiere des deserts de Boucherville.

C'en fut assez à des gens qui ne respiroient que la gloire, pour donner dessus. Ils vinrent fondre tour-à-coup sur les Iroquois avec tant de vitesse & de violence, qu'après leur avoir tué ou blessé les deux tiers, ils ne donnerent pas le temps aux autres de se reconnoître. Nos Sauvages ne se donnerent pas le loisir de lever les chevelures, ils se contenterent seulement de couper les têtes de cinq.

Pendant que l'on se battoit vigoureusement, que plusieurs blessez s'échapoient dans les bois, que le reste abandonnoient leurs armes & quittoient leurs habits pour mieux courir, l'on en trouva un qui se glissoit sur le ventre le long de la palissade du Village, en attendant que le grand

ſon ſang paſſé. On lui coupa les jarets juſques à ce que l'on diſpoſa de lui dans une autre plus celebre occaſion.

Le Duluth y revint le même jour de ſon expedition à Montreal, n'ayant perdu que deux hommes.

Le Comte de Frontenac envoya un Interprés à nos Outaouaks qui s'étoient arrêtés à trois lieuës de la Ville, pour les prier de venir voir brûler un Iroquois, & en boire le boüillon, pour parler dans leurs termes.

L'avidité que ceux-ci avoient de ſe trouver à ce délicieux repas, les fit marcher toute la nuit. Aprés beaucoup de congratulation que les Chefs ſe firent les uns aux autrés à leur arrivée, l'on fit chanter le priſonnier ſuivant la coûtume juſques à la pointe du jour, pour ſe diſpoſer à une autre ceremonie. Les Outaouaks voyant qu'il perdoit tout ſon ſang, commencerent à s'attriſter & à perdre eſperance de s'en bien divertir. Il mourut, heureuſement pour lui, à la pointe du jour. Tout le ſeul régal qu'ils eurent fut de le traîner à la voirie, & de lui couper la tête pour en faire un feſtin. Cette conjoncture ne laiſſa pas de faire impreſſion ſur ces Sauvages, qui virent que l'on continuoit tout de bon à faire la guerre.

Auſſi-tôt que la Barantaye fut arrivé le Comte de Frontenac détacha des Sauvages du Saut pour aller attendre les fuyards prés de leur païs, & les charger dans un temps que leur déroute & l'épouvante rendoient en quelque façon leur perte aſſurée. Ils raporterent ſeulement deux chevelures, & amenerent deux priſonniers, dont ils firent preſent à celui de ſa Nation & de la Montagne, pour remplacer leurs morts, ſans les avoir fait voir auparavant à ce General. Il leur fit connoître leur faute par un diſcours éloquent, mêlé de douceur & de fierté, qui les fit rentrer en eux-mêmes; de ſorte qu'ils lui jurerent par tout ce qu'ils avoient de plus ſaint, qu'ils lui ameneroient d'orénavant tous les priſonniers, pour en diſpoſer à ſa volonté. Ils produiſirent donc ces deux Eſclaves, dans un conſeil qu'il tint exprés, où tout ce qu'il y avoit d'Officiers aſſiſterent en foule, pour deliberer de ce que l'on en feroit; mais ſa generoſité, où la prudence & la politique qui y avoient beaucoup de part, l'obligea de leur donner la vie & de les leur rendre. Ce reſultat lui attira autant d'amour qu'il s'étoit acquis d'autorité par ſes menaces.

Le Canada qui ne ſubſiſte que par les

ſeaux qui lui viennent de France, comme j'ai déjà été dans une grande impatience de voir arriver les Vaiſſeaux. L'on appréhendoit que quelques Corſaires Anglois ne croiſaſſent à l'entrée du fleuve. Quoique nos Vaiſſeaux n'arrivent guere qu'en flote, il y en a toûjours quelques-uns qui s'écartent pendant la route. L'on ſavoit qu'il y avoit une Fregate & un Brigantin Anglois qui rodoit aſſez tous ces parages. L'on aprit que la barque & la chaloupe d'un bourgeois de Quebec, qui venoit de Montloüis avoit été enlevée, que ce proprietaire avoit été contraint de ſe ſauver lui ſixiéme ſur un cajeu, qui paſſa. L'on eut cependant la conſolation de voir arriver une flotte de huit Vaiſſeaux qu'un Officier de Roi avoit convoyé, & l'on aprit d'ailleurs que Bonnaventure, Capitaine de Fregate, avoit fait débarquer heureuſement au bas de la riviere de Petcoüet les munitions de guerre & de bouche, deſtinées pour le Fort de Natchoüat dans Lacadie, aprés s'être battu contre un Anglois qui l'avoit bien maltraité. Les nouvelles de Lacadie portoient auſſi que les Abenaquis s'étoient remis à faire la guerre, qu'ils avoient fait pluſieurs courſes ſur les Anglois dont ils avoient tué une trentaine, & qu'ils avoient ſurpris un pe-

tit bâtiment dans la rade d'une petite [illegible] sur lequel ils en enlevèrent cinq ou six, blessèrent vingt-cinq.

Nos Hurons de Michilimakinak n'étoient pas si bien intentionnez pour nous que ceux-ci. Ils ne cherchoient qu'à troubler le repos & la tranquilité de nos autres Alliez. Ils fauflerent toutes les protestations d'alliance qu'ils avoient jurées au Comte de Frontenac. Ils se déclarerent ouvertement contre nous. En effet, Monsieur, les Iroquois qui faisoient tout ce qu'ils pouvoient pour les attirer dans leurs interêts, leurs avoient envoyé trois Députez, avec autant de Colliers, pour les engager à conclure cette Paix qu'ils souhaitoient avec tant de passion.

Ce seroit une très grande discussion de vous expliquer tous les motifs qu'ils avoient de se soustraire de l'obeïssance que ils avoient toûjours promise. L'interêt seul & le debit d'eau-de-vie chez eux en étoient les plus prétsans. Ils se plaignoient que l'on refusoit de prendre les plus grands castors selon leur poids, & ils prétendoient boire à leur fantaisie.

Il n'eût pas été fort difficile de remédier à l'un si les marchandises n'avoient pas été si cheres par les risques que l'on court de les aporter de France, & si les

de la Traite du castor n'eussent pas
sujet de s'alarmer à cette circonstance, qui
leur paroissoit préjudiciable. Mais quelle
apparence, Monsieur, de consentir à un
commerce d'eau-de-vie, qui ne pouvoit
causer que le desordre & le scandale, la
ruine & la perte de quantité d'ames que
j'étois tout prêt à élever à la connois-
sance du vrai Dieu. La boisson les abrutit
si fort, que pour peu qu'ils en prennent
ils ne font point difficulté de commettre
toutes sortes de crimes. Tout est permis à
celui qui est ivre. L'homicide & le parri-
cide en sont les suites ordinaires, & ils
croyent en être quitte pour dire, j'étois
ivre quand j'ai tué un tel, & sous prétex-
te que le crime est impuni chez eux, par-
ce qu'ils sont tous égaux, ceux qui con-
servent de loin quelques animositez con-
tre quelqu'un de leurs Freres, s'enivrent
d'un propos deliberé pour en tirer ven-
geance. Il étoit donc plus glorieux au
Comte de Frontenac, & plus avantageux
en même temps pour l'accroissement de
la Foi, de se voir exposé de perdre quel-
ques-unes de nos Nations Alliées, que de
souffrir de pareils desordres.

Les Hurons qui étoient donc les pre-
miers mobiles de cette grande desunion
dont on étoit menacé à tout moment, en-

voyerent des Députez au Comte de Frontenac avec un Collier, pour savoir sa dernière resolution sur la Paix avec l'Iroquois. Il n'eut garde d'accepter ces propositions; il leur laissa la liberté de faire ce qu'ils voudroient, ne leur demandant autre chose sinon qu'ils se souvinssent de l'avis que il leur donnoit, que toutes les démarches que les Iroquois faisoient n'étoient que pour les mieux surprendre, & les trahir à la premiere occasion. Que l'exemple seul de la mort récente de Kouchekouë & de ses camarades qui avoient été tuez à la vûë des Députez qui venoient leur proposer la Paix, devoit les faire sortir de l'aveuglement où ils étoient, qu'au reste il se passeroit bien d'eux pour faire la guerre aux Iroquois.

La desolation ne fut pas si grande que on l'auroit pû se le persuader. Le Kiskakon n'agit point comme le Huron. Il dit nettement qu'il n'avoit point de part à tout ce qu'il avoit fait, & qu'il étoit bien aise de le lui déclarer que sa Nation suivroit toujours la voix d'*Onontio*, soit qu'il voulut la paix, soit qu'il voulut la guerre.

L'Outaouak Cynago en dit autant, & le Nepicirinien ajoûta, que pour lui il ne

voulçit

de Mœurs des Iroquois. Ce
voloit point retourner en son païs ; mais
qu'il demeureroit auprés d'*Onontio*, pour
être témoin des entrepriſes qu'il diſoit ê-
tre ſur le point d'executer. L'Envoyé des
Hurons qui étoit double & artificieux, fut
aſſez ſurpris de voir que l'on n'étoit pas
de ſon ſentiment. Tels ont été les mouve-
mens de guerre de ces Sauvages, à qui il
ne manque qu'un peu de diſcipline dans
l'Art Militaire pour embaraſſer des Gene-
reux les plus experimentez. Il ne falloit
pas un homme moins habile que Mon-
ſieur de Frontenac pour réduire une pa-
reille Nation ſous l'obeïſſance du Roi.
J'ai l'honneur d'être,

MONSIEUR,

Votre trés-humble, &c.

X. LETTRE.

Arrohtio Ambassadeur Iroquois demande la Paix.

Otaxesté Chef Onoyont, médiateur de la Paix, s'offre pour ôtage.

Le Comte de Frontenac donne ordre aux préparatifs de la guerre contre les Iroquois, nonobstant la nouvelle de la Paix entre la France & l'Angleterre.

Grande consternation parmi les cinq Nations Iroquoises, de la mort du vodoüeable la Chaudiere Noire, tué par des Algonkins.

Mort du fidelle Aariosaé, Auteur des dernieres guerres des Iroquois.

Les Iroquois sont choquez contre le Chevalier de Bellomont General de la Nouvelle Angleterre, qui veut les regarder comme sujets de la Couronne.

Different du Comte de Frontenac avec ce General sur ce sujet.

MONSEIGNEUR,

Que de vertus éclatantes dont j'ai été

autrefois témoin dans votre personne, & que de sujets pleins de gloire & d'honneur j'aurois à tracer ici. En effet, votre vie n'est qu'un tissu & un amas d'objets qui vous ont fait tant d'honneur dans l'Eglise ; mais au milieu de ce qui peut vous donner un si grand relief dans le monde c'est l'estime particulière que le plus grand Roi de la terre fait de votre mérite qu'il a reconnu par un esprit de discernement si judicieux. Le Clergé de France peut se vanter d'avoir un des plus savans Prélats de la Chrétienté, un second Augustin, & une des plus fermes & inébranlables colonnes de l'Eglise.

Ce n'est pas ici un endroit à rapeller tout ce que j'ai connu si particulierement en vous, Monseigneur, c'est un sujet bien different qui m'engage d'avoir l'honneur de vous écrire. Vous avez été surpris sans doute quand vous avez apris ma metamorphose, ce que c'est que la bisarrerie & l'inconstance du cœur humain. Je suis presentement un Iroquois, & vous me permettrez que je vous entretienne de quelques faits qui regardent cette Nation.

L'éloquence a de grands attraits, elle touche l'oreille, elle anime les passions, elle fortifie l'esprit, elle excite les affections de l'ame, elle a un don de persua-

der quand elle s'insinuë agreablement, & si elle ne vient pas toûjours à bout de ses desseins, elle ébranle du moins les esprits.

Otaxesté Chef Onneyout, qui se trouvoit comme médiateur de la Paix entre nous & les Iroquois, étoit naturellement éloquent; il faisoit tout ce qu'il pouvoit pour inspirer les sentimens de Paix à ceux-ci. Il avoit été assez heureux pour fléchir une partie de sa Nation, & il engagea les Onnontaguez, les Goyogouins, & les Tsonnontouans, à envoyer au Comte de Frontenac deux Députez des plus considerables pour parler d'un veritable accommodement.

Arrahtio qui en étoit un des Anciens d'Onnontagué, porta la parole au nom des quatre Nations. Il s'excusa d'abord dans l'Audience publique qu'on lui donna d'avoir été si long-temps à executer ce que Otaxesté leur avoit conseillé de faire pour rentrer en grace auprés de leur Pere *Ontario*, & de ce que les Tsonnontouans qui étoient occupez à pleurer la mort de leur Chef, tué par les Outaouaks, avoient beaucoup tardé à venir. Il presenta ensuite cinq Colliers.

PREMIER COLLIER.

Mon Pere, vos enfans les Iroquois, principalement les Onnontaguez, dans la

Paix, viennent faire le chemin avec les Onneyouts, qui ont déja commencé les premiers pas pour aller & venir librement, tant par eau que par terre, pour terminer les affaires.

SECOND COLLIER.

Par la moitié de ce Collier je te donne, Onnio mon Pere, une portion cordiale, pour faire sortir de ton cœur tout le chagrin que nous pouvons t'avoir donné par le passé.

Par l'autre moitié je t'assure que j'ai arrêté toutes les haches de ma jeunesse, en sorte que je n'ai pas laissé partir aucuns Partis depuis la campagne d'Onnontagué.

TROISIE'ME COLLIER.

Ces quatre Nations d'enhaut reconnoissant leurs fautes, & le châtiment qu'ils ont reçû dans la campagne de l'année derniere les rend sages & les met hors d'état de ne plus donner occasion de les châtier de la sorte.

QUATRIE'ME COLLIER.

Je ne prends presentement que des pensées de Paix, à l'imitation de mes anciens Peres qui conservoient toûjours la Paix avec *Onnio*, & pour cet effet j'attache par ce Collier le Soleil, pour dissiper les brouillards des méchantes affaires du passé.

Cinquiéme Collier.

La reſolution de Paix eſt priſe, quoique l'on m'ait tué pluſieurs de mes Conſiderables, cela ne m'a pas fait perdre l'eſprit, & je faits par ce Collier une foſſe pour mettre les morts ſans vouloir les venger. Les Onnontaguez & les Onneyouts entreprennent de faire accepter à toutes les Nations Iroquoiſes ce qu'ils avancent par ces Colliers.

Arrahtio s'adreſſant aux Jeſuites qui étoient à ce Conſeil, leur dit: nous ſommes dans la reſolution d'embraſſer la Foi ſelon les inſtructions que vous nous en avez donné pendant que vous demouriez avec nous.

Otaxeſté avoit beaucoup fait que d'avoir engagé ces quatre Nations à envoyer des Deputez au Comte de Frontenac. Toutes ces propoſitions de Paix ne paroiſſoient pas encore bien ſolides. Comme ce General ne voyoit pas revenir les Eſclaves François, n'y ceux de ſes Alliez, il ſe défia de cette negociation. Otaxeſté, qu'il aimoit, leur ſervit de Sauvegarde, car il n'auroit pû s'empêcher de les faire repentir de leur faute. Il voulut ſuſpendre encore ſon reſſentiment; & leur accorda à deliberer le lendemain, ſur les aſſurances qu'ils lui donnerent de leur bonne foi.

parole pour toutes les Nations à la seconde Audience : il exagera beaucoup la tristesse où elles étoient de la perte de tant de Chefs & de guerriers que les François & leurs Alliez avoient tué depuis quelque temps. Ce Chef qui se voyoit écouté favorablement tâchoit de persuader la sincerité des Iroquois, (c'est une qualité qui leur est bien extraordinaire) & s'offrit même de rester pour ôtage ; marque de la droiture avec laquelle ils agissoient.

Le Comte de Frontenac n'avoit garde, Monseigneur, de le recevoir pour ôtage, il étoit pleinement convaincu de sa fidelité, & de celle de quelques cabanes Onneyoutes. Il vouloit avoir pour garant un autre Chef, duquel il pût croire qu'il restoit dans l'esprit quelques mauvaises impressions, & non pas un enfant soûmis à son Pere tel qu'étoit Otaxesté, qui avoit sa cabane au Saut. Il les pressa fort de s'expliquer, & leur dit même que s'ils n'avoient pas d'autre chose que ce qu'ils lui avoient dit la veille, le chemin leur étoit libre pour s'en retourner, & qu'il verroit de son côté ce qu'il auroit à faire.

Ce discours si sec les embarassa un peu. Enfin soit que la politique ou que la necessité les obligea de se tirer adroitement

de l'embarras où ils s'alloient plonger. Arrahtio s'offrit de rester pour ôtage de la part des quatre Nations, & Otaxellé s'en retourna porter le Resultat de la députation.

Les Anien qui ne paroissoient point prendre part dans cette négociation laissoient agir les autres sans s'en mettre beaucoup en peine, parce qu'ils se flattoient de la protection des Anglois leurs voisins.

Le Comte de Frontenac resolut d'y envoyer l'Hiver de Louvigni à la tête de cinq cens hommes. La quantité de néges qu'il y eût dans ce temps empêcha les habitans des isles & de la côte du Sud de se mettre en marche; ce qui fit avorter cette entreprise qui auroit donné un grand poids aux affaires, si d'ailleurs Abraham Officier des Milices d'Orange n'eût aporté une Lettre de la part de Pitre Schayler Colonel, Commandant à Orange, & de Delluys Ministre de ce lieu, par laquelle ils mandoient au Gouverneur de Montreal que la Paix étoit faite entre les Couronnes de France & d'Angleterre, dont il lui envoyoit les articles. Le Comte de Frontenac à qui l'on dépêcha un Exprés demanda aux Envoyez Anglois s'ils n'avoient pas amené avec eux les prisonniers François qui pouvoient être dans leurs

Ils dirent que l'abondance des neiges avoit rendu les chemins presque impraticables. Il differa aussi de rendre les leurs jusqu'à ce que la navigation fut ouverte. Quoi que ceux ci assurassent qu'ils avoient arrêté la hache de leurs Sauvages, on ne laissa pas de continuër les préparatifs que l'on avoit commencez pour un parti en canot, suivant les démarches que l'on verroit faire aux Iroquois.

L'on aprit, Monseigneur, que ceux-ci étoient à la chasse aux environs du Fort Frontenac, au nombre de trente à quarante Onnontaguez, commandez par le fameux la Chaudiere Noire, Chef de guerre, qui avoit dit à quelques François du Fort que les Anciens devoient incessamment partir pour conclure la Paix, & que cependant leurs jeunes guerriers devoient aller en guerre contre les Ouraouaks, pour venger la mort de plus de cent des leurs qui avoient été tuez depuis un an.

Ce procedé si inégal faisoit bien connoître le caractere de ces Barbares, toûjours alterez du sang humain, jusques à sacrifier le repos public à leur vengeance.

Pendant que la Chaudiere Noire chassoit aux environs du Fort, sans que la Generaye qui y commandoit pût en attirer

dedans quelqu'un, il survint une trentaine de jeunes Algonkins qui donnerent si vigoureusement sur eux qu'ils en tuërent une vingtaine sur la place, firent six prisonniers avec deux femmes. Les Algonkins perdirent six de leurs plus braves. Ce coup fut d'autant plus sensible aux Iroquois que l'on trouva parmi les morts la Chaudiere Noire, qui avoit été tué par de jeunes guerriers, dont le plus âgé n'avoit que vingt ans. Ce Chef qui étoit la terreur de toute l'Amerique Septentrionale, ne pût s'empêcher de dire en mourant: *Faut-il que moi qui ai fait trembler toute la terre, meure de la main d'un enfant.*

Les Iroquois ont toûjours si à cœur cette action, que quelque Paix qu'il puisse y avoir entre ces deux Nations, ils s'en vengeront tôt ou tard si jamais ils se rencontrent. Sa femme fut aussi du nombre.

La consternation universelle qui s'étoit répanduë parmi les cinq Nations Iroquoises sur la mort de ce grand Chef, fut un prétexte pour differer l'execution de la parole qu'ils avoient donnée de venir au Printemps achever ce qu'Arrahtio & Onnesté avoient proposé l'Automne dernier, soit que cela fut vrai ou faux, du moins la perte de ce Chef les déconcerta si fort que la triſteſſe où ils étoient leur fit ceſſer tous leurs projets.

Le fidel Annionaé arriva à Quebec quelque temps aprés ces nouvelles, il y avoit un an qu'il en étoit absent, il avoit été chasser pendant ce temps avec les Goyogouins sa Nation, & s'en revint chercher son asile ordinaire auprés de son Pere le Comte de Frontenac. Il fut attaqué d'une pleuresie qui lui causa la mort trois jours aprés son arrivée. Il avoit donné trop de marques de sa fidelité au service du Roi, pour ne pas meriter quelque distinction à ses funerailles.

Comme il étoit instruit des misteres de la Religion on lui fit ses Obseques avec les Ceremonies Ecclesiastiques, & il avoit donné tant de preuves de sa valeur qu'on lui rendit celles que l'on accorde d'ordinaire aux Officiers. Il avoit une pension du Roi, & il ne manquoit pas d'aller tous les mois chez le Tresorier de la marine *chercher sa lune*, qui étoit sa paye.

Comme on lui parloit en mourant de Jesus-Christ, que les Juifs avoient crucifié, il s'écria : que n'étois je là, j'aurois vengé sa mort, & je leur aurois enlevé la chevelure.

La nouvelle de la Paix entre la France & l'Angleterre fut derechef confirmée par les Anglois, qui renvoyerent au Port-Royal les prisonniers François qui se trou-

verent chez eux, & laisserent au Gouverneur de saint Castin la copie du traité de Paix, pareille à celle que le Chevalier de Bellomont Gouverneur de la Nouvelle Angleterre avoit envoyé à Quebec, mais les Abenaquis furent bien surpris de ce que l'on ne leur rendoit point les leurs à une Paix generale.

Ce mépris qu'ils crûrent que les Anglois avoient pour eux dans une conjoncture si honorable, leur auroit fait continuër leurs courses ordinaires sans les ordres qu'ils reçûrent du Comte de Frontenac de suspendre pour quelque temps leurs haches. Ils avoient fait des coups assez considerables pendant l'Hiver : les chevelures enlevées & la quantité de prisonniers qu'ils avoient, suffisoit pour que les Anglois commençassent à se lasser de tous les maux qu'ils ressentoient tous les jours. Nous reçûmes à la fin une vingtaine de prisonniers de toute sorte d'âge. On leur remit les leurs qui auroient été en petit nombre si l'on avoit eû égard aux larmes de plusieurs enfans qu'on ne jugea pas être d'âge à pouvoir choisir le lieu de leur demeure. Ceux qui étoient entre les mains des Iroquois étoient assez à plaindre. Le Chevalier de Bellomont vouloit s'en rendre maître pour nous les renvoyer ;

Com

Comte de Frontenac le remercia de son entremise ; c'eût été une foiblesse très-grande à ce General que de se servir de ce canal, l'on eût crû que les Iroquois eussent été sous l'entiere domination de l'Angleterre, c'étoit à nous à continuër l'accommodement qui étoit déja commencé entre ces Sauvages & nous indépendamment de la Paix de l'Europe ; c'étoit d'eux-mêmes que nous voulions recevoir les nôtres jusqu'à ce que la Cour en eût décidé, ou du moins que les deux Couronnes eussent choisi des Commissaires. D'ailleurs cette prétenduë domination des Anglois sur les Iroquois & sur d'autres Nations, est une chimere qui se détruit d'elle-même par le temps considerable que nous avons pris possession de ces terres, tant par les Missions que par les Garnisons que nous y avons enës. Le refus que fit le Comte de Frontenac de recevoir de leur part nos François Esclaves, ne diminua rien de la bonne intelligence qui devoit être entre les deux Nations ; il pria le Chevalier de Bellomont de faire faire raison aux Abenaguis de plusieurs de leurs gens que l'on gardoit à Baston, que cela l'avoit empêché de les obliger à lui remettre plusieurs Anglois qu'ils avoient, qu'il feroit tous ses efforts pour les arrêter, mais qu'il les

savoit si fort irritez qu'il ne pouvoit absolument se promettre d'empêcher ceux de Lacadie de continuër leurs hostilitez.

Les Nations Ouraoukises étoient dans des mouvemens continuels qui nous donnoient beaucoup d'inquietude, la plus grande partie vouloient abandonner nos interêts. Ce délabrement ne pouvoit avoir que des suites trés-fâcheuses. L'Iroquois même profite de cette désunion, & lors qu'il voit des Nations en divorce il fait mieux son coup sur eux; il n'y avoit que les Ouraouaks Cinagos, les Kiskakons, & les gens du Sable qui vouloient tenir pour nous.

Chingouessi Chef des Cinagos se rendit à Quebec au mois de Juillet avec des Députez des deux autres Nations, pour se plaindre de la mes-intelligence de leurs freres: il presenta au Comte de Frontenac un Collier en particulier, sans la participation de ceux qui l'avoient accompagné, & lui dit. Mon Pere, je suis venu ici pour vous écouter & vous obeïr; j'espere que ceux qui sont venus avec moi, les Culs-coupez & les Sablez, aprés avoir entendu votre parole ne persisteront point dans la résolution où ils sont de quitter leur feu de Michilimakinak pour l'aller faire ailleurs. Je suis résolu, & tous ceux de ma

Nation, de faire mon feu auprés de celui des François & de mourir avec eux. Comme je m'opose à ceux qui veulent le porter ailleurs, je crains qu'il n'y ait des gens mal intentionnez qui ne veüillent m'empoisonner; c'est ce qui fait que je te donne ce Collier, pour te prier de me faire donner un preservatif contre la medecine qu'ils pourroient me donner.

Le Comte de Frontenac les assembla; Monseigneur, deux jours aprés, & leur parla de la sorte.

Mes enfans, j'ai bien de la joye que vous soyez venus me voir pour écouter ma parole: j'ai oüi dire qu'il y a de mauvais esprits qui font ce qu'ils peuvent pour faire lever le feu de Michilimakinak, & vous faire separer les uns des autres.

Je ne croi pas que les veritables hommes prennent cette mauvaise pensée; la mienne est toûjours que vous restiez là où vous êtes maintenant jusqu'à ce que les affaires soient bonnes, & que vous soyez hors de risque, pour lors je verrai avec vous à choisir une terre où vous trouviez vos commoditez pour la vie, pour la traite, & où vos enfans puissent vivre en repos.

Vous voyez que depuis que votre feu est allumé à Michilimakinak vous y avez eû toûjours de l'avantage sur vos ennemis.

votre jeunesse y est augmentée, & si vous vous separez les uns des autres il arrivera que vous trouvant moins forts votre ennemi vous mangera sans peine & vous ira chercher en quelque lieu que vous vous retiriez: ce n'est pas l'éloignement qui lui fait peur, c'est le nombre des hommes ramassez ensemble qui l'empêchent de s'aprocher de leurs villages.

Toi Kiskakon, toi Nation du Sable, & toi Cinago, qui êtes venus ici pour écouter ma voix de la part de votre village, voicy chacun un Collier que je vous donne, je vous lie tous les trois ensemble. Ces trois Colliers vous disent de quitter la pensée de lever le feu de Michilimakinak, & de ne vous point separer n'y desunir les uns d'avec les autres jusques à ce que les affaires soient meilleures.

En leur donnant les presens.

Voila ce que je vous donne pour vous recompenser d'être venus chercher ma parole: lors que je serai à Montreal je vous apellerai au Conseil, je vous parlerai, & aux autres qui y sont. Je parts demain, je serois bien aise que mes enfans me fissent compagnie jusques-là.

Je ne baisse point le Casse-tête contre l'Iroquois, au contraire je suis resolu de les fraper plus fortement que jamais s'ils n'ac-

votre bien-être ce qu'ils m'ont promis, c'eſt-à-dire de me ramener tous mes priſonniers & les vôtres, & vous pouvez vous aſſurer que je ne ferai jamais de Paix avec eux que tous mes enfans n'y ſoient compris. Méfiez-vous toûjours de l'Iroquois, il vous trompera: faites bonne découverte dans votre route, regardez bien devant & derriere vous.

Le Comte de Frontenac trouva à ſon arrivée à Montreal Longekan Chef des Kiſtekons, & autres Conſiderables, qui n'avoient pas accompagné Chingoueſſi à Quebec. Ce Chef avoit été fort ébranlé pour ſuivre le torrent de bien d'autres qui vouloient ſe rendre chez les Iroquois: il parut à la fin rentrer en lui même, du moins il fit ſemblant d'oublier le deſſein qu'il avoit eû d'abandonner Michilimakinak. Pour ce qui eſt des Hurons pluſieurs ayant quitté nos interêts ſe joignirent aux Tſonnontouans, & firent coup dans les deſerts de Michilimakinak, où ils tuërent du monde.

Sainte Jollianne, l'un des Chefs de guerre de ces premiers qui étoient avec nous, ſe mit en marche pour arrêter ces transfuges; il les joignit dans la riviere de Michigan, il les tua à la reſerve de quatre qui ſe ſauverent en canot. Tonti qui étoit Commandant de Michilimakinak, crû-

qu'il étoit de son devoir de donner un exemple qui pût inspirer de la crainte à ceux qui se hasarderoient de nous quitter, pour venir égorger ensuite leurs freres, il en fit brûler un. C'est ainsi, Monseigneur, que l'on est contraint en Canada de repousser le feu par le feu. Si le Comte de Frontenac en eût d'abord agi de même avec les Iroquois, il eut arrêté cours à bien des maux.

Les Marchands qui avoient prêté leurs effets aux Voyageurs pour faire la traite chez les Outaouaks, suplierent Mr. de Frontenac de les faire décendre pour en être payez : leur sejour qui étoit trop long auroit été fort préjudiciable au païs. D'ailleurs le retour des François auroit donné trop d'ombrage à ces Députez, qui étoient toûjours avec nous, s'ils n'eussent été prévenus par les raisons qu'on leur fit entendre. Il survint heureusement une conjoncture qui fit beaucoup de plaisir au Comte de Frontenac quelques jours auparavant le départ de Cheingoessi. Segayesté Sauvage du Saut qui avoit accompagné Otaxesté, & les autres Deputez qui s'en retournerent porter aux Iroquois les dernieres résolutions de leur Pere *Onontio*, arriva à Montreal chargé d'un Collier, de la part du Conseil d'On-

montagué. Ce Collier disoit que les Onnontagues étoient occupez à pleurer la mort de la Chaudiere Noire, & de leurs guerriers, tuez ou pris par un Parti d'Algonkins, qu'ils n'ont pas la force de marcher, qu'ils prient *Onontio* de ne se point ennuyer, parce que tous leurs plus Considerables, & ceux qui avoient de l'esprit sont morts, & qu'ils n'ont plus personne qui soit capable de leur en donner; l'exhortant de leur renvoyer Arrhatio leur ôtage, & les Prisonniers faits dans ce dernier coup, & de faire partir le Capitaine Maricour qui pourroit ramener les François qui sont Esclaves chez eux. Ce jeune Sauvage ajoûtoit que les Iroquois lui avoient paru resolus de faire la Paix avec nous, mais qu'il ne les croyoit pas dans les sentimens de la conclure avec nos Alliez.

Il n'en falut pas davantage, Monseigneur, pour toucher vivement ces Députez Outaouaks qui avoient peur de devenir notre victime; mais le Comte de Frontenac sçût bien rassurer leurs esprits qui paroissoient accablez, lors qu'il rejetta ce Collier au nez de celui qui s'en étoit chargé, & lui dit que puisque les Iroquois pleuroient pour un coup si peu important, il leur donneroit bien-tôt matiere de pleu-

rer d'une autre sorte, & leur feroit encore sentir la pesanteur de son casse-tête.

Vous pouvez voir par ce Collier (s'adressant aux Outaouaxs) qu'il ne tient qu'à moi de faire la Paix pour moi seul. Si je continuë la guerre, ce n'est que pour vous que je le fais. Je n'agis point en secret, & ne conclurai jamais une bonne affaire sans vous y comprendre, & retirer vos prisonniers comme les miens; ayez donc toujours le casse-tête à la main, voila de la poudre & des balles que je vous donne pour vous battre sur la route & pour aller chez les Iroquois. Ainsi fut congedié ce Sauvage & les Outaouaks.

Egredere, Onnontagué de Nation, qui demeure à la Montagne, eut de la peine de voir en cette rencontre le peu de sincerité de ses freres. Quoi qu'il les eut quittez pour demeurer avec nous, il ne laissoit pas d'avoir beaucoup de relation avec eux autant que sa fidelité ne l'engageoit point contre son devoir. Il pria le Comte de Frontenac de trouver bon qu'il envoya à Onnontagué sa Nation le même Tegayesté de son Chef, sans qu'il parut que ce fut de sa part. Comme ce message étoit assez indifferent au Comte de Frontenac, il y consentit. Egredere le chargea de trois branches de porcelaine.

La premiere étoit selon leur stile ordinaire, pour déboucher les yeux aux Onnontaguez, & les prier de cesser leurs larmes.

La seconde étoit pour leur laver la gorge. La troisiéme pour effacer le sang qui étoit répandu sur leurs nattes.

Ces trois branches étoient pour ainsi dire un compliment de condoleance que il leur faisoit sur la perte du fameux la Chaudiere Noire, qui leur étoit sans doute bien sensible. Il y joignit un C[illegible]r & chargea Tegayesté de dire ces paroles aux Onnontaguez.

Par la premiere moitié. Je t'ordonne qu'aussi-tôt que le porteur te presentera ce Collier, tu envoye par toutes les Nations Iroquoises pour leur dire d'amener tous les prisonniers François & Sauvages leurs Alliez, & ceux qui n'écouteront point cette parole sont morts.

Par l'autre moitié. Je vous conseille, vous Onnontaguez, quand même les autres Nations ne voudroient pas venir, de décendre incessamment à Montreal, & d'amener tous les prisonniers. N'ayez point de crainte il ne vous arrivera rien de fâcheux, & n'écoutez point les Anglois, qui ne vous donnent des conseils que pour votre perte. Si vous n'écoutez

pas ma parole, je serai le premier à vous aller faire la guerre.

Les Outaouaks partirent ensuite. Monsieur de Montigni Grand-Vicaire de Monsieur l'Evêque, profita de cette escorte pour aller établir des Missions dans le Missisipy.

L'on aprit, Monsieur, par Lacadie la confirmation de la Paix generale concluë en Europe. Monsieur le Comte de Pontchartrain envoya des Lettres de cachet au Co de Frontenac, à Monsieur l'Evêque, & au Conseil Souverain, pour en rendre graces à Dieu.

Il étoit assez indifferent au Canada d'avoir la Paix avec la Nouvelle Angleterre, celle des Iroquois nous étoit plus de consequence. Le Chevalier de Bellomont prétendoit qu'elle se fit par son entremise. Il se plaignit par des Députez qu'il envoya au Comte de Frontenac, que les Iroquois étant sujets d'Angleterre, on leur avoit tué ou enlevé quatre-vingt quatorze guerriers depuis la publication de la Paix.

Les Iroquois n'étoient pas tout-à-fait du sentiment de ce General, qui vouloit les rendre Vassaux de la Couronne d'Angleterre.

Les Aniez qui s'étoient trouvez dans un Conseil à Orange avec les quatre au-

des Nations, lui dirent directement qu'ils étoient nez avant l'Anglois sur cette terre, & qu'ils prétendoient, quand il ne resteroit plus qu'un seul Anié, être les Maîtres des lieux qu'ils occupent, & pour faire voir qu'ils leur appartiennent, ils jettoient tous les papiers au feu, afin que l'on ne puisse pas dire qu'ils l'ayent engagé ou aliené.

Après que les Aniez eurent dit leurs sentimens, les Onnontaguez prirent la parole & prierent le Chevalier de Bellomont de les vouloir entendre.

C'est nous, dirent-ils, qui avons lié le navire Anglois, & qui l'avons attaché à un arbre sur la montagne d'Onnontagué, afin qu'il parut de plus loin, parce qu'il étoit mal attaché sur le bord du lac Ocean. Dans ce Navire nous nous assemblâmes tous. Il n'y avoit point de feu, & il n'y avoit que des feüilles pour nous couvrir. C'est-là où nous nous joignimes & nous reconnumes pour freres, nous liant avec du fer, pour ne nous point separer.

C'étoit, Monseigneur, faire assez connoître leur indépendance. Auparavant que les Iroquois en fussent venus à cette explication, le Chevalier de Bellomont avoit demandé aux Anciens quel plaisir il leur

pouvoit faire, & quelle peine ils pre-
voient avoir afin qu'il pût les soulager &
y apporter le remede necessaire. Ils le
prierent d'engager le Comte de Fronte-
nac de souffrir que leurs Parens qui sont
au Saut & à la Montagne les vinssent vi-
siter, afin de pouvoir renouveller l'amitié
qui étoit entr'eux & les pouvoir voir,
qu'il faloit oublier de part & d'autre
toutes les peines qu'ils s'étoient faites les
uns aux autres. Ils lui presenterent pour
cet effet trois Colliers qui étoient liez en-
semble, par lesquels ils témoignerent,
qu'ils avoient renvoyé diverses fois à *O-
nontio* plusieurs prisonniers, sans qu'il leur
en eut renvoyé aucun des leurs.

Que depuis l'Hiver, qu'il leur a fait
dire qu'il faisoit la Paix avec *Onontio*, on
leur avoit tué quatre-vingt-dix personnes.
Qu'il prioit *Onontio* qu'on leva le feu du
Fort Frontenac, & qu'on le détruisit.

Comme il se trouvoit par hasard à O-
range plusieurs de nos Sauvages du Saut,
que la curiosité où l'envie de revoir leurs
parens avoit porté de venir à Anié, les
cinq Nations prierent ce General de les
retenir jusques à ce que quelques-uns des
leurs fussent à Montreal, pour être témoins
de la maniere avec laquelle les François se
gissoient avec les leurs, & qu'*Onontio* rete-

noit

ble toûjours. Le Chevalier de Bellomont n'avoit garde de faire une pareille démarche. Il leur dit qu'ils ne devoient pas s'étonner si leurs affaires alloient si mal, qu'ils parloient de Paix, & venoient trouver *Onontio* les uns aprés les autres, sans rien conclure; mais que s'ils vouloient venir à bout de cette affaire, il faloit qu'ils lui amenassent tous les Esclaves François & les Sauvages, Alliez d'*Onontio*, qu'ils les lui remissent entre les mains, pour les lui ramener tous ensemble, leur laissant la liberté de faire la Paix où la guerre aux Sauvages Alliez des François, leur défendant en même-temps d'oublier ce qui s'étoit passé. J'allume un feu, leur dit-il, pour y jetter toutes les méchantes affaires. Je vous prie d'en faire autant quand vous serez de retour chez vous. Il leur fit present de trois juste-au corps d'écarlate, & d'un paquet de porcelaine enfilée, afin qu'ils pussent executer ce dont il les prioit.

Nos Sauvages le remercierent du present qu'ils recevoient, & lui dirent qu'ils n'avoient rien à lui répondre, n'étant point venus à Orange pour parlementer.

Les Sauvages Loups qui ne voyoient rien de solide sur la Paix avec les Iroquois, prierent ces Sauvages du Saut en cas que

la guerre recommença avec les Anglois & les François, de les laisser agir sans s'opposer de part & d'autre leurs interêts étant plus à propos de laisser passer les haches par dessus leurs têtes.

Quelques jours aprés, Monsieur, il arriva à Montreal sous le Passeport du Chevalier de Bellomont quatre Esclaves François, qui étoient depuis quelques années chez les Aniez. Il en resta huit dans leur Village, qui avoient entierement oublié leur patrie & leur langue. Quoique la Paix avec les Iroquois étoit indecise, quelques familles d'Aniez ne laisserent pas de venir visiter leurs parens au Saut. On leur permit d'agir à Montreal avec toute sorte de tranquilité, comme si nous eussions été dans la plus profonde Paix.

Le Marquis de Contré Blenac qui commandoit le Poly, arriva sur ces entrefaites à Quebec, ce qui obligea le Comte de Frontenac de décendre.

Il ne fut pas plutôt arrivé que le Chevalier de Bellomont lui envoya le frere de Pitre Schuiler Commandant d'Orange accompagné de cinq autres Députez, pour lui faire savoir qu'il avoit eû une Conference avec les cinq Nations Iroquoises qui l'avoient prié de les continuër sous la protection du Roi d'Angleterre, s'étant

plaintes qu'au préjudice du Traité de Paix dans lequel ils se croyoient compris, se regardant comme ses Sujets, on leur eût tué ou enlevé quatre-vingt quatorze personnes. Le Chevalier de Bellomont lui reprochoit qu'il avoit envoyé deux Sauvages revoltez de la Nation d'Onnontagué, (c'est ainsi que les Anglois apellent les Iroquois qui quittent leur Patrie pour s'habituër avec les François, chez qui ils prennent une connoissance du vrai Dieu,) pour leur dire que s'ils manquoient à lui venir demander la Paix dans quarante-cinq jours, il marcheroit chez eux à la tête d'une Armée pour les y contraindre par force; ce qui l'oblige de lui déclarer qu'il a les interêts de son Roi trop à cœur pour souffrir que l'on traite les Iroquois en ennemis; qu'il leur a ordonné d'être sur leurs gardes, & en cas qu'ils soient attaquez de faire main basse sur les François comme sur les Sauvages qui les accompagneroient, & que pour les mettre en état de se défendre il leur avoit donné des armes & des munitions de guerre, & qu'il envoyoit son Lieutenant Gouverneur avec les Troupes reglées du Roi d'Angleterre pour les joindre, & s'opposer aux actes d'hostilitez que l'on voudroit entreprendre sur eux, & en cas de refus il

dresseroit tout ce qu'il y a d'hommes dans les Provinces de son gouvernement pour repousser & user de represailles du domage que l'on feroit à ses Iroquois.

Le Comte de Frontenac ne fit pas beaucoup d'état de cette lettre, quoiqu'il estima la personne de qui il l'avoit reçûë. On eût seulement bien soin de ces Députez à qui l'on fit bonne chere pendant le sejour qu'ils firent à Quebec. Ils eurent même le temps de voir les endroits où quelques années auparavant le General Phips avoit si mal réüssi. Il étoit pourtant de la bienseance au Comte de Frontenac de faire réponse au General de la Nouvelle Angleterre. Il lui fit savoir, Monsieur, qu'il ne devoit pas s'ingerer de vouloir traverser une affaire qui étoit déja commencée, & que l'on pouvoit regarder comme domestique, puisqu'elle étoit entre un Pere & des Enfans, qu'il essayoit de ramener dans leur devoir par toutes sortes de voyes, étant resolu d'user des plus severes, si celles de la douceur n'avoient pas leurs effets. Qu'au reste le Roi, & celui d'Angleterre, nommeroient chacun des Commissaires de leur part pour régler les limites des païs; qu'ainsi la décision ne dépendoit pas de lui pour lui prescrire des bornes dans cette conjoncture, qu'il ne de

demandoit aux Iroquois que l'execution de la parole qu'ils lui avoient donnée de ramener generalement tous les prisonniers François & Sauvages ses Alliez, qu'ils avoient, & pour laquelle ils lui avoient laissé des ôtages avant que l'on sçût que la Paix eut été faite en Europe.

A peine ces Envoyez étoient à moitié chemin de Montreal, que le frere de Tegayenté & un jeune Sauvage arriverent avec deux Françoises & un enfant, qui étoient depuis dix ans chez eux. Celui-ci vint donner avis à *Onontio* de la part de sa Nation que les Anciens des quatre autres devoient partir dix jours aprés eux, qui ramenoient tous les François. Bien plus les Iroquois se broüillerent avec les Anglois, ausquels ils refuserent les Esclaves François qu'ils avoient pris pendant la guerre. Ils dirent même au Chevalier de Bellomont qu'en étant maîtres, ils les remeneroient eux-mêmes quand il leur plairoit. Je ne vois pas, Monseigneur, que les Sujets d'un Souverain osassent parler avec tant de hauteur, sans courir risque de se rendre criminels.

N'avons-nous pas vû cependant de quelle maniere ils firent main basse sur tout ce qu'ils rencontrerent l'année mil sis cens quatre-vingt dix, auprés de Ma-

nathe, lors qu'ils se separerent des Anglois qui n'avoient pas voulu les accompagner dans une des plus vigoureuses entrepriſes qu'ils euſſent jamais tenté ſur le Canada. Enfin Theganiſſorens, Chef trés conſiderable d'Onnontagué, devoit lui-même conduire nos François à Quebec.

Au reſte nous rendîmes graces au Dieu des Armées de la Paix faite en Europe, dans l'Egliſe Cathedrale, où le Comte de Frontenac; l'Intendant, le Conſeil Souverain & les Officiers de la Prevôté, aſſiſterent au Te Deum. Notre General alluma le feu le ſoir au bruit du canon. Nos vaiſſeaux de Roi eurent beaucoup d'illuminations dans toutes les manœuvres, qui firent un fort bel aſpect ſur le fleuve.

La fin de cette année fut cependant fatale au Canada par la perte du Comte de Frontenac, qui mourut le vingt-huitiéme Novembre. Tout ce que je vous en peux dire, eſt que la Nouvelle France perdit extrêmement en ſa perſonne. Il l'avoit gouvernée l'eſpace de dix-ſept ans, & jamais Pere de la patrie n'a été plus regretté. L'Etat Eccleſiaſtique l'honoroit pour ſa vertu, & la Nobleſſe l'eſtimoit pour ſa valeur. Le Marchand [illegible] pour ſon équité & le Peuple l'aimoit pour ſa

bonté. Sa mort se répandit par toutes les Nations Sauvages nos Alliez, qui en témoignerent beaucoup de douleur. Les Iroquois mêmes n'ont pû s'empêcher d'en marquer le départ.

Tout a été d'une grande tranquilité dans le païs, depuis que ce General de glorieuse memoire fit savoir ses dernieres intentions au Chevalier de Bellomont.

Il se fit une députation l'Hiver suivant de trois Iroquois de la part des cinq Nations, qui est de si peu de consequence qu'elle ne merite pas que l'on en fasse mention. La curiosité de voir la contenance que l'on tenoit à Montreal depuis la mort du Comte de Frontenac, en fut plûtôt le prétexte que l'envie de conclure aucun acommodement.

Ils le firent bien connoître puisqu'ils ne daignerent pas d'y renvoyer comme ils l'avoient promis au bout de soixante jours.

Voici, Monseigneur, la situation dans laquelle nous sommes presentement, jusques à ce que la Cour ait nommé un nouveau General qui puisse meriter l'estime & l'affection des Peuples, au même point que le Comte de Frontenac se l'étoit acquise, & ce seroit un malheur pour le païs s'il ne cherchoit tous les moyens de

EPITRE.

L'Epître des Matelots
gagner les cœurs d'un chacun, puisqu'il
ne feroit en cela que suivre les sentimens de son prédecesseur, qui faisoit l'amour & les délices de tous ces Peuples.
Je suis avec un profond respect,

MONSEIGNEUR,

Vôtre très-humble, &c.

HISTOIRE
ET
DESCRIPTION GENERALE
DE LA
NOUVELLE FRANCE.

LIVRE DIX-SEPTIE'ME.

MONSIEUR de Frontenac ne ſçavoit encore que penſer des bruits, qui continuoient à courir, qu'il ſe faiſoit des armemens en France, en Angleterre, & à Baſton ; & les ordres, qu'il avoit reçus de la part du Roy de tenir ſes Troupes & ſes Milices en état de marcher pour une Expédition, dont on lui faiſoit toujours un myſtere, le tenoient en ſuſpens dans une conjoncture des plus embarraſſantes, où il ſe fût jamais trouvé, lorſque le Chef Onneyouth, que M. de Callieres avoit renvoyé dans ſon Canton, arriva ſeul à Montreal, ce qui parut d'un aſſez mauvais augure. 1697.

Il parut néanmoins avec un air de confiance, dont tout autre que le Gouverneur eût pu être la Dupe. Il lui dit qu'ayant fait à ſes Freres le recit de la maniere, dont lui & ſa Troupe avoient été reçus des François, tous avoient paru très-diſpoſés à ſuivre leur exemple ; que les Onnontagués les avoient même fait aſſûrer qu'ils étoient prêts de les accompagner ; qu'ils alloient commencer par envoyer un Collier à Ononthio pour

Les Iroquois veulent amuſer M. de Frontenac.

1697. ſçavoir de lui s'il vouloit bien les recevoir auſſi, & un autre aux Jeſuites, pour les prier de demander pour eux la paix au Dieu des Chrétiens, & qu'ils conjuroient les Onneyouths de les attendre.

Il étoit aiſé de voir que tout ceci étoit un jeu pour gagner du tems, & pour éloigner l'orage, qu'on appréhendoit de voir fondre de nouveau ſur les Cantons, dans l'eſperance, qu'il ſe diſſiperoit tout-à-fait. Le Comte de Frontenac en douta encore moins que Perſonne; mais il n'avoit ſur cela que deux partis à prendre; l'un de ſe remontrer une ſeconde fois avec toutes ſes Forces dans le Pays Iroquois; l'autre de diſſimuler. Le premier étoit devenu impoſſible par les ordres, qu'il venoit de recevoir du Roy: il lui fallut donc ſe réſoudre à fermer les yeux ſur la conduite de ces Barbares, ou du moins à ne leur faire paroître qu'une partie du reſſentiment, que leur conduite inſpiroit. Le Général répondit au Chef Onneyouth qu'il donnoit à ceux, qui l'avoient député, juſqu'au mois de Septembre pour ſe déterminer à venir tous enſemble lui demander la paix, & que ce terme expiré, ils ne trouveroient plus en lui qu'un Ennemi irréconciliable.

Ils recommencent leurs hoſtilités.

Il ne comptoit guéres plus ſur l'effet de ces ménaces, que ſur les promeſſes des Iroquois; mais il y a bien de l'apparence qu'il ne s'attendoit pas à les voir peu de jours après recommencer leurs courſes. Ce fut alors, qu'il comprit tout le tort, qu'il avoit eu de ménager un Peuple, qu'il avoit trop vivement pouſſé, pour eſperer de le gagner jamais, & qu'il n'avoit pas aſſez affoibli, pour le mettre hors d'état de nous faire beaucoup de mal; mais il avoit un autre ſujet d'inquiétude, qui le touchoit par où il étoit plus ſenſible, puiſqu'il s'agiſſoit de la diminution de ſon autorité. Voici quelle en fut l'occaſion.

Déſordre arrivé parmi nos Alliés par la faute des Coureurs de Bois.

Un aſſez grand nombre de Miamis, habitués dans la Riviere *Maramek*, une de celles, qui ſe déchargent dans la partie Orientale du Lac Michigan, en étoient ſortis ſur la fin du mois d'Août de l'année précédente, pour s'aller réunir avec leurs Freres établis dans la Riviere S. Joſeph, & avoient été attaqués en chemin par des Sioux, qui en avoient tué pluſieurs. Les Miamis de S. Joſeph inſtruits de cette hoſtilité allerent chercher les Sioux juſques dans leur Pays, pour venger leurs Freres, & les rencontrerent, qui s'étoient retranchés

dans un Fort avec des François, du nombre de ceux, qu'on appelloit *Coureurs de Bois.* 1697.

Ils ne laiſſerent pas de les attaquer à diverſes repriſes avec beaucoup de réſolution ; mais ils furent toujours repouſſés, & contraints enfin de ſe retirer, après avoir perdu pluſieurs de leurs Braves. Comme ils s'en retournoient chez eux, ils rencontrerent d'autres François, qui portoient des armes & des munitions aux Sioux, & ils leur enleverent tout ce qu'ils avoient, ſans néanmoins leur faire d'autre mal. Ils firent ſçavoir enſuite aux Outaouais ce qui venoit de ſe paſſer, & ceux-ci députerent au Comte de Frontenac pour lui repreſenter qu'il étoit abſolument néceſſaire d'apaiſer les Miamis, dont le mécontentement pourroit bien les engager à ſe joindre aux Iroquois.

Le Général répondit aux Envoyés comme il convenoit de faire dans une conjoncture ſi délicate, & prit des meſures juſtes pour prévenir la ſuite de cette fâcheuſe affaire. Elles n'empêcherent pourtant pas ſitôt les Miamis de continuer à uſer de repreſailles, quand l'occaſion s'en préſenta ; tellement que Nicolas Perrot, ſi accrédité parmi eux, fut ſur le point d'être brûlé, & n'échapa à leur fureur, que par le moyen des Outagamis, qui le tirerent d'entre leurs mains. Enfin on trouva le ſecret de les calmer, en leur faiſant comprendre qu'il étoit de leur intérêt, autant que du nôtre, de ne ſe pas brouiller avec nous, & la choſe n'alla pas plus loin pour lors.

Embarras de M. de Frontenac.

Cet évenement ne pouvoit arriver dans des circonſtances plus chagrinantes pour le Comte de Frontenac. On avoit renouvellé depuis deux ans les anciennes plaintes contre la courſe dans les Bois, & les dernieres repreſentations de tout ce qu'il y avoit dans la Colonie de Perſonnes zélées pour le bon ordre, avoient eu leur effet. Dès l'année précédente le Roy avoit expreſſement défendu au Gouverneur Général de permettre à aucun François de monter dans le Pays des Sauvages, pour y faire le commerce.

A la vérité MM. de Champigny & de Callieres, dont le témoignage n'étoit point ſuſpect en cette matiere, avoient été d'avis que Sa Majeſté fût ſupliée de reſtraindre cette défenſe, & en avoient aporté des raiſons, qui ne pouvoient être plus ſolides. Ils avoient ſuggeré un milieu à prendre, qui, ſelon eux, remedieroit à tout, & ce milieu conſiſtoit à ne

1697. conſerver parmi les Sauvages éloignés, que deux Poſtes, celui de Michillimakinac, & celui de la Riviere S. Joſeph, de fixer le nombre des François, auſquels on permettroit d'y aller, & de prendre diverſes autres précautions, qu'ils ſuggeroient, pour empêcher les abus, dont on ſe plaignoit avec raiſon.

Comment il s'en tire. M. de Frontenac étoit bien éloigné d'aprouver ces temperamens, qui diminuoient ſon autorité, & comme il avoit compris qu'en obéiſſant à la lettre à l'Ordonnance, dont nous avons parlé, il en arriveroit des inconveniens, qui obligeroient le Conſeil du Roy à remettre les choſes dans leur ancien état, il avoit mandé au Miniſtre que, pour ſe conformer aux intentions de Sa Majeſté, il alloit rappeller tous les François des Poſtes éloignés; mais la malheureuſe affaire des Miamis, cauſée par les Coureurs des Bois, lui fit craindre qu'on n'aprouvât pas même les propoſitions de l'Intendant & du Gouverneur de Montreal, & que ceux, qui avoient reveillé le zéle du Prince, par raport aux courſes dans les Bois, ne profitaſſent de ce nouvel incident pour ſolliciter l'entiere exécution des derniers ordres de la Cour, comme ils n'y manquerent pas en effet.

Le Gouverneur Géneral commença donc à trouver plus raiſonnables les modifications propoſées par MM. de Champigny & de Callieres, parce qu'elles lui conſervoient au moins une partie du tout, qu'il ſe voyoit ſur le point de perdre, & il ſe joignit à ces Meſſieurs pour repreſenter au Conſeil, 1°. Qu'il étoit d'une néceſſité indiſpenſable de ne point toucher aux Poſtes de Michillimakinac & de la Riviere de S. Joſeph, & qu'il falloit entretenir dans chacun au moins un Officier avec douze, ou quinze Soldats, pour empêcher les Anglois d'y venir faire le commerce, ce qu'ils ne feroient pas lontems, ſans s'y établir de maniere à n'en pouvoir plus être chaſſés.

2°. Qu'il étoit impoſſible de ſoûtenir ces mêmes Poſtes, ſi l'on n'y envoyoit tous les ans, au moins vintcinq Canots chargés de marchandiſes. C'eſt ce qu'on apelle *des Congés*, dont le Gouverneur Général avoit la diſtribution: 3°. Qu'il étoit important de faire marcher de tems en tems des Troupes chez les Sauvages, pour la ſûreté des Miſſionnaires: 4°. Queces Congés étoient une reſſource pour ſoulager l'indigence de

plusieurs Familles honnêtes, à qui on en faisoit présent, & qui les négocioient avec les Voyageurs ; & que, si on leur retranchoit ce secours, il faudroit pourvoir autrement à leur subsistance. Enfin que ces voyages servoient à retenir dans le Pays quantité de jeunes Gens, qui ne sçavoient point d'autre métier, & qui, s'ils ne pouvoient faire celui-ci, iroient chercher de l'occupation dans les Colonies Angloises, ce qui fortifieroit ces Colonies, en affoiblissant les Nôtres. 1697.

Quelques-unes de ces raisons étoient extrêmement foibles, les autres prouvoient très-bien qu'il y a des maux, auxquels il est dangereux de vouloir remedier tout-à-coup. Les Auteurs de ce Mémoire convenoient avec ceux, qui en avoient présenté de contraires, de tous les désordres occasionnés par les Congés, & que le plus grand de ces désordres étoit d'avoir arrêté le progrès de la Religion Chrétienne parmi les Sauvages ; mais tout bien considéré, il fut jugé au Conseil du Roy que d'abandonner des Postes, après les avoir établis, & soûtenus avec tant de dépense, & après les avoir fait regarder à nos Alliés comme un avantage pour eux-mêmes, c'étoit exposer ces Peuples à la tentation de se donner aux Anglois.

On fut encore confirmé dans cette pensée par la nouvelle, qu'on eut que le Baron, ce fameux Chef Huron, dont j'ai déja fait connoître les pernicieux desseins, & le mauvais esprit, étoit allé s'établir près d'Orange avec trente Familles de sa Nation, & qu'il sollicitoit vivement les autres à l'y venir joindre. Il fut donc résolu de s'en tenir au projet, qui avoit été suggeré par MM. de Champigny & de Callieres, & il en arriva ce qui avoit été prédit par les Ecclesiastiques & les Missionnaires, que les choses reprirent assez promptement le même train, qu'elles alloient auparavant. C'est qu'il en est des passions, comme de la gangrene, qui ne se guérit qu'en coupant impitoyablement tout ce qui en est infecté.

Nos Alliés viennent au secours de la Colonie.

Vers la fin d'Août le Sieur de la Motte Cadillac, à qui M. de Callieres avoit fait sçavoir les bruits, qui couroient d'un armement destiné à la conquête du Canada, arriva à Montreal avec un grand nombre de François, & trois-cent Sauvages, Sakis, Pouteouatamis, Outaouais & Hurons, qu'il avoit eu l'adresse d'engager à venir au secours de la Colonie. Le Gouverneur Général étoit alors dans cette Ville, & dans l'audience, qu'il donna à ces Guerriers, il leur témoigna beau-

1697. coup de ſatisfaction de leur zéle, & ſurtout de l'ardeur, avec laquelle ils avoient pourſuivi les Iroquois pendant toute cette Campagne. En effet on comptoit plus de cent Tſonnonthouans, qu'ils avoient pris, ou tués depuis le printems.

Belle action d'un Chef Huron.

Il venoit même de ſe paſſer une action très-vigoureuſe & très-bien conduite, où des Sauvages de ces quatre Nations avoient eu part. Les Iroquois s'étant mis en Campagne pour aller joindre le Baron, ainſi qu'ils en étoient convenus avec lui, quatre de leurs Découvreurs rencontrerent le Rat, ce fameux Chef Huron, dont nous avons déja tant parlé. Il étoit à la tête de cent cinquante Guerriers, & avoit mis pied à Terre dans le fond du Lac. Des quatre Iroquois, qui le découvrirent, deux furent tués d'abord, les deux autres demeurerent Priſonniers, & l'on apprit d'eux que leurs Gens n'étoient pas loin, qu'ils étoient au nombre de deux-cent cinquante; mais qu'ils n'avoient de Canots, que pour ſoixante au plus.

Sur cet avis le Rat s'avança avec toute ſa Troupe vers l'endroit, où on lui avoit dit que l'Ennemi étoit campé: lorſqu'il en fut à une portée de fuſil, il fit ſemblant d'être ſurpris & effrayé de leur nombre, & feignit de fuir. Auſſitôt ſoixante Iroquois ſe jettent dans leurs Canots pour le pourſuivre, le Rat pouſſa au large, & fit force de rames juſqu'à ce qu'il fût à deux lieuës de Terre. Alors il s'arrêta, ſe mit en bataille, eſſuia, ſans tirer, la premiere décharge des Iroquois, qui ne lui tuerent que deux Hommes, puis ſans leur donner le tems de recharger, il fondit ſur eux avec tant de furie, qu'en un moment tous leurs Canots furent percés, ou fracaſſés. Trente-ſept furent tués, quatorze furent pris, & le reſte ſe noya. Il y avoit parmi eux cinq des plus conſiderables Chefs de la Nation.

Le Rat étoit alors ſincérement attaché aux intérêts des François, & c'étoit lui ſeul, qui avoit empêché tous les Hurons de Michillimakinac de ſuivre le Baron dans la Nouvelle York. Il rendit dans le même tems un grand ſervice aux Miamis, en les avertiſſant de ſe défier du Baron; car il avoit pénétré que ce Perfide, ſous prétexte de faire alliance avec ces Sauvages, ne ſongeoit qu'à les trahir. Il étoit venu à Montreal avec M. de la Motte Cadillac, & il eut la premiere part aux careſſes du Gouverneur Général; mais les Sauvages ne ſe répaiſſent pas de fumée, & ceux-ci n'étoient point venus à

1697.

Montreal pour recevoir des complimens, ni même uniquement pour faire la guerre aux Anglois.

M. de Frontenac, qui les connoiſſoit, & qui ſçavoit à peu près tout ce qu'ils avoient dans l'ame, leur déclara que ceux, qui avoient quelque ſujet de ſe plaindre, pouvoient s'ouvrir à lui en toute liberté, & qu'il leur feroit faire toute la ſatisfaction, qu'ils ſouhaiteroient; mais il ajoûta qu'ils ſe gardaſſent bien de prendre le change, en s'affoibliſſant mutuellement, & qu'il étoit de leur intérêt de continuer à pouſſer vivement les Iroquois, qu'il étoit lui-même fort réſolu de ne point épargner.

Plaintes des Sauvages, & réponſe de M. de Frontenac.

Alors Onanguicé, Chef des Pouteouatamis, Homme d'eſprit, & qui parloit bien, prit la parole au nom de tous, & dit qu'on leur promettoit ordinairement beaucoup plus qu'on n'avoit apparemment deſſein de leur tenir; qu'on les avoit ſouvent aſſûrés de ne les point laiſſer manquer de munitions, & qu'il y avoit plus d'un an, qu'on ne leur en avoit fourni aucunes; que les Anglois n'en uſoient pas de même avec les Iroquois, & que, ſi l'on continuoit à les abandonner de la ſorte, ils ne paroîtroient plus à Montreal.

Le Général répondit qu'à la vérité on ne leur avoit point envoyé cette année ce qu'on avoit accoûtumé de leur fournir tous les ans; mais qu'ils n'y perdroient rien; qu'il avoit eu beſoin de tout ſon Monde pour un grand deſſein de guerre, dont il ne pouvoit pas encore s'ouvrir à eux, & que dès qu'il pourroit diſpoſer d'un certain nombre de François, il n'auroit rien de plus preſſé, que de leur faire porter toutes les choſes, dont ils avoient beſoin. Ils parurent ſatisfaits de cette réponſe, & on ſe ſépara fort contens les uns des autres. Il paroît au reſte qu'on étoit dès lors tout-à-fait raſſûré au ſujet des Entrepriſes des Anglois contre le Canada, puiſque le Général congédia les Sauvages, ſans leur en parler.

Quelle étoit l'Entrepriſe, pour laquelle on lui avoit mandé de ſe tenir prêt.

Il étoit même uniquement occupé de l'Entrepriſe, pour laquelle il avoit eu ordre de tenir ſes Troupes prêtes, & qui étoit encore un myſtere pour lui, lorſque le ſeptiéme de Septembre M. des Ursins mouilla devant Quebec. Cet Officier lui rendit une Lettre du Marquis de Nesmond, par laquelle il aprit qu'il s'agiſſoit de la conquête de la Nouvelle Angleterre, dont M. de Pontchartrain avoit formé le projet; mais que c'étoit une affaire manquée. Dans une Lettre, qu'il

1697. écrivit au Miniſtre le quinziéme d'Octobre ſuivant, il lui mande que ſes préparatifs étoient ſi avancés, que huit jours après avoir reçu les ordres, qu'il attendoit de lui, il auroit pu ſe mettre en marche.

Son avis ſur ce projet.

Il ajoûte que de pareilles Expéditions ſont toujours fort incertaines, & demandent, pour les exécuter, beaucoup plus de tems, qu'on ne croit; qu'on ne doit jamais compter ſûrement ſur ces jonctions de Troupes, dont les unes viennent par Mer, & les autres par les Terres & par des Rivieres auſſi difficiles à remonter & à deſcendre, que le ſont celles du Canada, & que les difficultés de porter dans un Canot aſſez de vivres pour une grande Entrepriſe, eſt preſque inſurmontable. Puis venant à celle, dont il avoit été queſtion, il continuë ainſi.

„ Je prendrai encore la liberté de vous dire que la priſe de „ Manhatte étoit beaucoup plus utile pour la ſûreté de cette „ Colonie, & pour la délivrer des Iroquois, que celle de Baſton, dont elle n'eſt en aucune façon incommodée; que la „ premiere ſeroit auſſi plus facile à exécuter par les ſeuls Vaiſſeaux de Sa Majeſté, & les Troupes, qu'on en pourroit débarquer, pendant que celles du Canada, pour faire diverſion, „ attaqueroient Orange, qui eſt à leur porte; mais encore il „ faudroit être averti de ſi bonne heure, qu'on eût, pour s'y préparer, du tems au-delà de celui, qu'on pourroit juger néceſſaire; les ſaiſons étant ſi courtes dans ce Pays, qu'il ne faut „ point parler de rien entreprendre dans des lieux éloignés, „ qu'on n'ait au moins tout le mois de Septembre pour en revenir, parce que les petites Rivieres & les Lacs gélent dès le „ le mois d'Octobre.

Plan d'Entrepriſe ſur Baſton.

Cependant l'Entrepriſe ſur Baſton étoit très-bien concertée, & ne manqua, comme toutes celles de même nature, qui avoient précédé, que faute de diligence. Le Roy en avoit confié la conduite au Marquis de NESMOND, Officier de grande reputation, & lui avoit donné dix Vaiſſeaux de guerre, une Galiotte & deux Brûlots: auſſi la priſe de Baſton n'étoit-elle pas ſon unique objet. Il avoit ordre de faire en ſorte qu'il pût être hors de la Rade de Breſt, où s'étoit faite une partie de l'armement, le vint-cinquiéme d'Avril au plus tard, pour ſe rendre dans celle de la Rochelle, où il devoit trouver M. de MAGNON, Chef d'Eſcadre, avec les Vaiſſeaux armés à Rochefort.

Il

Il lui étoit commandé de faire enſuite toute la diligence poſſible pour arriver dans la Baye de Plaiſance, & prévenir les Anglois, qu'on diſoit être fort réſolus de reconquerir ce qu'ils avoient perdu l'année précédente dans l'Iſle de Terre-Neuve, & d'en chaſſer même entiérement les François. Au cas, qu'il trouvât les Ennemis occupés au ſiége de Plaiſance, il lui étoit ordonné de les attaquer, & ſupoſé qu'ils en fuſſent déja partis, il avoit ordre de les aller chercher, ſoit qu'ils euſſent réuſſi, ou non, & de les combattre. 1697.

Après les avoir battus, il devoit faire voile pour Pentagoët, & détacher en même tems un Vaiſſeau pour aller à Quebec donner avis de ſa marche au Comte de Frontenac, afin que ce Général pût ſe rendre à tems à Pentagoët avec les quinze-cent Hommes, qu'il devoit tenir prêts. Cette jonction faite, & les Troupes embarquées, la Flotte devoit, ſans perdre de tems, aller à Baſton, & cette Ville priſe, ſuivre la Côte juſqu'à Peſcadoué, ruinant toutes les Habitations le plus avant qu'il ſe pourroit dans les Terres, & de telle maniere, que les Anglois ne puſſent les rétablir de lontems.

Le grand âge du Comte de Frontenac avoit fait douter au Roy que ce Général fût en état de mener lui-même ſes Troupes & ſes Milices à cette Expédition, & Sa Majeſté lui avoit laiſſé ſur cela une liberté entiere, ou de marcher en Perſonne, ou de ſubſtituer en ſa place le Chevalier de Vaudreuil, lequel en ce cas ſeroit ſubordonné en tout au Marquis de Neſmond, au lieu que le Comte de Frontenac, s'il venoit, commanderoit ſans dépendance les Troupes de Terre.

Si après la priſe de Baſton, & le ravage de la Nouvelle Angleterre, il reſtoit encore du tems pour faire quelqu'autre conquête, la Flotte avoit ordre d'aller à Manhatte, & après avoir reduit cette Ville ſous l'obéiſſance du Roy, y laiſſer les Troupes du Canada, qui chemin faiſant pour retourner dans la Colonie, ravageroient la Nouvelle York. Telles étoient les inſtructions, qui furent données à M. de Neſmond, & envoyées à M. de Frontenac pour une Expédition, que le Roy avoit tellement à cœur, qu'il avoit permis au Premier de fortifier ſa Flotte des Navires deſtinés pour la Baye d'Hudſon, au cas qu'il les rencontrât à Plaiſance, & qu'il jugeât en avoir beſoin.

Comme on n'avoit pas encore reçu à la Cour la nouvelle

1697. du siége de Naxoat, lorsque ces instructions furent dressées, mais qu'elle y arriva peu de tems après, M. de Nesmond en mouillant dans la Rade de la Rochelle, y trouva de nouveaux ordres pour donner au Chevalier de Villebon tous les secours d'Hommes & de munitions nécessaires à la conservation, ou au rétablissement de ce Poste, & sitôt qu'il eut jetté les ancres dans la Baye de Plaisance, on lui remit une Lettre du Comte de Pontchartrain, par laquelle ce Ministre lui donnoit avis qu'il devoit partir incessamment de Portugal dix-huit Bâtimens Anglois chargés de sel sous l'escorte d'un Vaisseau de guerre pour aller faire en Terre-Neuve la pêche de la Morue, & qu'il fit ce qu'il pourroit pour ne les pas manquer.

Ce qui fait manquer cette Entrepriſe

Il lui ajoûtoit encore que, s'il étoit assez heureux pour battre la Flotte Ennemie, l'intention du Roy étoit qu'il fit une excursion le long de la Côte Orientale de Terre-Neuve, pour prendre, ou brûler tous les Bâtimens des Anglois, qu'il y rencontreroit; mais M. de Nesmond étoit parti bien tard pour exécuter tant, & de si grandes Entreprises. D'ailleurs les vents contraires le retinrent plus de deux mois en Mer. De sorte qu'il n'arriva à Plaisance, que le vintquatre de Juillet.

Il n'y aprit aucune nouvelle des Anglois, sur quoi il tint un grand Conseil de guerre pour déliberer s'il étoit à propos d'aller sur le champ à Baston; tous opinerent pour la négative, & leurs raisons furent qu'il n'étoit pas de la prudence de prendre aucun parti, qu'on ne fût instruit des démarches des Ennemis, & que, de quelque diligence, qu'on usât pour avertir le Comte de Frontenac, les Troupes du Canada ne pouvoient se rendre à Pentagoët avant le dixiéme de Septembre; qu'alors la Flotte, qui n'avoit plus que pour cinquante jours de vivres, seroit absolument hors d'état de rien entreprendre.

Le parti, que prend M. de Nesmond.

Il n'y avoit rien à repliquer à ces raisons, & M. de Nesmond s'y rendit, bien chagrin de se voir échaper des mains une conquête, dont le succès lui avoit d'abord paru immanquable. Il dépêcha sur le champ à Quebec M. des Ursins, avec tous les Bâtimens destinés pour le Canada, & qui étoient venus jusqu'à Plaisance sous son escorte; mais il lui enjoignit expressement, s'il rencontroit la Flotte Angloise dans le Fleuve, ou dans le Golphe de S. Laurent, de venir en diligence lui en donner avis.

Il ſe rendit enſuite à la Baye *du grand Burin*, qui eſt à vint-deux lieuës à l'Oueſt de Plaiſance, pour y attendre des nouvelles de quelques Navires, qu'il avoit envoyés à la découverte, & pour être plus à portée d'en recevoir de M. des Urſins, qu'il avoit averti qu'il ſe trouveroit là. La raiſon de cette démarche étoit que, s'il eût été ſurpris par la Flotte Angloiſe dans la Baye de Plaiſance, il eût été obligé d'entrer dans le Port, au lieu qu'étant au grand Burin, il ſe trouveroit au vent des Ennemis, pour arriver ſur eux. 1697.

Au commencement d'Août il eut avis par des Priſonniers que les Anglois ſe fortifioient à S. Jean, ſur quoi il aſſembla de nouveau le Conſeil de guerre, où il fut décidé tout d'une voix qu'il falloit y aller, avant que les fortifications fuſſent achevées. C'étoit pourtant beaucoup moins l'envie de prendre S. Jean, qui étoit le motif de cette réſolution, que l'eſperance d'y trouver un grand nombre de Vaiſſeaux, dont on croyoit pouvoir ſe rendre Maître fort aiſément; car les mêmes Priſonniers, dont je viens de parler, avoient aſſûré qu'ils y en avoient laiſſé trente-quatre, parmi leſquels il y avoit pluſieurs Navires de guerre. Il retourne en France.

Les uns, au nombre de vint-trois, étoient partis de Pleymouth le quatorziéme d'Avril ſous la conduite de l'Amiral Noris, & ils étoient arrivés à S. Jean le dix-ſeptiéme de Juin. Les autres avoient aporté d'Irlande mil Hommes de Troupes reglées, commandés par le Colonel Guipson. La Flotte fit donc voile pour la Côte Orientale de Terre-Neuve; mais elle n'y trouva plus de Vaiſſeaux, & comme la ſaiſon étoit trop avancée pour demeurer plus lontems dans ces Mers, le Marquis de Neſmond fut contraint, à ſon grand regret, de retourner en France, ſans avoir eu occaſion de tirer un ſeul coup de canon, après s'être flatté de l'eſperance de faire une des plus glorieuſes Campagnes de toute cette guerre.

La Nouvelle France vit former cette même année un projet beaucoup moins éclatant; mais qui n'auroit peut-être pas été moins utile, & qui auroit ſans doute eu un heureux ſuccès, ſi celui, qui en fut l'Auteur, avoit été ſecondé autant qu'il méritoit de l'être. Il y avoit déja quelque tems que pluſieurs Négocians s'étoient aſſociés pour établir des Pêches ſédentaires en Canada; mais ils n'avoient encore pu convenir d'un lieu ſûr & commode pour une pareille Entrepriſe. L'Au- Projet d'une Pêche ſédentaire dans le Fleuve S. Laurent.

1697. teur de cette Association étoit le Sieur Riverin, dont j'ai déja parlé : c'étoit un Homme entendu, actif, entreprenant, & que les obstacles ne rebutoient point. Il vint enfin à bout, après bien des difficultés, de faire accepter le Havre du Montlouis, situé sur la Côte Méridionnale du Fleuve S. Laurent, entre les Monts Notre Dame, & à peu près à moitié chemin de Quebec à la pleine Mer.

Description de Montlouis. Ce Havre est l'embouchure d'une jolie Riviere, le mouillage y est fort bon, & on n'y est exposé dans la Rade, qu'au seul vent du Nord, qui souffle très-rarement en Eté. La Riviere peut recevoir des Bâtimens de cent tonneaux : ils y sont à l'abri de tous les mauvais tems, & à couvert des Ennemis, parce qu'on n'y peut entrer, que quand la marée est haute, & que quand elle est basse, il n'y reste pas deux pieds d'eau, quoique dans la Riviere même ils puissent toujours être à flot. D'ailleurs cette entrée est très-facile à défendre, ayant d'un côté des Montagnes inaccessibles, & de l'autre une langue de terre, qui fait une Presqu'Isle d'une portée de mousquet de largeur au plus, & sur laquelle on peut construire un Fort.

Son utilité. Cette même langue de terre est aussi très-propre à sécher le Poisson, que j'ai observé ailleurs être très-abondant sur cette Côte depuis le Cap des Rosiers, qui est à l'entrée du Fleuve, jusqu'à la Riviere de *Matane*, c'est-à-dire, dans l'espace de près de quatrevint lieuës. On peut même faire la Pêche des Baleines encore quinze lieuës plus haut. Pour ce qui est du terrein de Montlouis, il est propre à produire du froment, & toutes sortes de grains, & l'on y trouve de fort bons pâturages.

Tous les Navires, qui montent à Quebec, passent à la vûë de Montlouis, & il est étonnant qu'on n'ait pas encore reconnu l'utilité, qu'on retireroit de ce Poste, en le peuplant, pour secourir les Bâtimens, qui pourroient se trouver en peine, & manquer d'eau & de vivres, dans une navigation aussi longue & aussi périlleuse, que celle du Fleuve S. Laurent. Avec cela, dès le tems, dont je parle, on y avoit découvert une carriere d'ardoise ; mais ce n'est que depuis quelques années, qu'on a ouvert les yeux sur un avantage, qui rendroit les incendies & moins fréquens, & moins terribles qu'ils l'ont été jusqu'ici dans la Nouvelle France.

Il y a auſſi beaucoup de ſalpêtre en ce lieu-là, & un Sauvage aporta un jour au Sieur Riverin un morceau de cuivre très-pur, qu'il aſſûroit avoir trouvé dans une Ravine entre deux Montagnes. Enfin quelques Particuliers s'étant aviſés d'aller pêcher dans ce Havre, y firent une très-abondante Pêche, quoiqu'ils manquaſſent de bien des choſes néceſſaires pour ce travail, & ce fut ſur leur raport, que les Aſſociés du Sieur Riverin conſentirent à y faire leur Etabliſſement. 1697.

Tout étoit dans la meilleure diſpoſition du Monde, pluſieurs Habitans étoient déja partis en Chaloupe pour s'y rendre, & un Navire chargé de ſel & de toutes ſortes de proviſions étoit dans la Rade de Quebec, n'attendant plus que le vent pour lever les ancres, lorſque vers la fin de May le Comte de Frontenac reçut l'ordre, dont j'ai parlé, de ſe tenir en garde contre les Anglois, & de ne permettre à aucun Bâtiment de deſcendre le Fleuve. Il fallut obéir, & ce contretems fâcheux dégoûta entiérement les Aſſociés du Sieur Riverin. Il ne ſe rebuta pourtant pas, il ſçut encourager le petit nombre d'Habitans, qui étoient déja à Montlouis, & l'année ſuivante la Pêche & la récolte y furent ſi abondantes, que tout le Monde reprit cœur. Nous verrons en ſon lieu ce qui a empêché que la ſuite n'ait répondu à de ſi heureux commencemens. Ce qui fait échouer ce projet.

Cependant une bonne partie des Troupes & des Milices avoit été ſous les armes depuis le commencement de la belle ſaiſon juſqu'à la fin de l'automne, d'abord préparée à bien recevoir l'Ennemi, qu'on attendoit, enſuite diſpoſée à exécuter les ordres de la Cour, quelques qu'ils puſſent être; mais ſi ces préparatifs ne ſervirent, ni à chaſſer une ſeconde fois les Anglois de devant Quebec, ni à faire des conquêtes ſur eux, ils contînrent du moins les Iroquois, & procurerent aux Habitans une tranquillité, dont ils avoient preſque perdu juſqu'au ſouvenir. Effet des grands préparatifs de M. de Frontenac.

Il ne reſtoit plus qu'à humilier ces Barbares de maniere à les mettre entiérement, & pour toujours hors d'état de troubler la Colonie; ce qui paroiſſoit facile avec les Forces, qu'on avoit ſur pied; mais avant que de prendre ſur cela une derniere réſolution, le Comte de Frontenac voulut voir ce que produiroient les propoſitions, qu'il avoit faites au mois de Novembre aux quatre Cantons Supérieurs. Ces Cantons lui

1697. avoient envoyé des Députés pour lui demander la paix, & après leur avoir déclaré à quelles conditions il vouloit bien la leur accorder, il leur avoit donné, pour se résoudre, jusqu'au mois de Juin de l'année suivante, en les obligeant de lui laisser des ôtages.

Ce Général leve un Parti, & le congedie.

Il projetta ensuite d'envoyer cinq cent Hommes contre les Agniers, qui seuls n'avoient fait aucune démarche pour se reconcilier avec lui; mais lorsque tout étoit prêt pour cette Expédition, il changea d'avis, sous prétexte, que les neiges n'étoient pas assez bonnes pour marcher dessus en raquettes. Peut-être n'avoit-il eu dessein que de faire peur aux Agniers, qu'il sçavoit bien n'être pas en état de lui résister, & qu'il ne croyoit pas assez imprudens pour s'exposer à voir leurs Villages ruinés : ils ne s'en émeurent pourtant pas davantage, ce qui le mortifia beaucoup. D'ailleurs les Iroquois Chrétiens, que ses préparatifs avoient empêché de faire leur chasse, & qui avoient sans doute compté de s'en dédommager aux dépens des Agniers, lui demanderent qu'il leur fournît de quoi vivre, & il fallut les contenter.

Nouvelle Ordonnance du Roy contre les Coureurs de Bois.

Il avoit reçu par les derniers Vaisseaux une nouvelle Ordonnance du Roy, qui l'inquiettoit encore plus que les affaires des Iroquois : elle portoit défense à tous Officiers & Soldats, qui seroient en Détachement dans les Postes éloignés, d'y faire aucun commerce, à peine, pour les Officiers, de cassation & de dégradation des armes, & pour les Soldats, des Galeres. La même peine étoit reservée aux Voyageurs, dont Sa Majesté ne vouloit pas qu'on y souffrît aucun, enjoignant aux Commandans d'arrêter tous ceux, qui s'y rencontreroient, & de les envoyer dans la Colonie, où on leur feroit leur procès.

M. de Frontenac fait sur cela des remontrances.

M. de Frontenac ne se rendit point encore, & d'autant plus persuadé qu'il y avoit beaucoup à risquer dans l'exécution de ces nouveaux ordres, que la premiere publication, qui en avoit été faite, avoit excité quelques murmures, & quelques mouvemens, il se crut permis de faire des remontrances au Conseil. Elles furent inutiles, & voici la réponse, que lui fit M. de Pontchartrain par une Lettre dattée du vintuniéme de Mars de l'année suivante.

Réponse de M. de Pontchartrain.

» Sa Majesté a été fort satisfaite de l'activité, avec laquelle
» vous aviez disposé toutes choses pour aller joindre M. de

Nesmond, si les tems lui avoient permis d'exécuter les ordres, qu'il avoit reçus. J'ai lu avec attention ce que vous m'écrivez sur la suppression des Congés : vous voulez bien que je vous dise que vous avez donné un peu trop de créance à des Gens, qui par principe d'avidité soûtiennent le parti de la traite dans les Bois. Si vous aviez voulu faire attention aux inconveniens, qu'elle a produits, vous auriez condamné plus vivement un aussi mauvais usage. « 1697.

On a voulu vous faire apréhender que les Sauvages nos Alliés ne se joignent aux Iroquois pour nous faire la guerre, si nous cessons d'aller traiter avec eux dans les Bois ; je vous avouë que je n'en comprends pas bien la raison, & il me paroît que nous devons en attendre un effet contraire, pourvû qu'on prenne la peine d'expliquer aux Sauvages que Sa Majesté, en faisant cette défense, a eu intention de leur faire avoir les marchandises des François de la premiere main, de leur permettre de vendre les leurs avec une entiere liberté, & de leur procurer le profit de la traite avec les Sauvages, qui sont au-delà d'eux.

Vous sçavez trop bien l'Histoire du Canada, pour ignorer que la guerre, que nous soûtenons depuis tant d'années contre les Iroquois avec tant de soins & de dépense, ne vient que de ce que feu M. de la Barre avoit voulu faire le commerce avec les Nations plus éloignées. Ces Sauvages, qui sont à présent dans l'alliance des Anglois, ne seroient pas lontems à se déclarer contr'eux, si les Anglois vouloient passer par leur pays, pour aller traiter directement avec les autres Sauvages.

Cette Lettre n'eut point d'autre effet, que la publication de la derniere Ordonnance du Roy, que M. de Frontenac fit faire sur le champ ; mais la conservation des Postes avancés, que le Roy avoit accordée sur les representations de l'Intendant & du Gouverneur de Montreal, fit bientôt reprendre le dessus aux congés, & au commerce, qu'on vouloit abolir.

Divers avantages de nos Alliés.

Pour revenir aux Iroquois, ce qui contribuoit le plus à entretenir M. de Frontenac dans l'esperance d'une paix prochaine & durable avec cette Nation, c'est qu'eux & les Anglois avoient été assez mal menés par nos Alliés pendant la Campagne précédente. Les Abénaquis l'avoient terminée par un coup d'une grande vigueur, s'étant rendus Maîtres, la ha-

1697. che à la main, d'un Fort, qui n'étoit qu'à ſix lieuës de la Capitale de la Nouvelle Angleterre, & dont la Garniſon avoit été toute priſe, ou tuée. A peu près dans le même tems vingt Iroquois étant allés pour ſurprendre les Outaouais, furent découverts, & entiérement défaits par des Hurons.

Mais ce qui acheva de conſterner ces fiers Ennemis, ce fut l'échec, qu'ils reçurent dans le voiſinage de Catarocouy. La Chaudiere Noire, ce Chef Onnontagué, dont nous avons déja parlé pluſieurs fois, & celui de tous les Capitaines Iroquois, qui avoit alors le plus de crédit dans ſa Nation, s'approcha de ce Fort avec environ quarante Guerriers, ſous prétexte d'une chaſſe, & pour mieux cacher ſon jeu, envoya dire à M. de la Gemeraye, qui y commandoit, que les anciens des quatre Cantons ſupérieurs devoient partir inceſſamment pour aller conclurre la paix à Quebec. Il diſoit vrai, & ces Députés étoient ceux, dont nous avons parlé, il n'y a pas lontems.

Belle action de trente jeunes Algonquins.

Mais comme on le connoiſſoit Ennemi perſonnel des François, & que d'ailleurs ſes Envoyés, ou d'eux-mêmes, ou par ſon ordre, eurent l'imprudence d'ajoûter que pendant cette négociation la Jeuneſſe Iroquoiſe devoit aller attaquer les Outaouais, pour ſe venger des grandes pertes, que ces Sauvages avoient cauſées depuis un an aux Iroquois, on ne douta point qu'il n'eût quelque mauvais deſſein. M. de la Gemeraye ne voulut pourtant point prendre ſur lui de l'attaquer dans un tems, où il ſçavoit que ſon Général étoit effectivement en pourparler avec les Cantons: il ſe contenta de ſe tenir ſur ſes gardes; & de faire ſçavoir à M. de Frontenac ce qui ſe paſſoit.

Il en reçut réponſe de ne rien entreprendre contre les Iroquois; mais de tâcher de ſe ſaiſir ſans bruit de quelques-uns des Principaux du Parti de la Chaudiere Noire, & de les lui envoyer. Sa Lettre arriva trop tard. Tandis que les Iroquois chaſſoient avec beaucoup de confiance derriere Catarocouy, trente-quatre Algonquins, dont on aſſûre que le plus âgé n'avoit pas vint ans, les ſurprirent près d'un lieu nommé *Quinté*, en tuerent la moitié, parmi leſquels fut le Chef même, prirent ſa Femme, firent quelques Priſonniers, & une ſi belle victoire ne leur coûta que ſix des leurs.

Mort d'Oureouharé.

Oureouharé arriva à Quebec à peu près dans le même tems, qu'on y reçut cette nouvelle: il aſſûra M. de Frontenac que

que ſon Canton de Goyogouin étoit ſincérement diſpoſé à la paix, & on le crut, parce qu'on étoit perſuadé qu'il ne l'eût pas dit, ſi la choſe n'eût été vraye. Peu de jours après il tomba malade d'une pleureſie, qui l'emporta aſſez bruſquement. Il mourut en vrai Chrétien, & fut enterré avec les mêmes honneurs, que l'on a accoûtumé de rendre aux Capitaines des Compagnies. 1698.

Son éloge.

On dit que le Miſſionnaire, qui l'aſſiſta pendant ſa maladie, lui parlant un jour des opprobres & des ignominies de la Paſſion du Sauveur des Hommes, il entra dans un ſi grand mouvement d'indignation contre les Juifs, qu'il s'écria : *Que n'étois-je-là, je les aurois bien empêché de traiter ainſi mon Dieu.* Il falloit que ce Sauvage eût dans le caractére quelque choſe de fort aimable ; car je trouve dans pluſieurs Mémoires que toutes les fois qu'il paroiſſoit, ſoit à Quebec, ſoit à Montreal, le Peuple lui donnoit mille témoignages d'amitié. Le Comte de Frontenac le regretta d'autant plus, qu'il comptoit toujours ſur ſon crédit pour la concluſion de l'accommodement avec les Iroquois, qu'il avoit tant à cœur, & dont il ne ceſſa jamais de ſe flatter.

On reçoit en Canada le premier avis de la paix.

Au mois de Février quatre Anglois arriverent d'Orange à Montreal, apparemment pour traiter de l'échange des Priſonniers, & ce fut par eux qu'on eut les premiers avis de la paix entre les Puiſſances de l'Europe. Ils furent confirmés au mois de May par l'arrivée du Colonel Schuiller, Major d'Orange, & du Miniſtre Dellius, qui ramenoient dix-neuf Priſonniers François. Ils préſenterent auſſi à M. de Frontenac une Lettre du Chevalier de Bellomont, Gouverneur Général de la Nouvelle Angleterre, dattée de *Newyork* (*a*) du vint-deux Avril, & dont voici la traduction, telle que M. de Pontchartrain la reçut au retour des Vaiſſeaux.

Lettre du Gouverneur Général de la N. Angleterre à M. de Frontenac.

« Le Roy m'ayant fait l'honneur de me nommer Gouverneur de pluſieurs de ſes Provinces en Amerique, & entr'autres de celle de la Nouvelle York, j'ai jugé, en même tems que je vous fais mes complimens, de vous faire auſſi part de la paix, qui a été concluë entre le Roy & les Confédérés, & le Roy Très-Chrétien, dont je vous envoye les articles. La paix fut publiée à Londres au mois d'Octobre dernier, peu de tems avant mon départ d'Angleterre ; mais comme mon

(*a*) Manhatte.

1698. „ voyage a été long, ... je n'ai pu arriver ici que le ſecond
„ du courant.

„ J'envoye cette Lettre par M. le Colonel Schuiller, Mem-
„ bre du Conſeil du Roy en cette Province, accompagné de
„ M. Dellius, tous deux Gens de condition & de mérite, pour
„ vous marquer l'eſtime, que je fais d'une Perſonne de votre
„ rang. Ces Meſſieurs vous ameneront tous les Priſonniers Fran-
„ çois, qui ſe ſont trouvés entre les mains des Anglois de cette
„ Province. Pour ce qui eſt de ceux, qui ſont Priſonniers avec
„ nos Indiens, j'envoyerai ordre qu'on les mette en liberté au
„ plûtôt, avec une bonne Eſcorte, ſi cela eſt néceſſaire pour...
„ les conduire en toute ſûreté à Montreal. Je ne doute pas,
„ Monſieur, que de votre côté, vous ne donniez auſſi ordre
„ pour faire rélâcher tous les Sujets du Roy, que l'on a fait
„ Priſonniers chez vous pendant la guerre, tant Chrétiens, qu'In-
„ diens, afin que la bonne correſpondance, & un libre com-
„ merce, qui ſont les fruits ordinaires de la paix, ſoient renou-
„ vellés de part & d'autre, conformément à la bonne union,
„ qu'elle a cauſée entre les Rois nos Maîtres.

Réponſe de M. de Frontenac.

M. de Frontenac lui répondit par une Lettre dattée du huitiéme de Juin, où, après lui avoir rendu politeſſe pour politeſſe, il lui marque que bien qu'il n'eût pas encore reçu de la part du Roy, ſon Maître, la confirmation de la paix, il ne fera aucune difficulté de remettre à MM. Schuillier & Dellius ceux des Anglois & des Flamands, qui ſont Priſonniers dans ſon Gouvernement, & qui voudront bien s'en retourner; qu'il n'a jamais refuſé de faire ces échanges dans le fort même de la guerre, malgré les mauvais traitemens, que M. de Villieu, Capitaine, & pluſieurs autres François avoient reçus de la part des Anglois, & les capitulations plus d'une fois violées; qu'il eſt perſuadé qu'il n'aprouvera pas ces procédés, & qu'il ne ſouffrira pas plus lontems que le Capitaine Baptiſte Flibuſtier ſoit retenu dans les chaînes, & traité avec la derniere rigueur.

Il dit enſuite qu'il ne peut comprendre qu'il ait chargé MM. Schuillier & Dellius de redemander les Iroquois Priſonniers dans la Nouvelle France, en promettant de faire rendre les François, qui ſont chez eux; que ces Peuples étant depuis l'automne dernier en pourparler avec lui, & lui ayant laiſſé un ôtage pour ſûreté de leur parole, c'eſt à eux, qu'il a à

faire ; qu'il eſt inutile qu'il ſe donne la peine de ſe mêler de cette négociation, puiſque ce ſont des Enfans déſobéiſſans à leur Pere, & qui ont toujours été ſous la domination du Roy, avant même que les Anglois ſe ſoient rendus Maîtres de la Nouvelle York ; qu'il a des ordres ſi précis de ne point ſe départir de ce principe, qu'il ne peut ſe diſpenſer d'y obéir juſqu'à ce qu'il en ait reçu de contraires ; que quelques difficultés, qui ſe rencontrent ſur cet article, elles n'altereront point la bonne intelligence, qu'il prétend entretenir avec lui ; qu'il a pris de bonnes meſures pour empêcher les Sauvages domiciliés dans la Colonie Françoiſe de continuer leurs hoſtilités contre les Habitations Angloiſes, & cela immédiatement après avoir reçu les premieres nouvelles de la paix ; qu'il a donné le même avis aux Canibas, & aux autres Sauvages établis du côté de l'Acadie ; mais que comme ils ſont fort éloignés de lui, & fort irrités de ce qu'on retient Priſonniers à Baſton pluſieurs de leurs Gens, il apréhende qu'ils ne ſe portent à quelque extrêmité fâcheuſe, ſi on ne les ſatisfait au plûtôt ſur ce point ; que juſqu'à ce que cela ſoit fait, il ne peut les obliger à rendre les Priſonniers Anglois, qui ſont parmi eux, & qu'il les croit d'autant plus autoriſés à ne ſe point relâcher ſur cet article, qu'ils ont ſouvent été les Dupes de leur bonne foi, ayant rendu en différentes occaſions des Anglois, ſans avoir pu retirer aucun des leurs. 1698.

Meſſieurs Schuiller & Dellius partirent avec cette réponſe, fort charmés des bonnes manieres, & du gracieux accueil, que leur avoit fait le Comte de Frontenac. Environ deux mois après quelques Iroquois du Sault S. Louis vinrent trouver ce Général, & lui aprirent des nouvelles des Agniers, qui lui firent beaucoup de plaiſir. Ils arrivoient de ce Canton, où ils étoient allés rendre viſite à leurs Parens, ce que ces Sauvages, dans le plus fort même de la guerre, ne pouvoient s'abſtenir de faire de tems en tems : nous avons vû les ombrages, qu'en prit plus d'une fois le Comte de Frontenac ; mais, ni lui, ni leurs Miſſionnaires n'avoient jamais pu les corriger ſur cela.

Conduite des Agniers à l'égard du Chevalier de Bellomont.

Ils raporterent donc que pendant leur ſejour dans leur Pays le Chevalier de Bellomont y avoit tenu un grand Conſeil, où avoient aſſiſté les Anciens des cinq Cantons ; que les Agniers avoient débuté par lui déclarer qu'ils étoient les Mai-

1698. tres de leurs Terres ; qu'ils y étoient établis lontems avant que les Anglois y euſſent paru ; que pour lui faire voir que tous les lieux occupés par la Nation lui apartenoient en propre, ils alloient jetter au feu tous les papiers, qu'on leur avoit donnés, ou qu'ils avoient ſignés en diverſes occaſions, ce qu'ils firent ſur le champ.

Propoſitions de ce Gouverneur aux Iroquois.

Il eſt vrai qu'à cette déclaration, ils ajoûterent une propoſition, qui le raſſûra un peu, & l'engagea à diſſimuler ſon reſſentiment, ce fut d'arrêter les Sauvages du Sault Saint Louis, qui étoient chez eux, juſqu'à ce que le Comte de Frontenac leur eût renvoyé tous les Iroquois, qu'il retenoit. Il n'oſa néanmoins conſentir à cette perfidie, dont il aprehendoit que l'odieux ne retombât ſur lui. Il ajoûta même que les Cantons ne devoient pas s'étonner ſi leurs affaires étoient dans un mauvais état, & que pour avoir la paix avec les François, ils devoient la demander par une Députation générale de toute la Nation ; qu'il vouloit leur procurer cette paix ſi néceſſaire à leur conſervation ; mais que pour le mettre en état de terminer cette grande affaire à leur avantage, il étoit à propos qu'ils lui remiſſent tous leurs Priſonniers, & qu'il ſe chargeoit de les faire conduire à Montreal.

Il leur dit enſuite qu'il ſçavoit que de tout tems ils avoient fait la guerre aux Nations, qui ſe diſoient Alliés des François ; qu'il leur laiſſoit la liberté de la continuer, ou de faire la paix ; mais qu'il leur défendoit toute hoſtilité contre les François, & contre les Sauvages domiciliés parmi eux. Puis s'adreſſant aux Iroquois du Sault S. Louis, il leur dit qu'il étoit charmé de les voir ſur ſes Terres ; qu'ils y ſeroient toujours les bien venus, & qu'il falloit oublier tout le paſſé. Il accompagna ces marques d'amitié de préſens, qu'ils accepterent ; mais ils lui dirent qu'ils ne pouvoient lui faire de réponſe, ni prendre avec lui aucun arrangement, parce qu'ils n'avoient pour cela aucune Commiſſion de leurs Anciens, ni de leur Pere Ononthio.

Les Iroquois paroiſſent diſpoſés a la paix.

M. de Frontenac leur demanda ce que les Anciens avoient répondu au Chevalier de Bellomont ſur la propoſition de lui livrer tous leurs Priſonniers : Ils dirent qu'ils l'avoient agréée ; mais ſans marquer le tems, auquel cela ſe feroit. Le Général comprit que le Gouverneur Anglois & les Iroquois ſe ménageoient mutuellement, & ſe défioient les uns des autres ; que

ces Derniers étoient bien aiſes de s'apuyer du Premier, pour faire leurs conditions meilleures, & que le Gouverneur vouloit profiter de l'occaſion, pour établir le droit de Souveraineté de la Couronne d'Angleterre ſur les Cantons; mais qu'il ne ſeroit pas impoſſible de ſe ſervir de ces diſpoſitions des uns & des autres, pour les diviſer, & que pour y parvenir, le plus sûr étoit de gagner les Iroquois, en leur faiſant obſerver que les Anglois vouloient diſpoſer en Maîtres de leur Pays & de leurs Perſonnes. 1698.

Dans cette vûë, comme il eut apris ſur ces entrefaites que des Agniers étoient venus au Sault S. Louis, pour y viſiter auſſi leurs Parens, non-ſeulement il envoya recommander à ceux-ci de les bien recevoir; mais il les fit même inviter à aller à Montreal, où par ſon ordre on n'oublia rien pour les bien regaler, & pour leur témoigner la joye, qu'on avoit de les voir. Ils y furent ſenſibles, & ils reſterent dans cette Ville aſſez lontems, avec une confiance, dont le Peuple augura bien pour l'avenir. Les plus éclairés ne s'y fioient pourtant pas; mais c'étoit quelque choſe de bien flatteur pour ces Sauvages, de ſe voir ainſi recherchés de deux Puiſſances, dont chacune pouvoit les détruire en moins d'une Campagne, & dont ils avoient ſçu mettre ſi utilement en œuvre la jalouſie mutuelle, pour ſe faire craindre, & en quelque façon reſpecter de l'une & de l'autre. M. de Frontenac entreprend de les gagner.

Une ſeconde Lettre, que le Comte de Frontenac reçut du Chevalier de Bellomont, & qui étoit dattée de la Nouvelle York, du treiziéme d'Août, confirma ce Général dans la penſée, qu'il n'y avoit rien de mieux à faire dans la conjoncture préſente, que de travailler à inſpirer aux Cantons de la défiance des Anglois, ou plûtôt d'augmenter de telle ſorte celle, qu'ils avoient déja, qu'elle les engageât dans quelque démarche convenable à nos intérêts. J'ai cru qu'on verroit volontiers cette Lettre, & la réponſe, qu'y fit le Comte de Frontenac.

Je ne fais que d'arriver des Frontieres, où .... j'ai eu une « conference avec nos cinq Nations d'Indiens, que vous apel- « lez Iroquois. Ils m'ont prié avec grande inſtance de les con- « tinuer ſous la protection du Roy, mon Maître, ayant prote- « ſté en même tems une inviolable ſujetion & fidélité à Sa Ma- « jeſté, & s'étant plaints des outrages, que leur ont faits vos « Seconde Lettre du Chevalier de Bellemont.

1698. „ François & vos Indiens du Canada, au préjudice du Traité de
„ Paix, dans lequel ils ſe croyoient compris en vertu de la fi-
„ délité, qu'ils doivent au Roy, comme ſes Sujets. Ils m'ont auſſi
„ remontré que vos Gens ont pris, ou enlevé quatre-vint qua-
„ torze des leurs, depuis la publication de la Paix, ce qui me
„ ſurprend beaucoup, d'autant qu'on a toujours regardé les Iro-
„ quois, ou cinq Nations Indiennes, comme Sujets de la Cou-
„ ronne d'Angleterre, ce qui ſe peut faire voir à tout le Monde
„ par des preuves autentiques & ſolides.

„ Mais à ce que je vois par votre Lettre du huitiéme de Juin
„ dernier, il me ſeroit inutile de prouver, puiſque vous me di-
„ tes poſitivement que vous avez des ordres ſi précis .... que
„ vous ne ſçauriez les outrepaſſer, que vous n'en ayez reçu de
„ nouveaux .... Vous ſçavez fort bien que les courſes & hoſ-
„ tilités, que vos Gens faiſoient ſur nos Indiens avant la der-
„ niere guerre, furent la principale cauſe, pour laquelle le Roy
„ déclara la guerre à la France, comme il eſt ſignifié dans la Dé-
„ claration, de ſorte que je m'étonne que vous vouliez la con-
„ tinuer .... à nos Indiens, puiſque c'eſt une manifeſte con-
„ travention au Traité.

„ Le Roy, mon Maître a, Dieu merci, trop de pénétration
„ dans les affaires, & le cœur trop grand, pour renoncer à
„ ſon droit; & pour moi, j'ai ſes intérêts trop à cœur, pour
„ laiſſer faire à vos Gens la moindre inſulte à nos Indiens, &
„ ſurtout pour ſouffrir qu'ils les traitent en Ennemis. Pour cela
„ je leur ai donné ordre d'être ſur leurs gardes, & en cas qu'ils
„ ſoient attaqués, de faire main baſſe ſur tous, ſur les Fran-
„ çois, comme ſur les Indiens, leur ayant fourni tous les ſe-
„ cours, dont ils avoient beſoin. Vous voyez, Monſieur, que
„ je ne fais pas difficulté de vous dire tout mon procédé .....
„ dont je ſuis aſſûré d'être avoué du Roy, mon Maître.

„ Pour vous faire voir le peu d'état, que nos cinq Nations
„ d'Indiens font de vos Jeſuites & autres Miſſionnaires, ils
„ m'ont fait des prieres réitérées pour m'engager à les chaſſer
„ de chez eux, me remontrant qu'ils en étoient oprimés, & ils
„ m'ont conjuré de leur faire venir de nos Miniſtres Proteſtans,
„ pour les inſtruire dans la Religion Chrétienne; ce que je leur
„ ai promis, & vous avez bien fait de défendre à vos Miſſion-
„ naires de s'en plus mêler, s'ils ne veulent ſubir la punition,
„ qu'ordonnent les Loix d'Angleterre, & qu'aſſûrément je ferai

exécuter toutes les fois, qu'ils tomberont entre mes mains, « 1698.
& les Indiens m'ont promis de me les amener Priſonniers. «

Au reſte, ſi vous ne faites ceſſer les actes d'hoſtilité de votre « côté, on s'en prendra à vous de toutes les ſuites, qui pourront arriver, & je laiſſerai à juger à tout le Monde qui aura « le plus de tort, ou de vous, ou de moi? vous, pour avoir ralumé la guerre; moi, pour défendre nos Indiens contre vos « Entrepriſes. «

Ces Sauvages vouloient bien me mettre entre les mains « tous les Priſonniers, qu'ils ont faits ſur vous pendant la guerre, & dont le nombre étoit de plus de cent, à condition, que « je leur aſſûraſſe que de votre côté vous relâcheriez tous ceux, « que vous retenez de leurs Gens; mais je n'ai pas voulu me « charger de tout cela, que je n'euſſe ſçu encore une fois votre « réſolution. Je vous envoye pourtant quatre Priſonniers François, que nos Indiens avoient amenés à Orange, avec mon « Paſſeport pour les conduire en Canada. Si vous conſentez à « un échange de Priſonniers de part & d'autre, vous ferez bien « de m'en avertir, afin que je faſſe aſſembler ceux des Vôtres, « qui ſont entre les mains de nos Indiens. «

L'on me mande de la Nouvelle Angleterre que les Vôtres « ont tué deux Anglois auprès d'un Village, nommé *Alfiade*, « & que cela s'eſt fait environ le quinziéme du mois paſſé, « comme ces pauvres Gens faiſoient leur moiſſon ſans armes, « ſe croyant en ſûreté à cauſe de la Paix. On ne ſçauroit entendre parler de ſemblables cruautés ſans horreur, & toutefois « l'on tient que la récompenſe, que vous donnez à vos Alliés, « & qu'on dit être de cinquante écus pour chaque chevelure, « les y encourage. Vous ne prendrez pas, je crois, en mauvaiſe « part, ſi je vous dis que cela ſemble tout-à-fait contraire au « Chriſtianiſme. «

Avanthier deux Onnontagués ſont venus m'avertir que « vous avez envoyé deux Révoltés de leur Nation, pour dire « aux Cantons Supérieurs, qu'au cas, qu'ils ne vinſſent pas en « Canada dans quarante-cinq jours, vous marcheriez dans leur « Pays à la tête d'une Armée pour les y contraindre par la force. Et moi de mon côté j'envoye aujourd'hui mon Lieutenant-Gouverneur, avec des Troupes réglées du Roy, pour « s'oppoſer aux hoſtilités, que vous entreprendrez. Je veux « même, s'il eſt beſoin, armer tout ce qu'il y a d'Hommes dans «

1698. „ les Provinces de mon Gouvernement pour vous repouſſer, „ & tâcher de faire répréſaille du dommage, que vous ferez à „ nos Indiens.....

Réflexions de M. de Frontenac ſur cette Lettre.

C'eſt aſſez ſouvent une marque qu'on ſe ſent foible, quand on parle ſi haut : on veut eſſayer de gagner par les ménaces ce qu'on ſçait bien qu'on ne peut emporter par la force ; & l'on a pu voir dans toute la ſuite de cette Hiſtoire que les Anglois l'ont toujours pris ſur ce ton, quand ils ne ſe ſont pas trouvés en état de ſoûtenir par les armes leurs prétentions. M. de Frontenac ne fut point la Dupe de la maniere, dont le Général Anglois vouloit faire valoir les ſiennes, & il comprit même que cette batterie étoit dreſſée autant contre les Iroquois, que contre lui, & que le Chevalier de Bellomont ne prenoit ſi vivement leur défenſe, que pour les aſſervir plus ſûrement.

Il n'étoit pas Homme à négliger de leur faire faire cette réflexion, & peut-être ne differa-t-il ſi lontems de répondre à la Lettre, qu'il venoit de recevoir, que parce qu'il voulut avoir le tems de la leur communiquer, & de s'aſſûrer de ce qu'ils en penſoient. Il paroît au moins certain qu'il attendit l'arrivée des Vaiſſeaux de France, pour voir s'ils ne lui aporteroient point d'ordre de la Cour par raport à cette affaire. Quoiqu'il en ſoit, la réponſe qu'il fit au Chevalier de Bellomont eſt dattée du vintuniéme de Septembre. La voici.

Réponſe, qu'il y fait.

„ Je n'aurois pas été ſi lontems, ſans envoyer ſçavoir de vos „ nouvelles par des Perſonnes de mérite & de diſtinction, & „ ſans répondre aux honnêtétés, qu'il vous a plu me faire par „ MM. Schuillier & Dellius, ſi les Vaiſſeaux, que j'attendois „ de France, fuſſent plûtôt arrivés ici. Leur retardement eſt la „ ſeule raiſon, qui m'engage encore à remettre leur départ juſ- „ qu'au printems prochain, dans la crainte que la ſaiſon étant „ auſſi avancée qu'elle l'eſt, ne leur permît pas de revenir avant „ que la navigation *des Lacs & des Rivieres* ſoit fermée.

„ Les Dépêches, que j'ai reçuës de la Cour m'ont apris, com- „ me de votre côté vous avez du le ſçavoir, que les Rois, nos „ Maîtres, avoient réſolu de nommer chacun de leur part des „ Commiſſaires, pour regler les limites des Pays, ſur leſquels „ devoit s'étendre leur Domination en ces Contrées. Ainſi, „ Monſieur, il me ſemble qu'avant que de le prendre ſur le ton, „ que vous faites, vous auriez du attendre la déciſion, que les

Commiſſaires

Commiſſaires en auront faites, & ne pas vous ingerer de vouloir traverſer cette affaire, qui étoit déja commencée, & qu'on peut regarder comme domeſtique, puiſque c'eſt un Pere, qui tâche de ramener ſes Enfans par toutes ſortes de voyes à leur devoir, en commençant par celles de la douceur, réſolu d'uſer des plus ſeveres, au cas, que les premieres n'ayent point d'effet. « 1698.

C'eſt une choſe, que vous devez regarder comme entiérement ſéparée des Traités de paix & d'amitié, que les Rois, nos Maîtres ont faits enſemble, & vous n'y pouvez entrer, ſans faire connoître qu'au lieu d'employer toutes ſortes de moyens pour tâcher d'entretenir la correſpondance entre les deux Nations..... vous cherchez des prétextes pour donner atteinte aux Traités, qui ont été conclus, & dont je doute que vous fuſſiez autoriſé par Sa Majeſté Britannique. Car pour moi, en voulant obliger les Iroquois à exécuter la parole, qu'ils m'ont donnée, avant qu'on pût ſçavoir que la paix fût faite entre les deux Couronnes, & pour laquelle ils m'ont donné des ôtages, je ne fais que ſuivre la route, que j'avois priſe; mais vous, Monſieur, vous vous détournez de la vôtre, en prétextant des prétentions, qui ſont nouvelles, & qui n'ont aucun fondement.

En effet vous voulez bien que je vous diſe que je ſuis aſſez informé des ſentimens des Iroquois, pour ſçavoir qu'il n'y a pas une des cinq Nations, qui..... voulût être ſous la domination d'Angleterre, & que vous n'avez aucune preuve pour les convaincre de votre droit; au lieu que celles, que nous avons, & que l'on remettra entre les mains des Commiſſaires, ſont ſi inconteſtables, que je doute qu'on y puiſſe faire la moindre réplique. Ainſi, Monſieur, je ſuis réſolu d'aller toujours mon chemin, & je vous prie de ne point faire de démarches pour me traverſer, parce qu'elles vous ſeroient inutiles, & que toute la protection & le ſecours, que vous me déclarez leur avoir déja donné, & leur vouloir continuer contre les termes du Traité, ne me feront jamais beaucoup de peur, & ne m'obligeront point de changer mes deſſeins; au contraire ils m'engageront plûtôt à les preſſer davantage, quelques ſuites funeſtes, qu'ils puiſſent avoir. Ce ſera vous, Monſieur, qui en répondrez, & du côté du Roy, votre Maître, & du côté du Ciel.

1698. » On vous a mal informé, lorſqu'on vous a dit que les Fran-
» çois, & les Sauvages Habitans parmi nous, avoient fait des
» outrages aux Iroquois. Il eſt bien vrai que les Outaouais, &
» en particulier les Algonquins ont fait un coup conſiderable
» ſur les Onnontagués, parce que cette Nation, auſſi-bien que
» les autres, s'étoit déclarée ne vouloir point la paix avec eux...
» Cependant j'ai lieu de croire que, ſi les Iroquois ne m'ont point
» ramené tous les Priſonniers, qu'ils ont faits ſur nous, c'eſt
» parce que vous vous y êtes formellement oppoſé. Lorſqu'ils
» ſe rangeront à leur devoir, & qu'ils auront effectué leur paro-
» le, je leur rendrai ceux, qui ſont ici.

» Cela ne m'empêche pas, Monſieur, de vous remercier du
» bon traitement, que vous avez fait aux quatre derniers Fran-
» çois, que vous m'avez renvoyés. Je m'étois aſſez expliqué au
» ſujet des Sauvages de l'Acadie, & j'ai toujours aprehendé
» que, ſi on ne leur rendoit au plûtôt ceux de leur Nation,
» qui ſont retenus Priſonniers à Baſton de ſi mauvaiſe foi, ils ne
» formaſſent quelque Entrepriſe ſur votre Colonie. Je ſuis pour-
» tant fâché du coup, que vous me mandez qu'ils ont fait, ce
» qui m'oblige de leur envoyer un ſecond ordre pour faire ceſ-
» ſer tout acte d'hoſtilité; mais je vous prie de leur renvoyer
» leurs Gens, ſur leſquels vous ne m'avez fait aucune réponſe.
» Vous voyez que je vous parle avec autant de franchiſe & de
» liberté, que vous faites.

Il eſt aſſez ſurprenant que M. de Frontenac n'ait rien répondu à l'article de la Lettre du Chevalier de Bellomont, qui regardoit les Miſſionnaires, & ſur lequel il avoit cependant beau jeu pour le convaincre de mauvaiſe foi. Car en premier lieu il n'y avoit alors aucun Miſſionnaire dans ces Cantons, & depuis lontems aucun n'y avoit été. En ſecond lieu les Miſſionnaires n'ont jamais été à charge aux Sauvages, à qui ils ont toujours beaucoup plus donné, qu'ils n'en ont reçu: de ſorte qu'on ne comprend pas en quel ſens les Iroquois pouvoient ſe plaindre d'en être opprimés. D'ailleurs on ſçait que ces Peuples mépriſoient fort les Miniſtres Proteſtans, & qu'ils avoient ſouvent reproché aux Habitans de la Nouvelle York, qu'ils n'avoient point de religion. Ainſi il eſt plus que vraiſemblable que, s'ils avoient voulu ſe faire Chrétiens, ils n'auroient pas choiſi de l'être comme les Anglois, & en effet tous ceux de cette Nation, qui ſe ſont convertis au

Chriſtianiſme, ont embraſſé la Religion Romaine.

1698.

Mais ce n'étoit pas ſeulement ſur le Pays Iroquois, & ſur les Perſonnes de ces Sauvages que le Gouverneur Général de la Nouvelle Angleterre étendoit ſes prétentions. On lui avoit perſuadé, & le Miniſtre Dellius l'avoit déclaré en termes formels au Chevalier de Callieres à ſon paſſage par Montreal, que ſa Nation ayant ſuccédé à tous les droits des Hollandois, lorſqu'elle leur avoit cédé Surinam en échange de la Nouvelle York, Michillimakinac, & tout ce qui eſt au Midy de ce Poſte, devoit lui revenir. Le Gouverneur de Montréal demanda au Miniſtre ſur quoi il apuyoit cette prétention, & où il avoit apris que la Nouvelle Belgique, avant que d'être devenuë la Nouvelle York, s'étendît à tous les Pays, dont il parloit ?

Autres prétentions des Anglois.

Pour nous, ajoûta-t-il, il nous ſera aiſé de mettre dans la « derniere évidence que nous avions découvert & poſſedé le « Pays des Outaouais, & celui même des Iroquois, avant « qu'aucun Hollandois y eût mis le pied, & que le droit de « poſſeſſion établi par pluſieurs titres en divers endroits des « Cantons, n'a été interrompu que par la guerre, que nous « avons été obligés de faire à cette Nation, à cauſe de leurs ré- « voltes & de leurs inſultes ». Dellius vit bien qu'il avoit à faire « à un Homme inſtruit, & qu'on ne tiroit pas facilement de ſon principe : il n'inſiſta point davantage, & le Chevalier de Bellomont ne jugea pas à propos d'incidenter ſur cet article dans ſes Lettres à M. de Frontenac.

Il réuſſit un peu mieux d'abord du côté de l'Acadie, où il regardoit comme un coup d'Etat d'aſſûrer la Domination Angloiſe, ou du moins de ſe mettre l'eſprit en repos de la part des Sauvages, qui pendant la guerre avoient répandu une ſi grande terreur dans toute la Nouvelle Angleterre. Le Chevalier de Villebon, dans une Lettre, qu'il écrivit à M. de Pontchartrain le troiſiéme d'Octobre de cette année, mandoit à ce Miniſtre que les Anglois ſongeoient à rétablir le Fort de Pemkuit, & à peupler les deux bords du Kinibequi ; qu'il ne croyoit pas qu'on dût ſouffrir, ni l'une, ni l'autre Entrepriſe ; mais que, comme il n'avoit pas aſſez de Forces pour s'y opoſer ouvertement, il trouveroit bien le moyen de les faire échouer, en laiſſant faire les Sauvages.

Affaires de l'Acadie.

Il ajoûtoit que les Anglois continuoient à faire la Pêche le

1698. long de nos Côtes ; que les Habitans du Port Royal avoient écrit au Gouverneur Général de la Nouvelle Angleterre pour lui demander sa protection, & qu'un nommé LE BORGNE, Fils, ou Parent de celui, qui étoit autrefois entré dans tous les droits du Sieur d'Aunai de Charniſé ſur cette partie de l'Acadie, ſe portant pour Seigneur de tout le Pays, depuis les Mines juſqu'à l'Iſle Verte, ſe faiſoit donner par les Anglois cinquante écus pour chaque Bâtiment, qui venoit trafiquer dans toute l'étenduë de ſon prétendu Domaine.

Reglement des Limites pour les Côtes Méridionnales de la Nouvelle France.

On comptoit bien à la Cour & en Canada que dans le Reglement des Limites, auquel on travailloit, on ſe releveroit de ces différentes prétentions ; mais la paix ne dura pas aſſez lontems pour conſommer cette affaire. D'ailleurs on ne faiſoit pas aſſez réfléxion en France que celui, qui s'eſt mis en poſſeſſion, a un grand avantage ſur ſon Competiteur. En effet, quoique les Limites de la Nouvelle France ſur cette Côte Méridionnale euſſent été fixées à la Riviere de Kinibequi, & qu'en dernier lieu on eût chaſſé les Anglois de Pemkuit, qui devoit nous apartenir en vertu de ce Traité, cependant parce que les Anglois y étoient revenus, MM. DE TALLARD & D'HERBAUT, Commiſſaires nommés par le Roy, furent obligés de raprocher nos Frontieres en deçà de ce Poſte, & de les marquer à la Riviere de S. George, ſituée preſqu'à diſtance égale du Kinibequi & de Pentagoët. Ce qui fut confirmé en 1700. par M. de Villieu de la part du Roy Très-Chrétien, & par M. de SOUDRIC de la part de Sa Majeſté Britannique.

On ne regla rien ſur ce qui concernoit le Pays des Iroquois, parce que ces Sauvages proteſterent de leur indépendance, & qu'apparemment on ne voulut, ni de part, ni d'autre s'en faire des Ennemis. Pour ce qui eſt de la Baye d'Hudſon, elle nous reſta toute entiere, parce que nous en étions les Poſſeſſeurs actuels. Les Anglois ſe bornerent à demander de grands dédommagemens pour ce que nous leur avions enlevé pendant la paix dans les Forts du fond de cette Baye. On leur oppoſa l'invaſion du Fort Nelſon faite auparavant, ſans qu'il y eût guerre entre les deux Couronnes, & où nous avions ſouffert une perte beaucoup plus conſiderable.

Nous avions ravagé plûtôt que conquis la Côte Orientale de l'Iſle de Terre-Neuve. Les Anglois s'y étoient bientôt ré-

tablis, & nous les avions laiſſé faire. Enfin l'Iſle de Cap Breton n'étoit pas alors un objet, & l'Etabliſſement, que nous y avions, n'avoit rien, qui pût exciter la jalouſie des Anglois: elle nous demeura; mais la guerre, qui ſe ralluma bientôt après en Europe, livra tout de nouveau les prétentions réciproques des deux Nations au ſort des armes. 1698.

Cependant il y avoit à peine deux mois, que le Comte de Frontenac avoit écrit au Chevalier de Bellomont la Lettre, que nous venons de raporter, lorſqu'il fut attaqué d'une maladie, dont le danger ſe déclara d'abord, & qui l'emporta en effet le vinthuit de Novembre. Il étoit dans ſa ſoixante & dix-huitiéme année, mais dans un corps auſſi ſain, qu'il eſt poſſible de l'avoir à cet âge, il conſervoit toute la fermeté, & toute la vivacité d'eſprit de ſes plus belles années. Il mourut comme il avoit vêcu, cheri de pluſieurs, eſtimé de tous, & avec la gloire d'avoir, ſans preſqu'aucun ſecours de France, ſoûtenu, & augmenté même une Colonie ouverte & attaquée de toutes parts, & qu'il avoit trouvée ſur le penchant de ſa ruine. Mort de M. de Frontenac.

Il paroiſſoit avoir un grand fond de Religion, & il en donna conſtamment juſqu'à ſa mort des marques publiques. On ne l'accuſa jamais d'être intéreſſé; mais on avoit de la peine à concilier la pieté, dont il faiſoit profeſſion, avec la conduite, qu'il tenoit à l'égard des Perſonnes, contre leſquelles il s'étoit laiſſé prévenir. L'âcreté de ſon humeur un peu atrabilaire, & une jalouſie baſſe, dont il ne ſe défit jamais, l'ont empêché de goûter tout le fruit de ſes ſuccès, & ont un peu démenti ſon caractere, où il y avoit de la fermeté, de la nobleſſe & de l'élévation. Après tout la Nouvelle France lui devoit tout ce qu'elle étoit à ſa mort, & l'on s'aperçut bientôt du grand vuide, qu'il y laiſſoit.

En effet les Iroquois n'eurent pas plûtôt été informés qu'il n'étoit plus, qu'ils crurent pouvoir rompre impunément l'eſpéce de Traité, qu'ils avoient fait avec lui; mais ils voulurent prendre quelques meſures, avant que de ſe déclarer. Au mois de Mars ſuivant ils envoyerent des Députés à Montreal, & l'on s'aperçut aiſément que leur unique deſſein étoit de s'inſtruire de l'état, où ſe trouvoit la Colonie deſtituée de ſon Chef. Ils pleurerent à leur maniere la mort de leur Pere; ils préſenterent au Gouverneur de Montreal, qui étoit chargé Les Iroquois veulent ſurprendre le Chevalier de Callieres. 1699.

1699. du Commandement général, trois Prisonniers François, & ils lui promirent de lui rendre tous les autres, s'il vouloit mettre en liberté tous ceux de leur Nation, qu'il retenoit encore.

Ils le prierent ensuite d'envoyer avec eux le Sieur de Maricourt, accompagné de deux Sauvages du Sault S. Louis & de la Montagne, pour aller avec eux à Orange, où se feroit l'échange, & où la paix se concluroit. Ils témoignerent qu'il leur feroit encore plaisir d'engager le P. Bruyas, un de leurs anciens Missionnaires, à être de ce voyage, & de rapeller de France le P. de Lamberville, qui sçavoit mieux, disoient-ils, qu'aucun autre, entretenir la bonne intelligence entre les deux Nations. Enfin ils lui representerent qu'ils ne pouvoient prendre en lui aucune confiance, tandis qu'il tenoit sur le feu la chaudiere de guerre, & qu'il n'arrêtoit point la hache de ses Alliés.

Conduite de ce Gouverneur.

Le Chevalier de Callieres leur répondit que la chaudiere demeureroit sur le feu jusqu'à la conclusion de la paix; qu'il vouloit en traiter à Montreal, & non pas à Orange; & qu'il n'entendroit à aucune proposition de leur part, qu'ils n'eussent satisfait à toutes les conditions, que leur avoit imposées le feu Comte de Frontenac; qu'alors M. de Maricourt & le P. Bruyas iroient chez eux, & qu'il écriroit en France, pour y solliciter le retour du P. de Lamberville. Ils parurent assez satisfaits de cette réponse, à laquelle on s'aperçut pourtant bien qu'ils ne s'étoient pas attendus, & ils se bornerent à demander sûreté pour aller & venir librement.

M. de Callieres leur accorda soixante jours de tréve, & sur ce qu'ils insisterent pour obtenir quatre Prisonniers, que le Canton d'Onnontagué redemandoit avec les plus vives instances, il consentit à les échanger contre quatre François. Il eut tout lieu dans la suite de se sçavoir bon gré de ne s'être pas montré plus facile; car on reconnut bientôt que ces Barbares n'avoient point d'autre vûë que de retirer peu à peu tous nos Prisonniers en gardant les leurs, qu'ils avoient presque tous adoptés. Les Députés promirent en partant d'être de retour avant le mois de Juin; mais on compta d'autant moins sur cette promesse, qu'on étoit instruit que les Anglois vouloient être les Arbitres de la paix, & prétendoient que les Iroquois, comme leurs Sujets, fussent compris dans celle,

qui avoit été concluë à Riswick entre les deux Couronnes. 1699.

L'arrivée des premiers Navires de France apprit au Chevalier de Callieres que le Roy l'avoit nommé Succeſſeur de M. de Frontenac, & la joye, qu'en témoignerent tous les Ordres de la Colonie, le flatta bien autant, que le choix de ſon Souverain. Il avoit eu un Rival dans M. de Champigny, & il n'étoit peut-être rédévable de lui avoir été préferé, que parce que ſon Envoyé avoit fait plus de diligence, que celui de l'Intendant, lequel à ſon arivée à Verſailles avoit trouvé la Place remplie. M. de Callieres eſt nommé Gouverneur Général.

Tous deux la méritoient, & il n'eſt pas aiſé de dire lequel auroit été plus agreable aux Habitans du Canada. M. de Champigny avoit acquis une grande expérience des affaires du Pays. Sa vertu, ſon zéle, ſon déſintéreſſement, ſon équité, ſa douceur le rendoient très-propre à gouverner une Colonie, où il y avoit aſſez de bras pour exécuter ce qu'un Chef auſſi ſage & auſſi aimé que lui, auroit réſolu dans le Conſeil; mais M. de Callieres avec les mêmes avantages avoit encore celui de pouvoir ſe montrer à la tête des Troupes, qui avoient marché plus d'une fois ſous ſes ordres, & qui admiroient également ſa conduite & ſon intrépidité.

Sans avoir le brillant de ſon Prédéceſſeur, il en avoit tout le ſolide, des vûës droites & déſintéreſſées, ſans préjugé & ſans paſſion : une fermeté toujours d'accord avec la raiſon, une valeur, que le flegme ſçavoit moderer & rendre utile : un grand ſens, beaucoup de probité & d'honneur, & une pénétration d'eſprit, à laquelle une grande aplication & une longue expérience avoient ajoûté tout ce que l'expérience peut donner de lumieres : il avoit pris dès les commencemens un grand empire ſur les Sauvages, qui le connoiſſoient exact à tenir ſa parole, & ferme à vouloir qu'on lui gardât celles, qu'on lui avoit données. Les François de leur côté étoient convaincus qu'il n'exigeroit jamais rien d'eux, que de raiſonnable ; que pour n'avoir, ni la naiſſance, ni les grandes alliances du Comte de Frontenac, ni le rang de Lieutenant Général des Armées du Roy, il ne ſçauroit pas moins ſe faire obéir que lui, & qu'il n'étoit pas Homme à leur faire trop ſentir le poids de l'autorité. Son caractere.

Le Gouvernement de Montreal, qui vacquoit par la promotion de M. de Callieres, fut donné au Chevalier de Vau- M. de Vaudreuil Gouverneur de Montreal.

1699. dreuil, qui se trouva pour lors à la Cour, & que son activité, sa bonne mine, ses manieres nobles & aimables, & la confiance des Gens de guerre rendoient très-propre à occuper un Poste de cette importance. Celui de Catarocouy étoit aussi pour lors d'une très-grande conséquence, & Sa Majesté manda au nouveau Général de n'en confier le Commandement qu'à des Officiers vigilans, capables de prendre leur parti d'eux-mêmes, quand le tems & la nécessité des affaires ne leur permettroient pas d'attendre ses ordres, & sur lesquels il pût se reposer, comme sur lui-même, pour la conservation d'une telle Place.

Prétentions du Gouverneur de la N. Angleterre sur les Canibas.

Le Gouverneur de la Nouvelle Angleterre avoit alors tourné sa principale attention sur les Nations Abénaquises, & sous prétexte, que le Kinibequi, où les Canibas avoient toujours eu leurs principaux Etablissemens, étoit possedé par les Anglois, il avoit sur ces Sauvages les mêmes prétentions, que sur les Iroquois. Le Roy, dans une Lettre dattée du vint-cinquiéme de Mars, & adressée au Comte de Frontenac, dont Sa Majesté n'avoit pas encore apris la mort, lui donnoit ordre d'agir de concert avec le Général Anglois; mais il lui marquoit en même tems que jusqu'à ce que les limites des deux Colonies fussent reglées, il tint exactement la main à ne souffrir aucun changement au sujet des Alliés de l'une & l'autre Couronne, & à ce que toutes choses demeurassent à cet égard sur le pied, où elles étoient au commencement d'Août de l'année précédente.

A quelles conditions ces Sauvages veulent traiter avec lui.

Toutefois comme on étoit fort sûr des Canibas, & en général de toutes les Nations Abénaquises, le P. Bigot le Cadet étant venu au commencement de Janvier donner avis à M. de Callieres que les Anglois paroissoient vouloir traiter de bonne foi avec ces Sauvages, le Commandant lui répondit qu'il ne voyoit aucun inconvenient à les laisser faire. En effet les Abénaquis ayant reçu les propositions du Général Anglois, qui avoit même promis de les venir trouver au printems prochain, ils lui firent signifier les articles suivans.

1°. Qu'il commençât par faire retirer pour toujours les Anglois de leur Pays: 2°. Qu'ils ne voyoient pas sur quel fondement il prétendoit être leur Maître; que, ni lui, ni aucun de ses Predecesseurs ne l'avoient jamais été; qu'ils s'étoient donnés de leur plein gré, & sans y être contraints, au Roy

de

de France, & qu'ils ne recevroient jamais les ordres d'aucun autre que de lui & de ſes Généraux : 3°. Qu'ils ne permettroient jamais aux Anglois d'avoir des Habitations ſur leurs Terres, & qu'ils avoient accordé cette permiſſion aux ſeuls François : 4°. Qu'ils étoient fort ſurpris d'entendre dire qu'il ſongeoit à leur donner d'autres Miſſionnaires que les leurs : qu'ils étoient bien-aiſes qu'il ſçût qu'ils ne vouloient pas changer de Religion, & que jamais ils n'en auroient d'autre, que celle, qu'on leur avoit enſeignée, & pour laquelle ils avoient combattu, & combattroient juſqu'à la mort. 1699.

M. de la Valliere & le P. Bruyas ſont envoyés à Baſton.

Sur ces entrefaites M. de Callieres reçut par M. de Bellomont une Lettre, par laquelle Sa Majeſté lui ordonnoit de faire ceſſer tout acte d'hoſtilité entre les François & les Anglois. Cette Lettre avoit été adreſſée ouverte au Général Anglois, & le Roy d'Angleterre avoit pareillement adreſſé à M. de Callieres celle, qu'il écrivoit en conformité au Chevalier de Bellomont. Le Chevalier de Callieres jugea à propos de l'envoyer à Baſton par M. de LA VALLIERE, Major de Montreal, & de faire accompagner cet Officier par le P. Bruyas. Ces Députés étoient chargés de retirer tous les François Priſonniers dans la Nouvelle Angleterre, & il leur fut recommandé en particulier d'examiner dans quelle diſpoſition le Gouverneur Anglois étoit au ſujet des Abénaquis & des Iroquois.

Le Chevalier de Bellomont veut toujours ſe rendre l'Arbitre de la paix.

Ces Derniers avoient tout récemment fait une Députation au nouveau Gouverneur Général, pour le complimenter ſur ſa promotion ; mais les Députés n'avoient point parlé d'affaires, & l'on eut avis quelque tems après qu'un Parti de cette Nation avoit commis une hoſtilité contre les Miamis, dont pluſieurs avoient été tués. Il paroiſſoit néanmoins qu'en général les Cantons étoient aſſez diſpoſés à la paix, & ne differoient de la conclure, que par la conſideration des Anglois. D'autre part M. de Bellomont étoit perſuadé que ces Sauvages ne demeureroient jamais Neutres, & qu'il falloit qu'ils ſe déclaraſſent pour, ou contre les François.

Dans cette penſée, comme il avoit des ordres poſitifs du Roy de la Grande Bretagne de les contraindre à déſarmer, & qu'il ne pouvoit les diſſimuler, parce que M. de Callieres les avoit vûs, & en gardoit un *duplicata*, il reprit le deſſein de ſe rendre l'Arbitre ſouverain du Traité : ainſi ſçachant les engagemens, que les Cantons avoient pris avec le

1699. feu Comte de Frontenac, il leur manda de le venir trouver à Orange. Ils le refuserent, & surpris de ce refus, il leur envoya des Personnes de confiance, qui vinrent à bout de leur persuader de traîner l'affaire en longueur.

Politique de M. de Callieres pour obliger les Iroquois à la faire sans lui.

Ils ne parurent donc point à Montreal, quoique tout récemment ils eussent promis au Chevalier de Callieres de s'y trouver, & qu'ils eussent marqué le tems, qu'ils s'y trouveroient, & ce Général pour n'être point surpris par ces Barbares, se mit en état de leur faire vivement la guerre, s'ils s'avisoient de recommencer leurs hostilités; mais ce qu'il fit de mieux & de plus efficace pour renverser les batteries du Chevalier de Bellomont, ce fut d'envoyer à Onnontagué une copie de la Lettre du Roy d'Angleterre à ce Gouverneur, & il avoit en cela plus d'une vûë.

Car en premier lieu il vouloit faire connoître aux Iroquois que les Anglois ne les regardoient plus que comme des Sujets de leur Roy, & en effet ce Prince en parloit sur ce ton-là dans sa Lettre. En second lieu il leur aprenoit qu'ils ne devoient plus attendre de secours du côté de la Nouvelle York, puisque le Gouverneur Général de la Nouvelle Angleterre avoit défense de leur en donner aucun, ni directement, ni indirectement. Enfin il leur faisoit comprendre en même tems qu'il ne lui seroit pas difficile de les réduire par la force, s'ils refusoient de faire la paix aux conditions, que son Prédécesseur leur avoit proposées.

Les Cantons s'y déterminent.

Cette démarche produisit l'effet, qu'il en avoit attendu: à la vérité les Cantons ne jugerent pas à propos de se brouiller avec les Anglois, dont ils pouvoient avoir besoin dans la suite; ils aimerent mieux dissimuler le ressentiment, qu'ils avoient de leurs prétentions, & ils se contenterent de leur déclarer qu'ils vouloient bien être leurs Freres, mais non pas leurs Sujets. Les Anglois de leur côté prirent aussi le parti de les ménager. Enfin les Cantons, après avoir encore tergiversé quelque tems, & tâché de se venger de leurs pertes sur ceux de nos Alliés, qu'ils en croyoient les Auteurs, voyant que rien de tout cela ne leur réussissoit, songerent tout de bon à s'accommoder, tandis qu'ils le pouvoient encore avec avantage & avec honneur.

Ils reçoivent un échec de la part des Outaouais.

En conséquence de cette résolution le vintuniéme de Mars de l'année 1700. deux Iroquois vinrent trouver le Gouver-

neur Général. Ils n'étoient revêtus d'aucuns pouvoirs ; mais ils étoient chargés d'annoncer une Députation générale des Cantons pour le mois de Juillet, & firent sur ce retardement des excuses assez frivoles, dont M. de Callieres parut fort mal satisfait. Trois mois après un bon nombre d'Outaouais débarquerent à Montreal, où le Général étoit alors, & lui dirent ce qu'il sçavoit déja, que les Iroquois étant venus chasser sur leurs Terres, ils les avoient attaqués, & en avoient tué vinthuit, tant Hommes, que Femmes ; que les autres leur ayant répresenté qu'ils avoient cru pouvoir chasser par tout, puisque toute hostilité étoit suspenduë de la part des François, & de leurs Alliés, ils leur avoient promis de ne point faire de mal aux Prisonniers, jusqu'à ce qu'ils fussent instruits des volontés de leur Pere Ononthio. 1700.

Ce qui se passe entre ceux-ci & M. de Callieres.

M. de Callieres après les avoir écouté tranquillement, leur dit qu'ils ne lui disoient pas tout ; qu'il étoit informé que, malgré ses défenses, ils étoient allés attaquer les Sioux, & qu'après le coup, qu'ils avoient fait sur les Iroquois, ils avoient envoyé quelques-uns de leurs Prisonniers aux Cantons, pour négocier avec eux sans sa participation ; que c'étoit mal débuter avec lui, que d'agir avec cette indépendance dans une affaire aussi importante, & après les assûrances, qu'il leur avoit données, de ne rien conclure avec les Iroquois, que de concert avec eux ; qu'il falloit qu'ils eussent bien oublié la maniere, dont ceux-ci les avoient si souvent traités, pour se fier encore à eux ; qu'il esperoit qu'à l'avenir ils seroient plus avisés & plus circonspects ; qu'il attendoit incessamment les Députés des Cantons, & que si à leur arrivée les Chefs des Nations Alliées n'étoient pas encore venus, il leur feroit sçavoir par des Exprès ses intentions ; qu'en attendant ils demeurassent tranquilles, & qu'ils traitassent bien leurs Prisonniers.

Députés Iroquois à Montreal.

Le dixhuitiéme de Juillet deux Députés du Canton d'Onnontagué, & quatre de celui de Tsonnonthouan arriverent à Montreal, & furent présentés par M. de Maricourt au Général, qui voulut bien leur donner une audience publique ; ils y furent conduits en cérémonie, & marchant par les ruës pour se rendre chez M. de Callieres, ils pleurerent tous les François morts pendant la guerre, dont ils prirent les Ames à témoin de la sincérite de leur procédé.

1700. Sitôt qu'ils eurent été introduits dans la Sale du Conſeil, où le Gouverneur Général étoit avec toute ſa Cour, ils déclarerent qu'ils venoient de la part des quatre Cantons Supérieurs, dont ils avoient les pouvoirs ; qu'il y avoit lontems qu'ils étoient ſur le pied de traiter ſans les Agniers, & que, ſi parmi eux il n'y avoit Perſonne des Cantons de Goyogouin & d'Onneyouth, c'eſt que le Chevalier de Bellomont leur ayant envoyé Pitre Schuiller pour les diſſuader de deſcendre à Montreal, les Députés de ces deux Cantons étoient allé ſçavoir de lui quelle raiſon il avoit de s'oppoſer à ce voyage.

Leurs propoſitions. Ils ſe plaignirent enſuite de ce qu'étant allés à la chaſſe ſans aucune défiance, & ſur ce qu'on leur avoit aſſûré que la guerre étoit finie entre les François & les Anglois par un Traité, dans lequel les Alliés des deux Nations étoient compris, les Outaouais d'une part, les Illinois & les Miamis de l'autre, les avoient attaqués, & leur avoient tué cent cinquante Hommes. Enfin ils demanderent que le P. Bruyas, MM. de Maricourt & JONCAIRE les accompagnaſſent à leur retour chez eux, rien n'étant plus capable, diſoient-ils, de convaincre les Cantons que leur Pere vouloit ſincérement la paix, que d'avoir pour eux cette condeſcendance. Ils ajoûterent que ces trois Ambaſſadeurs ne partiroient point de leur Pays, ſans en avoir rétiré tous les Priſonniers François, qui y étoient encore retenus.

Réponſe du Gouverneur Général. Le Chevalier de Callieres leur fit réponſe, 1°. Qu'il n'avoit rien à ajoûter à ce que M. de Bellomont leur avoit dit au ſujet du Traité de paix conclu entre les deux Couronnes de France & d'Angleterre, & qu'il étoit ſurpris de ce que les Députés d'Onneyouth & de Goyogouin étoient allé trouver ce Gouverneur, au lieu de venir avec leurs Freres, pour ſatisfaire aux engagemens, qu'ils avoient pris avec lui, & avec feu M. de Frontenac.

En ſecond lieu, qu'il avoit agi auprès de tous ſes Alliés pour les porter à ne faire aucune hoſtilité pendant qu'on traiteroit de la paix ; mais que les délais affectés des Cantons, & l'irruption de quelques Iroquois ſur les Miamis leur avoient attiré les malheurs, dont ils ſe plaignoient ; qu'il en étoit pourtant faché, & que, pour prévenir de pareils accidens, il avoit mandé des Députés de toutes les Nations ; qu'eux-mêmes, ſi

c'étoit ſincérément qu'ils vouluſſent la paix, ils ne manquaſſent point de lui envoyer dans trente jours des Ambaſſadeurs de tous les Cantons ; qu'alors toutes les chaudieres de guerre ſeroient renverſées, le grand arbre de la paix affermi, les Rivieres nétoyées, les chemins aplanis, & que chacun pourroit aller & venir en toute ſûreté par tout, où bon lui ſembleroit. 1700.

En troiſiéme lieu, qu'il conſentoit que le Miſſionnaire & les deux Officiers, qu'ils demandoient, allaſſent avec eux chercher les Priſonniers ; mais à condition, qu'ils ameneroient auſſi des Ambaſſadeurs munis de pleins pouvoirs pour établir une paix durable ; qu'à leur arrivée à Montreal il rendroit la liberté à tous les Priſonniers Iroquois ; mais qu'il vouloit que quelqu'un d'entr'eux reſtât en ôtage juſqu'au retour des trois Perſonnes, qu'il leur confioit. Quatre Députés s'offrirent à demeurer, & furent acceptés ; le reſte de l'audience ſe paſſa aſſez tranquillement, ſi ce n'eſt que des Iroquois Chrétiens & des Abénaquis, qu'on y avoit invités, firent de grands reproches, & parlerent avec beaucoup de hauteur aux Députés des deux Cantons.

Réception faite à Onnontagué aux Ambaſſadeurs François.

M. de Callieres, en congédiant ceux-ci, déclara qu'il attendroit les Ambaſſadeurs juſqu'au mois de Septembre. Les trois Ambaſſadeurs François partirent avec eux, & furent reçus à Onnontagué avec des démonſtrations de joye, qu'ils n'avoient oſé eſperer. Du Lac de Gannentaha, où l'on étoit venu au devant d'eux, on les mena comme en triomphe juſqu'à la grande Bourgade de ce Canton. Teganiſſorens, en qualité d'Orateur, s'étoit avancé aſſez loin pour les complimenter, il leur dit les choſes du monde les plus polies, & comme ce Sauvage n'avoit jamais varié à l'égard des François, & n'avoit eu nulle part, ni aux perfidies, ni aux réſolutions violentes de ſa Nation, les Ambaſſadeurs ne revoquerent point en doute ſa ſincérité ; mais ils n'en tirerent aucune conſéquence pour les autres.

Diſcours du P. Bruyas.

Ils entrerent dans le Bourg au bruit de pluſieurs décharges de mouſqueterie ; ils furent enſuite regalés avec profuſion, & le dixiéme d'Août ils furent introduits dans la Cabanne du Conſeil, où ils trouverent les Députés de tous les Cantons Supérieurs. Quand tout le Monde eut pris ſa place, le P. Bruyas, qui étoit chargé de porter la parole, commença ſon

1700. Discours, lequel roula principalement sur trois points, qu'il apuya de trois Colliers. Par le premier il exhorta les Cantons à se souvenir qu'Ononthio étoit leur Pere, & que leur devoir & leur intérêt les engageoient également à lui demeurer obéissans & soûmis, comme il convenoit à des Enfans, soit qu'ils fussent en bonne intelligence avec le Gouverneur de la Nouvelle York, qui n'étoit que leur Frere, soit qu'ils eussent quelque chose à démêler avec lui.

Par le second il témoigna son regret de la perte, que la Nation Iroquoise avoit faite de plusieurs Chefs de mérite, & il l'assûra de la part des Missionnaires qu'ils n'avoient rien perdu de leurs premiers sentimens à son égard, malgré les maux, qu'elle avoit faits à plusieurs d'entr'eux, „ dont nous avons, „ ajoûta-t-il, moins ressenti les souffrances, que l'aveuglement „ de leurs Persécuteurs, & l'invincible obstination de la Nation „ à rejetter la lumiere de l'Evangile.

Par le troisiéme il leur déclara que le nouvel Ononthio étoit sincérement porté à la paix, & qu'il la leur accorderoit, pourvû que de leur côté ils usassent avec lui de la même franchise, & il leur exposa les conditions, sous lesquelles il vouloit traiter avec eux. Il fut écouté avec une grande attention, & selon les apparences, avec plaisir. Quand il eut fini, M. de Maricourt prit la parole : il témoigna beaucoup de bonté aux Iroquois, & il n'oublia rien pour leur faire comprendre tout ce qu'ils avoient à craindre du ressentiment de leur Pere, s'ils n'acceptoient point la paix, qu'il leur offroit à des conditions aussi raisonnables, que celles, qu'on venoit de leur expliquer ; & ce qu'ils pouvoient esperer de lui & de tous les François, s'ils ouvroient une bonne fois les yeux sur leurs véritables intérêts.

Le Chevalier de Bellomont tâche de traverser cette négociation.

Le lendemain, comme ils déliberoient entr'eux sur ce qu'ils répondroient aux Ambassadeurs, un jeune Anglois & un vieux Onnontagué arriverent d'Orange, & leur dirent de la part du Chevalier de Bellomont qu'ils se donnassent bien de garde d'écouter les François, & qu'il les attendoit dans dix, ou douze jours à Orange, où il leur feroit sçavoir ses volontés. Cette maniere imperieuse de parler choqua le Conseil, & rien n'a peut-être contribué davantage à raprocher de nous cette Nation, qu'une démarche faite si fort à contre-tems. „ Je ne comprends pas, dit alors Teganissorens, comment mon

Frere l'entend, de ne vouloir pas que nous écoutions la voix de notre Pere, & de chanter la guerre dans un tems, où tout nous invite à la paix. » 1700. " "

Le P. Bruyas profita merveilleuſement de cette diſpoſition, pour faire obſerver à l'Aſſemblée que le Général Anglois traitoit les Cantons en Sujets, & ce qu'ils auroient à craindre d'une Domination ſi dure & ſi haute, quand une fois ils s'y ſeroient ſoûmis ; ce qui ne manqueroit pas d'arriver bientôt, s'ils laiſſoient échaper l'occaſion, qu'ils avoient entre les mains, de ſe reconcilier avec leur Pere. Joncaire ajoûta que les Anglois, en s'oppoſant à cette reconciliation, ne pouvoient avoir d'autre vûë, que de les laiſſer ſe conſumer peu à peu par la guerre, ou du moins s'affoiblir de ſorte, qu'ils ne fuſſent plus en état de refuſer de ſubir un joug, dont ils connoîtroient peut-être trop tard la peſanteur.

Plusieurs Priſonniers François refuſent de revenir dans la Colonie.

Cet Officier partit le jour même pour le Canton de Tſonnonthouan, où il avoit ſa Cabanne, c'eſt-à-dire, qu'il y étoit adopté, comme M. de Maricourt & toute ſa Famille l'étoient à Onnontagué. Il y fut reçu avec diſtinction, comme Ambaſſadeur, & avec amitié, comme Enfant de la Nation : on lui accorda la liberté de tous les Priſonniers François, qui étoient dans ce Canton ; mais la plûpart accoûtumés à la vie Sauvage, ne purent ſe réſoudre à y renoncer. Pluſieurs ſe cacherent, d'autres refuſerent ouvertement de ſuivre le Sieur de Joncaire. L'appas d'une liberté affranchie de toutes ſortes de Loix, & peut-être auſſi un peu de libertinage, faiſoient diſparoître dans l'eſprit de ces Gens-là tout ce que cette condition avoit de dur, & toutes les douceurs, qu'ils auroient pu retrouver dans leur Patrie.

Diſcours de Teganiſſorens aux Ambaſſadeurs François.

Tandis que Joncaire négocioit avec les Tſonnonthouans, on aſſembla à Onnontagué un Conſeil général de toute la Nation Iroquoiſe ; le jeune Anglois, Député du Chevalier de Bellomont, y fut admis, & ce fut Teganiſſorens, qui parla pour tous les Cantons. Il adreſſa d'abord ſon diſcours aux Ambaſſadeurs François, & commença par les aſſûrer que toute la Nation étoit diſpoſée à écouter la voix de ſon Pere, c'eſt-à-dire en ſtile Sauvage, à lui obéir. Il ajoûta que chaque Canton lui envoyeroit deux Députés pour recevoir ſes ordres, & qu'ils partiroient inceſſamment.

Puis ſe tournant vers l'Anglois, „ Je ne fais rien en cachet-

1700. „ te, lui dit-il, je ſuis bien aiſe que tu ſçaches la diſpoſition, „ où je ſuis. Tu diras à mon Frere Corlar, qui t'a envoyé ici, „ que je vais deſcendre à Quebec pour me rendre aux ordres „ de mon Pere Ononthio, qui y a planté l'arbre de la paix; „ j'irai enſuite à Orange, pour ſçavoir ce que mon Frere me „ veut „. En achevant ces mots il mit aux pieds des Ambaſſadeurs cinq Colliers.

Le P. Bruyas les releva, ce qui eſt la même choſe, que les accepter; il dit enſuite qu'il ne doutoit point de la droiture des intentions de l'Orateur, qu'il connoiſſoit depuis lontems; mais que ſi ceux, qui devoient aller trouver le Gouverneur Général, vouloient ſe rendre auprès de lui, & ne point faire attendre les Députés des Nations d'en haut, qu'on ſçavoit devoir arriver bientôt à Montreal, il n'y avoit pas de tems à perdre.

Miſſion d'un Miniſtre Anglois chez les Agniers.

Une choſe inquiétoit pourtant beaucoup les Ambaſſadeurs, c'eſt que peu de tems auparavant le Chevalier de Bellomont avoit fait agréer aux Iroquoîs qu'il leur envoyât des Miniſtres pour Miſſionnaires, & que le Sieur Dellius avoit déja commencé ſes fonctions chez les Agniers. Il eſt vrai qu'il s'acquittoit de cet Emploi d'une maniere à n'en être pas fort incommodé, quoiqu'il lui valût douze-cent livres de rente. Il demeuroit preſque toujours à Orange, où il ſe faiſoit aporter les Enfans pour les baptiſer: une Femme Iroquoiſe, qui demeuroit chez lui, & qui l'accompagnoit dans ſes courtes & rares excurſions, lui ſervoit d'Interprête pour inſtruire les Adultes; mais les Proſelytes étoient en fort petit nombre, & le Prédicant ne paroiſſoit pas fort empreſſé à l'augmenter.

Je ne ſçai pas au juſte combien dura cette Miſſion; mais je trouve dans mes Mémoires que quelques années après Dellius fut chaſſé d'Orange par M. de Bellomont. Il eſt certain que la Religion Proteſtante n'a pas fait fortune parmi les Iroquois. Ce n'eſt pas le premier eſſai en ce genre, qui a du convaincre Meſſieurs les Reformés que leur Secte n'a, ni cette fécondité, ni ce zéle conſtant & laborieux du ſalut des Infidéles, qui ſont une des plus ſenſibles marques pour connoître & diſtinguer la véritable Egliſe de JESUS-CHRIST. Ils ont beau oppoſer à cela toutes les calomnies, qu'ils ont eux-mêmes imaginées pour obſcurcir l'Apoſtolat de nos Miſſionnaires; ſans vouloir faire l'apologie des Particuliers, qui peu-

vent

vent bien n'être pas tous irrépréhensibles, il faut vouloir s'aveugler soi-même, pour ne pas convenir que le plus grand nombre mene une vie vraiment Apostolique, & qu'ils ont établi de très-nombreuses & de très-ferventes Eglises, ce qu'aucune Secte séparée de la Communion de Rome, ne peut se vanter d'avoir fait. 1700.

Cependant le P. Bruyas, qui ne voyoit pas beaucoup de disposition dans les Iroquois à écouter la parole de Dieu, ne crut pas devoir incidenter sur l'article des Ministres Anglicans, qu'ils avoient promis d'accepter, pour ne pas mettre à la conlusion d'un Traité, qu'il étoit chargé de négocier, un obstacle hors de saison. Outre qu'il jugea fort bien que la maniere, dont le Sieur Dellius s'y prenoit pour attacher les Iroquois aux Anglois par le lien de la Religion, étoit bien plus capable de produire un effet tout contraire; ce qui arriva en effet. Ces Sauvages s'aperçurent bientôt de la différence, qu'il y avoit entre la façon de vivre & d'agir de ce Ministre, & ce qu'ils avoient vû faire à leurs anciens Missionnaires, qu'ils ne tarderent pas à redemander.

Les Ambassadeurs retournent à Montreal.

Rien n'arrêtant plus les Ambassadeurs à Onnontagué, ils en partirent pour retourner à Montreal avec les Députés de ce Canton, & de celui de Goyogouin. Ils furent reconduits jusqu'à Gannentaha avec les mêmes honneurs, qu'on leur avoit faits à leur arrivée, & ils s'y arrêterent quelque tems pour attendre les Députés d'Onneyouth; mais ils ne vinrent point, & ce Canton se contenta d'envoyer un Collier, en s'excusant sur ce que le Chef de la Députation étoit tombé malade. On sçut dans la suite que c'étoit un prétexte pour ne point rendre les Prisonniers. Joncaire y arriva bientôt avec six Députés du Canton de Tsonnonthouan, & trois François, qu'il avoit délivrés, & engagés à le suivre. On n'avoit pu en rassembler que dix dans tous les Cantons; mais Teganissorens se chargea de chercher les autres, & de les faire conduire à Montreal.

Nouveaux efforts du Chevalier de Bellomont pour traverser la paix.

Les Ambassadeurs & les Députés alloient s'embarquer, lorsqu'un Tsonnonthouan arriva d'Orange à Gannentaha, & dit que le Gouverneur de la Nouvelle Angleterre, irrité de ce que, malgré ses défenses, les Cantons persistoient dans la résolution de faire la paix avec les François, avoit fait arrêter & mettre aux fers un Onneyouth, accusé d'avoir tué un An-

1700. glois, saisi tout le Castor, qui s'étoit trouvé à Orange apartenant aux Iroquois, levé le Pavillon rouge, pour leur faire entendre qu'il étoit résolu à leur déclarer la guerre, ordonné aux Mahingans de la commencer, & qu'il ménaçoit les Cantons de venir l'année prochaine en Personne leur aprendre à respecter ses volontés.

Réception faite aux Députés à Montreal.

Les Députés écouterent fort tranquillement ce recit, & il ne parut pas qu'il eût fait d'autre impression sur eux, que d'y avoir excité un mouvement d'indignation, qu'ils ne firent pourtant que laisser entrevoir. Ils se mirent en chemin au nombre de dix-neuf, & à leur arrivée à Montreal, ils furent reçus au bruit d'une décharge de boëtes, ce qui causa un peu de jalousie dans le cœur de nos Alliés : on en entendit même quelques-uns, qui demandoient si c'étoit-là la maniere, dont les François recevoient leurs Ennemis ? On les laissa dire, sans faire peut-être assez de réflexion aux conséquences, & le jour fut pris pour écouter les propositions des Députés Iroquois. C'est de tout tems, qu'on s'expose à perdre ses Amis, en voulant regagner des Ennemis, qu'une telle conduite rend encore plus fiers, & plus difficiles.

Leurs discours dans le Conseil.

L'Orateur des Cantons parla en peu de mots & avec modestie. Il fit d'abord valoir la prompte obéissance de la Nation, en ce que deux-cent de ses Guerriers étant sur le point de se mettre en Campagne pour aller tirer vengeance des dernieres hostilités de nos Alliés, on les avoit arrêtés sur la simple défense, que leur en avoient faite le P. Bruyas & ses deux Collegues de la part de leur Pere : il fit connoître toute l'indignation, qu'avoient excitée parmi les Députés les ordres & les ménaces du Gouverneur Général de la Nouvelle Angleterre ; & il ajoûta que, comme le peu de cas, qu'ils avoient fait de ces ordres & de ces ménaces pourroit bien leur attirer la guerre de la part des Anglois, il esperoit que les Iroquois trouveroient à Catarocouy, non-seulement les marchandises, qu'ils ne pourroient plus tirer d'Orange ; mais encore les armes & les munitions, dont ils auront besoin, afin de pouvoir se passer des Anglois, ou se défendre contr'eux, supposé qu'ils en fussent attaqués.

Réponse du Chevalier de Callieres.

L'Assemblée fut plus nombreuse le jour, qui avoit été marqué pour répondre à ce discours. Le Chevalier de Callieres y repeta d'abord aux Députés ce qu'il avoit dit aux premiers

Envoyés, qu'il avoit apris avec douleur les hoſtilités, qui s'étoient commiſes la Campagne derniere de part & d'autre; que les pertes des Iroquois l'avoient extrêmement touché, quoiqu'ils ne duſſent les imputer qu'à eux-mêmes; & qu'il mettroit déſormais ſi bon ordre à tout, qu'il n'arriveroit plus rien de ſemblable. 1700.

Il leur dit enſuite qu'ils avoient fait fort ſagement d'arrêter leurs Guerriers; qu'ils ne devoient plus rien craindre de nos Alliés, dont ils voyoient les principaux Chefs, qui étoient venus pour écouter ſa voix; qu'il leur ſçavoit bon gré de lui avoir ramené une partie de leurs Priſonniers François, qu'il comptoit bien qu'inceſſamment ils lui rameneroient tous les autres, comme ils s'y étoient engagés, & qu'ils rendroient auſſi à ſes Alliés ceux de leurs Freres, qu'ils retenoient encore; qu'il leur donnoit terme juſqu'au mois d'Août de l'année prochaine; que les Députés de toutes les Nations ſe trouveroient alors à Montreal; que l'échange des Priſonniers s'y feroit de part & d'autre, & que toutes choſes ſeroient remiſes au même état, où elles étoient avant la guerre.

Comme le terme, qu'il leur donnoit, étoit un peu long, pour les prévenir ſur les accidens, qui pourroient ſurvenir, il leur déclara que, s'il ſurvenoit quelque différend, ou ſi de mauvais eſprits donnoient lieu à quelque hoſtilité, il vouloit que la Partie lézée s'adreſſât à lui, ſans entreprendre de ſe faire juſtice, & qu'il la lui feroit ſans aucun égard pour qui que ce fût: que ſi l'Aggreſſeur refuſoit de ſe ſoûmettre à la ſatisfaction, qu'il lui preſcriroit, il ſe joindroit à ceux, qui auroient reçu le tort, pour l'y contraindre, & le feroit repentir de ſa déſobéiſſance: qu'il ne tiendroit pas à lui que le Gouverneur de la Nouvelle Angleterre n'en uſât de même, & n'agît de concert avec lui, & que telle étoit l'intention des deux Rois leurs Maîtres: que ce qu'ils demandoient au ſujet du Fort de Catarocouy, ne dépendoit pas entiérement de lui; mais qu'il en écriroit au Roy, & qu'en attendant la réponſe de Sa Majeſté, il envoyeroit dans ce Poſte un Officier, quelques marchandiſes, & un Forgeron.

Les Iroquois aplaudirent à ce diſcours, & avouerent qu'on ne leur avoit jamais mieux parlé raiſon. Le Rat, qui étoit Député, & le Chef des Hurons Thionnontatez, prit enſuite la parole, & dit: „ J'ai toujours obéi à mon Pere, & je jette ma “ Traité proviſionnel ſigné de part & d'autre.

1700. „ hache à ſes pieds ; je ne doute point que tous les Gens d'en
„ haut ne faſſent de même : Iroquois, imitez mon exemple „.
Le Député des quatre Nations Outaouaiſes parla à peu près ſur le même ton ; celui des Abénaquis dit qu'il n'avoit point d'autre hache, que celle de ſon Pere, & que ſon Pere l'ayant enterrée, il n'en avoit plus. Les Iroquois Chrétiens firent la même déclaration. Il y eut néanmoins quelque picque entre ces deux dernieres Nations, & les Deputés des Cantons ; mais tout fut bientôt calmé par la ſageſſe du Général, & on ſigna une eſpéce de Traité proviſionnel.

Le Chevalier de Callieres ſigna le premier, enſuite l'Intendant, puis le Gouverneur de Montreal, le Commandant des Troupes, & les Supérieurs Eccléſiaſtiques & Reguliers, qui ſe trouverent à l'Aſſemblée. Les Sauvages ſignerent auſſi en mettant chacun la marque de ſa Nation au bas du Traité. Les Onnontagués & les Tſonnonthouans tracerent une Araignée, les Goyogouins un Calumet, les Onneyouths un morceau de bois en fourche avec une pierre au milieu, les Agniers un Ours, les Hurons un Caſtor, les Abénaquis un Chevreuil, & les Outaouais un Liévre. Les Agniers & les Onneyouths n'avoient pourtant point de Députés ; mais ils avoient apparemment donné à quelqu'un la Commiſſion de ſigner pour eux. Au reſte nous verrons bientôt que ces marques ne ſont pas toujours les mêmes. La datte de ce Traité eſt du huitiéme de Septembre 1700.

Diligences de M. de Callieres pour affermir la paix.

Cette affaire ainſi terminée à la ſatisfaction de toutes les Parties, le Général envoya aux Nations de l'Oueſt & du Nord M. de Courtemanche & le P. ANJELRAN, pour engager celles, dont les Députés n'avoient point paru, à conſentir au Traité, & pour lui amener les Chefs de toutes, afin que l'Aſſemblée indiquée au mois d'Août de l'année ſuivante, fût générale. Il leur recommanda ſurtout de ne rien négliger pour faire ceſſer la guerre, qui étoit toujours très-vive entre nos Alliés & les Sioux, ce qui n'étoit pas facile, parce qu'au printems précédent les Sioux avoient enlevé tout un Village de Miamis.

Il écrivit enſuite à M. de Pontchartrain, pour lui rendre compte de ce qu'il venoit de faire, & lui manda qu'il croyoit qu'on devoit profiter de la diſpoſition préſente des Cantons ; pour regler avantageuſement les Limites entre les Anglois &

nous ; que ſi par ce Reglement on ne pouvoit pas obtenir la proprieté du Pays Iroquois, il falloit au moins le déclarer Neutre, & ſtipuler qu'il ne ſeroit permis, ni aux François, ni aux Anglois d'y faire des Etabliſſemens. Que quant au ſpirituel, il jugeoit qu'on devoit laiſſer à ces Peuples une liberté entiere de choiſir, ou des Miſſionnaires Catholiques, ou des Miniſtres Proteſtans, & qu'on pouvoit s'aſſûrer qu'ils préfereroient toujours les Premiers aux Seconds. 1700.

Le Chevalier de Bellomont en étoit lui-même fort perſuadé, quoiqu'il eût fait ſemblant de penſer le contraire ; mais il crut pouvoir emporter par la force ce qu'il déſeſperoit d'obtenir autrement. Il commença néanmoins par faire des préſens aux Cantons pour les gagner ; il leur fit dire enſuite qu'il alloit envoyer chez eux des Miniſtres, & il ajoûta que, ſi les Jeſuites paroiſſoient dans leurs Villages, il les feroit pendre. Ce procédé choqua les Iroquois ; mais ce qui acheva de gâter tout, c'eſt que Bellomont leur ſignifia qu'il prétendoit conſtruire des Forts dans les Cantons d'Agnier, d'Onneyouth, & d'Onnontagué, ſurtout à l'embouchure de la Riviere de Chouguen : ils éclaterent alors de telle ſorte, qu'il n'oſa paſſer outre.

Le Chevalier de Bellomont veut obliger les Iroquois à recevoir des Miniſtres pour Miſſionnaires.

La conjoncture de la paix avoit paru très-favorable au Sieur Riverin pour achever ſon Etabliſſement des Pêches ſedentaires à Montlouis ; mais comme il n'étoit pas aſſez riche pour ſoûtenir ſeul les frais d'une telle Entrepriſe, & qu'apparemment ſa Compagnie l'avoit abandonné, il s'aſſocia, pour ſon malheur, deux Particuliers de Paris. Il paſſa enſuite à Quebec, où ayant aſſemblé quelques Familles, il les mena lui-même à Montlouis au mois de Juin de cette année, & fit commencer la Pêche, en attendant le Navire, que ſes Aſſociés étoient convenus de lui envoyer, & qui devoit lui aporter des Pêcheurs & des farines.

L'Etabliſſement de Montlouis échouë encore une fois.

Le Navire arriva en effet le huitiéme de Juillet ; mais trop tard de ſix ſemaines, pour profiter de la ſaiſon propre à la Pêche. Ce ne fut pourtant pas encore là le plus grand mal. Ses Aſſociés n'avoient en vûë que la traite des Pelleteries, ſur laquelle on leur avoit donné de faux Mémoires, qui leur firent prendre le change. Alors ceux, qu'ils avoient chargés de leurs intérêts, voyant que ce commerce ne pouvoit pas leur procurer le grand profit, dont on les avoit flattés, décla-

May it please your Excellency

VIII C 80

On the Fourth of this Instant arrived here four Messengers sent by the Sennikes and Cayoagers to acquaint us that y Messengers are come back from Canada that were sent by the Onondagers. Onneyaders. the last fall to make a peace one of which Messengers is detained behind as an hostage —

They are come to no Conclusion of peace, because none of the other three nations were there, upon which they have agreed to send new passengers from all the five nations the Mohaks excepted with which nation y Gov. of Canada will have nothing to doe, he saying they depend on your Excellency & take their measures according to your directions —

To Confirm the truth of this Relation, y Indian Messengers have laid down a Belt and Sixteen strings with seven hands of Wampom which is now sent to your Excellency —

That wee have had Several Conferences with the said Messengers to dissuade them from having any private negotiation with y French which they have used all Sorts of Argum which wee hope may be effectuall —

May it please your Excellency wee have thought convenient therefor to stop their proceedings, and have sent for some of the Sachems of each nation to be here in forty days to Consult with your Excellency —

Therefore wee do humbly request y Excell further orders & Instructions in this affair —

Wee have nothing Else to add but to assure your Excellency that our utmost Indeavours shall be used for his Majestys Honour and Intrest and Concludes our Selves —

N. Yo: aprill 6. 98 —

Your Excellencys most humble & most obedient Servants —

&c: Peter Schuyler Pelln

a true Copy

Bellomont

New York.

Lre from Mr Dellius to the
L: of Bellomont about the nego-
tiations of peace between the
French & the 5 Nations, dated at
Albany 4th 6th of April 1698.

Rec: 29th Sept: 1698 from Mr Weaver.

Read Sept: 30th 1698

Entred Fol. 477

C 80

Sayler & Dellius Lett. abt
& Indians
6 April 1698.

Whereas I have a fifth part or share of a Certaine Tract
of Land, whereon the Maquase were formerly Settled
which was Granted under the Seale of the Province unto
me the said Coll.o Peter Schuyler Wm. Pinhorne Esq.r
Dr. Godefridus Dellius Mayor Dyrck Wessells and Mr.
Evert Banker the Thirtieth Day of July 1697. And
Whereas my true Intent and meaning was that the
said Land should Solely and Wholly Remaine and be
preserved and kept for the use and Benefitt of that
Indian Nation Called the Maquase or Mohogs. and if
it should be otherwise Employed it would be greate
discouragement to the Indians, and to the trade of
the Citty of Albany. and therefore freely voluntarily
and of my owne Accord surrender and Resigne all my
Right Share Title and Interest that I have by vertue of
the aforesaid Patent or Graut unto his Matie
William the Third by the Grace of God over England &c.
King and to his heires and successors Kings of England
to Remaine for the uses aforesaid. Given under my
hand and Seale in New Yorke the 19.th Aprill 1698

Sealed Signed and Delivered
in the p.sence of
p. Schuyler
And.r Teller jun.d

Dyrck Wessells (L.S.)

a true Copy
Bellomont

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Albany

Resignation of Mr Dyrck
Wessells Mayor of Albany
of his part of the Mohacks
Land Granted by Coll
Fletcher
dated 21th April 1698

E

New-Yorke.

Copy of Mr Dirrick Wessells
Resignation of his share of the
Mohacks Land, granted to him &
by Coll Fletcher, dated 19th April 1690.

Recd 29th Sept. 1698 from Mr Weaver

Read Sept. 30th 1698.

Entred Fol: 473

C 76

1698.
April 19. **381.** Return of the inhabitants of Albany City and County and of the numbers of the Five Nations, showing the decrease between 1689 and 1697.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Albany City and County in 1689 numbered	662	340	1,014
,, ,, 1697 ,,	382	272	805
Since the beginning of the war there have departed	142	68	202
,, ,, taken prisoners	16		
,, ,, killed by the enemy	84		
,, ,, died	39		
Of the Five Nations			
There were in 1689 of the Mohocks	270 men,	in 1697,	110 men.
,, ,, Oneidas	180 ,,	,,	70 ,,
,, ,, Onandagas	500 ,,	,,	250 ,,
,, ,, Cayonges	300 ,,	,,	200 ,,
,, ,, Senecas	1,300 ,,	,,	600 ,,
,, ,, River Indians	250 ,,	,,	90 ,,
Total Indians	2,800		1,320

1 *p.* *Endorsed*, Delivered me by Mr. Livingston, 19 April, 1698. Recd. 29 Sept. from Mr. Weaver. Read 30 Sept., 1698. [*Board of Trade*. New York, 7. *No.* 59; *and* 52. *pp.* 481-482.]

April 19. **382.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Bartholomew Fowler sworn of the King's counsel at law and as assistant to the Clerk of Council. The Naval Officers were sworn to observe the Act for regulation of the Plantation Trade. On a petition for further assistance to H.M.S Swift, it was resolved that enough had already been done. [*Board of Trade*. Virginia, 53. *p.* 120.]

April 20. East India House. **383.** The East India Company to Council of Trade and Plantations. We understand that the ship Buckhurst, Captain Edward Say, is now cleared for the West Indies, but is bound for Muscat, and that she has 180 iron guns in the hold and 44 mounted, which we have reason to fear are designed to supply the Muscatters, who have already taken two English ships and will in all probability seize such others as they can meet and overpower. We beg your attention to the extracts enclosed, in support of our representation. *Signed*, Ro. Blackborne, Secretary. ½ *p.* *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 21 April, 1698. *Enclosed*,

383. 1. Abstracts of advices received from Persia by the East India Company touching the Arabs of Muscatt. From Spahaun General [Ispahan], dated 11 June, 1697, received overland 14 February, 1697-8. We hear that the Queddah, a merchantman hired in Surat, while on her way from Bengal to Persia put in at Muscat, where the Arabs have stopped her, demanding all goods that belong to any of the King of Persia's subjects. They stopped another English ship two years ago, and if they are not curbed at the first offers, they may grow more insolent by degrees.

Whereas I have a fifth part or share of a Certaine Tract
of Land whereon the Maquase were formerly Settled, which
was Granted under the Seale of the provence unto me the
said Coll.o peter Schuyler William Pinhorne Esq.r D.r
Goderidus Dellius Major Dirck Wessells and Mr
Evert Bancker the 30.th Day of July 1697 And whereas
my true Intent and meaning was that the said
Land should wholly and Solely Remaine and be
preserved and kept for the use and Benefitt of that
Indian Nation Called the Maquase or Mohocks and
that if it should be otherwise Imployed it would be
Greate Discouragement to the Indians, and to the trade
of the Citty of Albany I therefore freely voluntarily
and of my owne Accord Surrender and Resigne
all my Right Share Title and Interest that I have
by virtue of the aforesaid Patent or Grant unto his
Matie William the Third by the Grace of God over
England &c.a and to his heires and Successors Kings of
England to Remaine for the uses aforesaid Given
under my Hand and Seale in New Yorke this 19.th
Day of Aprill 1698.

P. Schuyler ⊕

Signed Sealed and Delivered
in the presence of
R.t Livingstone
Jacobus Vorplanck

a true Copy
Bellomont

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Q. Weaver

Coll.o Schuyler Resignation of his share of the Mohacks Land granted by Coll.o Fletcher to him and others

88 20.th Aprill 1698

New-Yorke. E

Copy of Coll.o Schuyler's Resignation of his Share of the Mohacks Land granted to him &c by Coll.o Fletcher, dated y.e 19.th of April 1698.

Rec.d: 29.th Sept.r: 1698, from Mr Weaver.

Read: Sept.r: 30.th 1698.

Entred Fol: 473

C 75

Correspondence between the Earl of Bellomont and Count de Frontenac.

On the question Whether the Five Iroquois Nations are subjects of the King of France or of England.

Letter of the Earl of Bellomont, Governor of New-York to the Count de Frontenac, Governor of Canada.

New-York, 22d April, 1698.

Sir,

The King having done me the honor to appoint me Governor of several of His Majesty's Provinces in America, and among the rest, of that of New-York, I have considered it fitting, whilst paying my respects to you, to inform you also of the Peace concluded between the King, conjointly with his allies, and His Most Christian Majesty, the Articles whereof I send you, both in Latin and French.

Peace was published in London in the month of October last, shortly before my departure from England: but as my voyage has been very long and wearisome, having been driven by contrary winds to the Island of Barbadoes, I have not been able to get here until the second instant. I transmit this letter by Colonel Schuyler, member of His Majesty's Council in this Province, and Mr. Dellius, both gentlemen of character and merit, in order to evince to you the esteem I entertain for a person of your rank. These gentlemen will convey to you all the French prisoners at present in the hands of the English of this Province. As regards those who are in captivity among the Indians, I shall send orders that they be liberated forthwith, with a good escort, if that be necessary, to guarantee them against all insults, and to conduct them in safety to Montreal.

I doubt not, Sir, but you will, on your part, also issue orders for the release of all the King's subjects, both Christians and Indians, who have been made prisoners by you during the war, so that friendly correspondence and an unrestricted trade, the ordinary fruits of peace, may be renewed on the one side and the other, agreeably to the hearty union and good understanding which it has created between the Kings, our Masters. I beg you to be persuaded that I am, with much esteem and respect,

Sir,

Your most humble and most obedient servant

Earl of BELLOMONT.

Answer of the Count de Frontenac to the letter of the Earl of Bellomont.

Quebec, 8th June, 1698.

Sir,

Colonel Schuyler and Mr. Dellius presented to me, three days ago, the letter you did me the honor to write me, from which I perceive your disposition to entertain a good correspondence with us in consequence of the peace which has been concluded between the King, my Master, and the King of England.

Although I have not yet received its confirmation by France, I have always observed so much humanity towards your prisoners, that I shall, without difficulty, surrender into the hands of those gentlemen, during their brief sojourn here, those English and Dutch men whom I shall be able to collect together in the several parts of my government, and who will be disposed to depart. This has been my invariable course in the hottest period of the war,

notwithstanding the bad treatment Captain de Villieu and several others have experienced at Boston, contrary to the law of nations, and even to ratified capitulations.

I am persuaded, Sir, that you will not approve that proceeding, and that you will no longer tolerate the detention there, in chains, of Captⁿ Baptist, a privateer, who is treated with great rigor.

I have recently learned that a part of our prisoners, which had been at Boston, has been sent back to Port Royal, and I am much obliged to you for those whom Messrs. Schuyler and Dellius have brought me from you, though they be few in number. But I cannot understand how you could have instructed those gentlemen to require the release of the Iroquois whom we have with us, when promising to have restored to me all the Frenchmen whom they hold; for they having come last fall to negotiate peace with me and having left a hostage with me for the observance of their promise, it remains for them to perform it, and to bring me back my people, if they wish to conclude Peace; and it would be needless for you to give yourself the trouble to interfere in the matter, inasmuch as these are children disobedient to their father, *who have uninterruptedly been subject to the King's dominion, even before the English took New-York from the Dutch. The missions we have had for more than forty years amongst them; the garrisons we have maintained in their villages; their children whom they have given me, and whom I have brought up near me, and many other evidences afford most certain proofs that they have ever been subject to the King's protection.*

I have such precise orders hereupon, that I cannot transgress them until I have received new instructions, and until the Kings, our masters, shall either by themselves, or by Commissioners whom they will send to the places, come to an agreement respecting the difficulties which they may meet there. These, however, Sir, shall not alter the good understanding I profess to entertain with you. I have detained the Indians who are among us, in order that they should not make any new attacks on the English settlements. As soon as I had the first intelligence, by Mr. Abraham, of the peace I gave the same notice to the Abenakis and other Indians towards Acadia; but as they are at a great distance from me, and as I am told they were extremely irritated because divers of their Chiefs, who are prisoners at Boston, have not been sent back to them with the French by way of Port Royal, I fear, if you do not cause them to be released at the earliest moment, that their despair will drive them to undertake some act of hostility, which might cause us regret, both the one and the other.

This also prevents me, in their regard, obliging them to restore, absolutely, the English prisoners they have among them, having been repeatedly deceived by similar proposals of peace, and having, at divers times, surrendered persons without having been able to obtain any of their people in return.

It was impossible to receive your letter by persons more agreeable to me than Messrs. Schuyler and Dellius, who have appeared to me gentlemen of merit. The desire they have to join you, before your departure from New-York, forbids my detaining them any longer here.

The King of England could not send into those provinces a person capable of affording me more joy, in consequence of the reputation I understand you possess, which will engage me to exercise all my care, in order to maintain a good correspondence with you, being disposed to assure you, as often as it shall be in my power, that I am, with great esteem and respect,

Sir,

Your most humble and obedient

Servant,

FRONTENAC.

Another letter from the Earl of Bellomont to the Count de Frontenac.

New-York, 13th August 1698.

Sir,

I have just arrived from the frontiers where, among other things, I have had a conference with our Five Nations of Indians whom you call Iroquois. They have most urgently entreated me to continue them under the protection of the King my master, having at the same time protested inviolable fidelity and subjection to his Majesty, and complained of the outrages perpetrated on them by your French and Indians of Canada, in violation of the Treaty of Peace in which they consider themselves included in virtue of the fealty they owe the King as his subjects.

They have likewise represented to me that your folks have killed and carried off ninety-four of their people since the publication of the peace; which greatly surprised me, the rather as the Iroquois or Five Nations of Indians have been always regarded as subjects of the Crown of England, as can be demonstrated to the entire world by solid and authentic proofs but which, as appears by your letter of the 8 June last, would be perfectly useless for me to prove, inasmuch as you tell me positively in that letter, that you have such precise orders on the subject of the Five Nations of Indians, that you cannot exceed them until you have received others; and Messrs Schuyler and Dellius, who have placed your letter in my hands, have assured me at the same time, that you express yourself regarding our Indians plainly and in like terms to those contained in your letter. You are well aware that the proceedings and hostilities of your people towards our Indians before the last war, were the principal cause of the King's declaring war against France, as is set forth in the Declaration. I am, therefore, astonished why you wish to undertake to continue the War with our Indians since it is a manifest infraction of the Treaty. The King, my master, has, God be thanked, too much penetration in matters of business, and too great a soul, to renounce his right; and for me, I have his interests too much at heart to suffer your people to commit the smallest insult on our Indians, especially to treat them as enemies. I have, therefore, given them orders to be on their guard, and in case they be attacked to give no quarter either to Frenchmen or Indians, having promised them assistance each time they require it. Moreover to place them in a condition to defend themselves and to repel those who will attack them, I have furnished them with a quantity of arms and munitions of war. You see, Sir, I make no difficulty in informing you of all my proceedings with our Indians; wherein I am certain of being sustained by the King my master, agreeably to right, reason and the law of Nations which permits opposing force to force.

To show you how little our Five Nations of Indians regard your Jesuits and other Missionaries, they have entreated me repeatedly to expel these Gentlemen from among them, representing to me at the same time, that they were overwhelmed and tormented by them against their will, and that they would wish to have some of our Protestant ministers among them instead of your Missionaries in order to their instruction in the Christian religion, which I promised them. And you will do well to forbid your Missionaries interfering any more with them, unless they desire to undergo the punishment provided by the laws of England, which assuredly I will cause to be executed every time they fall into our hands, the Indians having promised to bring them as prisoners before me.

If you do not cause acts of hostility on your side to cease, you will be held responsible for any consequences which may follow, and I shall leave the world to judge who will be most in the wrong, you or I; you for having recommenced the war, I for defending our Indians against

your hostilities, and bringing your people to reason, having been driven to it by your infraction of the Treaty.

Our Indians were very willing to place in my hands all the prisoners they have taken from you during the war, exceeding in number, as they told me, one hundred, on condition that I should assure them of the liberation of their people whom you retain. I was unwilling, however, to take that upon myself until I had previously known your resolution, again, in that regard.

I have sent back, notwithstanding, with my passport to conduct them to Canada, four French prisoners whom our Indians brought with them to Orange, as the town of Albany was first called in the time of the Dutch. If you consent to an exchange of prisoners on both sides, you will do well to give me notice thereof, in order that I may have collected together those of yours in the hands of our Indians. I learn from New-England, that your Indians have killed two of our English in the vicinity of a village called Hatfield and taken off their scalps, and that it occurred about the 15th of last month whilst those poor people were busy making their harvest being wholly unarmed, thinking themselves secure by reason of the peace; such barbarities cannot be heard of, without exciting a thrill of horror. It is added that your Indians are encouraged hereunto by the reward you pay them, viz. fifty écus for each scalp.

I hope you will not take it amiss that I say, such seems to me in entire opposition to Christianity, or that I have expressed myself with somewhat of warmth and resentment on this subject; too much zeal may be evinced, on some points, in the service of one's master, especially when the interest of the Crown and the repose of its subjects are in question.

I am, as far as I
may be,
Sir,
Your most humble and most
obedient servant
Earl of Bellomont.

Another letter from the Earl of Bellomont of New-York, dated 22 August 1698 in answer to Count de Frontenac's preceding letter.

Sir,

Two of our Indians of the Nation called Onondagas came yesterday to advise me, that you had sent two renegades of their Nation to them to tell them and the other tribes except the Mohawks, that in case they did not come to Canada within forty days to solicit peace from you, they may expect your marching into their country at the head of an Army to constrain them thereunto by force. I, in my side, do even this day send my Lieutenant-Governor with the King's regular troops to join the Indians and to oppose any hostilities you will attempt, and if need be, I will arm every man in the Provinces under my Government to repel you and to make reprisals for the damage which you will commit on our Indians. This, in a few words, is the part I will take, and the resolution I have adopted. Whereof I have thought it proper to give you notice by these presents.

I am,
Sir,
Your most humble and most
obedient servant
The Earl of Bellomont.

Reply of the Count de Frontenac to the Earl of Bellomont.

Quebec, 21st September 1698.

Sir,

I should not have so long deferred sending some persons of merit and distinction to receive some intelligence of you, and to return the civilities you were pleased to exhibit in my regard through Messrs Schuyler and Delius, had the vessels I expected from France arrived here sooner. The delay of the latter is the sole reason that still induces me to postpone the departure of my envoys until next spring, fearing as I do lest the advanced state of the season would prevent their return before the close of navigation.

I learn from the despatches I have received from Court, as you must have learned on your part, that the Kings, our Masters, had resolved to name, respectively, some Commissioners to regulate the limits whereby their dominions in these countries are to be determined in case of difficulty. Therefore, Sir, it appears to me that, before speaking to me in the style you have done in your last letter of the 13 and 22 August, which I have just received by these gentlemen whom you have sent me, you ought to have waited the decision of those Commissioners and not think of thwarting an affair already commenced, and which may be regarded as domestic, inasmuch as it is between a Father and his Children whom the former endeavors in every way to bring back to their duty, beginning by mildness and being resolved to use more severe measures should the first fail of effect.

It is a matter which you must consider entirely distinct from the treaties of Peace and Friendship mutually concluded by the Kings our Masters, in which you cannot interfere without avowing, that, far from employing every means to cultivate that good understanding their Majesties desire may exist between our two Nations, you would, apparently, search for pretexts to prejudice the Treaties of peace which have been concluded, wherein I doubt if you have his Britannic Majesty's authority. For, as regards myself, in wishing to oblige the Iroquois to perform the promise they have given me before it was known that Peace was made between the two Crowns, and for which they left me hostages, I only follow the plan I had laid down; whilst you, by assuming pretensions altogether novel and utterly unfounded, turn aside from the course which you indicate that you have adopted for the preservation of the good correspondence and union which have been so strongly enjoined on us. You really want me to tell you, that I am sufficiently well informed of the sentiments of the Iroquois to know that not one of the Five Nations pretended, or desired, to be under the dominion of England, and that you have not a single proof to convict them thereof, whilst those in our possession, and which will be submitted to the Commissioners to be named for the examination of this question, will be so clear, so ancient and so incontestable that I doubt if they can be answered; therefore, Sir, am I determined to pursue, unflinchingly, my course, and I request you not to attempt to thwart it by what would turn out in your case to be useless efforts; and all the protection and aid you have declared to me you have already afforded, and will continue to give, the Iroquois in opposition to the terms of the treaty, will not cause me great alarm, nor oblige me to alter my plans, inasmuch as they would, on the contrary, rather engage me to prosecute them still more.

Whatever untoward results may follow, you will be responsible for, in the face both of Heaven and of the King your Master, as you will be the sole cause of all the bloodshed that will ensue.

You wish me to tell you that you have been misinformed when you were told that the French and Indians settled among us, had committed this year, some outrages on the Iroquois.

It is very true that the Outaouacs, and particularly the Algonkins made a considerable attack on the Onnontagués, because they as well as the other Nations, had declared they would not make any peace with them. Five prisoners whom they captured in that expedition have been brought to Montreal. I have taken these out of their hands in order to save their lives, intending to restore them on the arrival of their deputies to conclude, according to their positive promise, a peace with me, and to arrange matters better between them and all the other Farthest Nations under the King's dominion.

I have reason to believe that if the Iroquois have not brought me back all the prisoners in their possession, it is because you formally opposed it. When they shall return to their duty, and have performed their promise; I will restore them those who are here; that will not prevent me thanking you for the kindness you manifested to the four other Frenchmen whom you have sent back.

I have sufficiently explained myself regarding some Indians of Acadia, and was always apprehensive that unless those of their Tribe, who are detained in prison at Boston with such bad faith, were immediately restored to them, they might organize some expedition against your Colony. I regret nevertheless, the attack which, as you inform me, they made on Hatfield, where they killed two men. This obliges me to send, now, a second order to these Indians to make them cease hostilities. But I have again to repeat the request that you have their people sent back to them, to which you have not given me any answer.

You perceive that I speak to you with the same frankness and freedom as you address me in your last letters, continuing, however, to protest to you, that no one can entertain a more sincere desire than I do to keep up good correspondence and friendship between both our Nations and that I shall always be, as much as possible,

Sir

Your most humble and
most obedient servant
FRONTENAC.

Count de Frontenac and M. de Champigny to M. de Pontchartrain.

My Lord,

In the letter we had the honor to write you on the 15th of this month, we advised you of the dispositions of the French who remained at Missilimakinac and in the distant Low Countries *(bas pays.)*

Since that time, Sieur de Tonty, commandant in those places, has arrived here with six Frenchmen only, having departed, according to the orders he received from Sieur de Frontenac in confirmation of those already sent him in consequence of his Majesty's dispositions, after having used every effort, both by exhortations and threats, to induce all those Voyageurs to submit to the orders he had received.

Lettre

De Monsieur le Comte de Bellomont Gouuerneur de la nouuelle yorck a monsieur le Comte de frontenac Gouuerneur de Canada /

De la nouuelle yorck ce 22e auril 1698

Monsieur

Le Roy m'ayant fait l'honneur de me faire Gouuerneur de plusieurs prouinces, de sa Majesté, En l'amerique Et entr'autres de Celle de la nouuelle yorck, Jay Jugé apropos En même temps, que Je vous fais mes Compliments de vous faire part aussy de la paix, qui s'est faitte entre le Roy auec Ses confederés Et le Roy tres Chrestien dont Je vous enuoye les articles, tant

Réponse 66

De Monsieur Le Comte de frontenac a la lettre de Monsieur le Comte de Bellomont a quebec Le 8e Juin 1698

Monsieur

MARINE ET COLONIES ARCHIVES COLONIALES

Monsieur Le Colonel Schuyler, et mr. Dellius, me rendirent Il y a trois Jours la lettre que vous m'aues fait l'honneur de m'escrire, par ou Je vois la disposition dans laquelle vous estes d'entrer en bonne correspondance auec moy en consequence de la paix, qui a esté conclüe entre le Roy mon maistre, et le Roy d'Angleterre quoyque Je n'aye point encore la confirmation du coste de france, Jen ay toujours usé auec tant d'humanité auec vos prisonniers, que Je ne feray pas difficulté de remettre entre les mains de ces messieurs, dans le peu de temps quils ont de rester icy, tous des Anglois ou flamands, que pourray faire ramasser dans tous les lieux de mon Gouuernement qui voudront bien Sen aller comme Je l'ay toujours fait dans le plus fort de la guerre, non obstant les mauuais traittement que le Sieur de Villieu Gouuerneur a receu a Baston, Et plusieurs autres contre le droit des Gens

En latin qu'en françois.

La paix fut publiée
a Londres, au mois
d'octobre dernier, peu
de Jours auant mon
depart d'Angleterre,
Mais comme mon voyage
par mer a esté fort
long, & ennuyeux,
ayant esté forcé par
des vents contraires.
Jusqu'a l'Isle de Barbade,
Je n'ay pas pû arriver
icy, qu'au 2e. du
Courant, J'enuoye
cette Lettre par Mr.
le Colonel Schuyler
membre du Conseil
du Roy en cette
Prouince accompagné
de Monsieur Dellius
tous deux gens de
condition & de merite
pour vous marquer
l'estime que J'ay pour
une personne de
Vôtre rang, Ces Mrs
vous menevont tous
des capitulations mêmes arrestees
Je suis persuadé, Monsieur, q
vous n'approuuerés pas ce prou
et que vous ne pouvrés souffrir
plus long temps, qu'on retienne
en ce lieu, dans les Chaines, l
Capne Baptiste Phlibustier, q
y est traitté auec beaucoup
vigueur.
J'ay appris depuis quelques jo
qu'on auoit renuoyé de Baston
a port Royal, une partie d
prisonniers que nous y auion
Et Je vous suis très obligé de
soin que Mrs Schuyler et
Dellius J'mont ramené de V
part, quoy qu'ils soient en p
nombre, mais Je ne puis
comprendre que vous ayés
charger ces Mrs de demand
le relachement des Iroquois
nous auons parmy nous, l
me promettant de faire vend
tous les françois qui sont ch
eux, puisqu'estants des Cau
dernier lieu pour parler de p
auec moy, Et m'ayant fait
un Ôtage pour seureté de
leurs paroles, C'est a eux
l'Effectuer, et a me ramener
gens, S'ils veulent la conclur
Et Il seroit inutile que nous
vous donnassiés la peine de
en mesler, puisque ce sont
Enfants des co[illegible]ants a leur

les prisonniers françois qui se trouvent entre les mains des Anglois de cette province ; pour ce qui est de ceux qui sont prisonniers avec nos Indiens, Jenuoyeray ordre qu'on les mette en liberté au plus tost avec une bonne Escorte, si cela se trouue necessaire pour les garentir de tout Insultes par les chemins qu'Indiens conduisent en toute seureté a Montreal

Je ne doute point Monsieur que de Vôtre coste, vous ne donniés aussy ordre pour le relachement de tous les Sujets du Roy que l'on a faits prisonniers chez vous pendant la guerre, tant [illegible] qui ont toujours este sous la domination du Roy, depuis tres long temps, et auant même que les Anglois, se fussent emparés de la nouuelle yorck sur les Flamands, les Missions que nous auons eues, depuis plus de 40 ans parmy eux, les Garnisons que nous auons entretenues dans leurs villages, leurs Enfans, qu'ils m'ont donné, et que J'ay fait eleuer auprés de moy, et beaucoup d'autres preuues, estant des marques tres certaines qu'ils ont toujours este sous la protection du Roy !

J'ay des ordres si precis la dessus que Je ne Scaurois les outrepasser, que Je n'en aye receu de nouueaux, et que les Roys nos maistres ne soient conuenus ou par Eux, ou par des commissaires, qu'ils enuoyeront sur les lieux, des difficultés que pourroient s'y rencontrer Elles n'alteroront pourtant point, Monsieur, la bonne intelligence, que Je pretends entretenir auec vous, J'ay arresté les Sauuages qui sont parmy nous, affin qu'ils ne fassent pas de nouueaux coups sur les habitations Angloises, si tost que J'ay eu les premieres nouuelles de la paix par le Sieur Abraham, J'ay donné le même auis aux Abnakis et autres Sauuages du coste de l'acadie, mais comme Ils sont fort esloignés de moy, et qu'on me mande qu'ils etoient entierement irrités de ce qu'on ne leur a point venu

ainsi que la bonne
Correspondance, et
un libre commerce (
qui sont le fruict
ordinaire de la paix)
soient renouvellés
de part et d'autre,
conformement a la
bonne union quelle
a causée entre les
Roys Nos maistres,
Je vous prie destre
persuadé que Je
suis avec beaucoup
destime et de
respect

Monsieur

Vôtre très humble
et très obeissant
serviteur le Comte
de Bellomont

avec les françois par le port Royal
plusieurs de leurs Chefs prisonniers a
Baston, Jappreheude si nous ne les
relacher auplustost que leur
desespoir ne les faste entreprendre
quelque acte d'hostilité, qui pourra
nous donner du chagrin aux uns
aux autres !

Cela mempesche aussy a leur esgard
de leur faire rendre absolument les
prisonniers Anglois, quils ont
parmy Eux, ayants esté plusieurs
fois trompés sur de pareilles
propositions de paix, Et en ayant
rendu en differents temps, sans
en avoir pû retirer aucuns !

Je ne pouvois recevoir Vôtre lettre
par des personnes qui me fussent
plus agreables que mrs Schuyler
et Bellins qui mont paru des
Gens de merite, l'Enuie quils ont
de vous repondre auant Vôtre
depart, de la nouvelle yorck,
mempesche de les retenir plus
longtemps icy !

Le Roy d'Angleterre ne pouvoit en
dans ses prouinces une personne
peut me donner plus de loye par
reputation dans laquelle Jay app
que vous estés, et qui mengagera
apporter tous mes soins, pour mainte
une bonne correspondance avec Vou
estant disposé a vous assurer le plus
souuent quil me sera possible que
suis avec beaucoup destime et de re

Monsieur

Vôtre très humble et très
obeissant serviteur le Com
de frontenac

C74. To his Excellency Richard Earl of Bello-
ment Capt. genl. and Govrn: in Cheiffe
6 II. of his majesties Provnce of N: York &a

The humble Peticon and addresse of y Recorder
Aldermen and Commonalitij of y Citty of
Albanij by their agents Henrij Hansel al-
derman & David Schuijler of y Common
Councill assistant

We with true Respect & in great humilitij
Presume to Congratulate your Excellencys arivall
to your Govrnment, & with great awfulness take y
boldness to lay at your Excellencys feet y Loyall
affections of y Inhabitants of y Citty of Albanij
who have Impowered us to acquaint your Excellency
of their present grivance, and great violence done
to his majestijs government as well as to the Rights
of that Citty, occasiond by a Surreptitious Grant
obtaind from Coll: Fletcher y late govrnr. unto Coll:
Petr Schuijler late Mayor of Albany and one
of y Councill Doctor Godewridus Dellius the front
minister there, Major Dirk Wessells present mayr:
of Albany, Mr. Evert Banker late Mayor of
Albany and William Pynhorne Esqr. one of y Judges
of y Provnce & one of y Councill for y manner
Countrijs, which by our humble Petition we had Repre-
sented to Coll: Fletcher the late govrnour upon

182 Lopes

Q Weaver

hopes of having of redress, but without Effect therefore
wee become humble Supplicants to yr. Excellency
to Examine ye Same, and afford your Excellencys Pet.
such Redress as in justice and Right ought to be
done

Your Excellencys arrivall brings a happiness that is
so dear unto yt. Citty of albany, yt of yr. glorious
peace, & yr most gracious favour yt his majestie vouch-
safed unto this Province in placing of yr. Excell.cy in the
Chair of this government here had not happned, that Citty
had been reduced to yr. greatest of miseries, The
Frontiers having been much neglected, yr Rights
& Priviledges of yr Citty & Corporation Infringed
yr Indians discouraged, and Divisions and Strifes
amongst us fomented, which we hope will now all
Cease, and by your Excellencys Prudence yt Citty
& Corporation may be Reduced to its former Station
w.ch by ye Indian Trade becomes one of ye Chiefest
Ports of ye Government which is humbly laid
before your Excellency

Humbly praying yt yr. Excellen-
cy would gwe us Such redress as
in Justice & Equity may be done
for ye Vacating yt aforesd. Grant

Hendrk Hansen alderman
David Schuyler assistant
in ye Behalf of ye Recorder aldermen
& Commonalty of ye Citty of albany

a true Copy
Bellomont

New York

By his Excellency &c —

Ordered that ye Petitioners doe appear before me — on ye 16th day of may next at ye Citty of new York with their proofs and Evidences to ye within allegations & ye a Copy of ye within Petition & this order be forthwith ~~transmitted~~ to ye Persons named in this Petition who are hereby required & Commanded to attend me in Counsel at ye same time & place to answer & make defence to what is alledged against them in ye Petition — whereof they are not to faile given under my Hand this 13th Day of april 1693

E Bellomont

a True Copy.
Bellomont

N yorke 23 apl. 1698
Recorder aldermen &
Commonalty of albany
address. my Lord Bell:
about y Maquaes Land
& ord thereupon

New-Yorke. E

Petition of the Recorder —
Aldermen &c of Albany ~~&c~~
~~Col Fletch~~ to y E: of Bellomont
agst Coll Fletcher's Grant of the
Mohaques Land, wth an —
Ord thereupon, dated y 13th
of April 1698.

Rec: Sept: 29th 1698, fr Mr Weaver

Read Sept: 30th 1698

Entred Fol: 473

C 74

504.

New York the 1690 may the 6th

May it Please
your Honour —

The 2d of aprill, his Excellency the Earl
of Bellomont arrived here from Barbados. after
a long and tedious voyage.
After some Days my Lord aproved some Commissions
to Severall Gen Officers and as well of the Militia
Received in England for the some Established Companies
the Regt Differed to Disband. as also what Command
the receit of Publick Money of all sorts being
his Excellencys Gen Instructions that this Province
Under his Majesty for England, gave a Security to my
Lord for £10.000 to answer what shall be found to
Justly due to his Majesty.
Said Commissioners & Accomptants with their Clerks of
his Receipt, sat in Council at my Lodging Every
Quarter Court, and found them Exact & Vigilant
and Mr Brooke very Just & Diligent in his office
Relating to his majestys Service. Mr Brooke has
given into my Lord Bellomont Security in 2000 £ to keep
my Lord and Some Family. for the Security by my Lord
given in England for Mr Brooke faithfull Execution
of his office.

Edward Hasbanyke

The making Armory in Yorkay. a great profes
to the great prejudice off the trade to his majesties
Revenue att New Yorke where being onely a Place
Between that place and Albany. And they bringe
the goods in small boats by night whereby
unseasonable time to view, where the Officers the
Majesties Customs will much Diminish. if not
Wholy prevented.

Upon the 14th most off the people of Albany
sent a Copy thereof to Canada and gave
notice to our Indians to present him with on both
sides. Our Indians went Threepipers as a Printing
to our traders expect a great trade this Winter
Only Lord Bellomont sent Coll Peter Schuyler to
Canada with the French prisoners that were
amongst us, and to bring backe them as the prisoners
that were there off his majesties subjects

Orders are Issued forth for a new assembly. which is
to sit the 10th Instant, and after that is broke up,
his Excellency intends to goe for Albany & to
send for the Chiefe of the five nations to meet
him there. And then to Canada for Boston
off as soone as any shall happen in the Assembly

att Albany and in the Government that
time I shall give all Honor & full & Exact
due off. and Endeavor to Demonstrate
that I am in all sincerity & fidelity
may it Please your Honr

Your Honrs most Humble
And Obedient Servant

New York 6 May 90.

From Wm. V. Cortlandt

You shall also take care to demand that all y^r subjects and Indians of my Mestor the King of England that have been taken prisoners during the war and now under his Command in Canada or among the Indians that they may have Liberty to returne unto their respective places to which they belong without any lett or Molestation, and be civilly and well treat'd according to the rules and laws of Nations.

You shall also desire him that the subjects of both our mar^s may have the free Intercourse of trade and Commerce according as formerly accustomed.

You shall also by your best discretion inform yourself if any of His Maj^ties subjects are detained or kept prisoners contrary to the s^d Articles of Peace, and if any such to examin the cause of such detention and acquaint me therewith.

You are likewise to desire him to give directions that his Indians doe not doe any act of hostility against any of our Indians but that they shall observe the Articles of the said *Warr*, [Peace?] having given direction that our Indians shal strictly observe the same.

You are to demean yourself with great respect and regard unto Count Frontinacque by all means to avoid giveing him any distaste.

You are also by all oppertunitys to acquaint me of the progress in your Journy and also of what shall be transacted by you in your negotiation with Count Frontinacque, that I may transmitt some unto his Majesty.

BELLOMONT

A true Copy
(signed) BELLOMONT.

V

Propositions of four of the Five Nations of Indians.

[New-York Entries, A. 478.]

May it please your Excellency

There is arrived here the Sachims of the four nations and have made theire Propositions as your Excellency by the inclosed will perceive with our answers made thereunto.

We sent unto your Excell^cy five Beaver Skinns which was given by the Sachims for a present; all is peace and quiet here for the present and remaine

Your Excell^cys most humble and most
obedient servant
DIRCK WESSELLS.

Albany 16th May 1698.

Propositions made by the Chief Sachims of the four nations of Indians (vizt) Onnondages, Oneydes, Cayougues and Sennecks, in the Court Hall of Albany the 16th day of May 1698.

PRESENT—Dirick Wessells Mayor,
Hen: v. Ranslaer,
Jno Lansing,
Jno Vannakill,
Wessel ten Brooke,
Lieut^t Jno Riggs.
John Bleeker Interpreter.

Onondages:—Sudagunachte, speaker, Annagogar, Sonwagaras, Schohasgowanee
Caiougues:—Ocaquariogithe, Sodgogoniago, Sadagapudisco, Sotsehowa
Sennecks:—Anerigio, Aothdarisex, Siohaische, Onnageragithis
Oneydas:—Canochaqwne, Adasichtoe, Sonathowane, Diekanassuge.

Brethren

We are now come here, by a Messenger you sent for us, we likewise hear you sent a Messenger to stop us from comeing, but we missed at the Mohaques Castles, and now we are come here to see you.

We are come here to excuse ourselves of a scandall that has been layd upon the four Nations, as they had from some of our Messengers sent from our Castles unto Coll: Schuyler, who informed that we had an underhand dealing with the Govr of Canada, and that we should make a separate peace with him and that the Govr of Canada would continue the War with this Governt and the Mohaques, and this messague was brought into our Country by one Vadasishtee an Oneyde with a belt of Wampum.

The Speaker makes answer, in the behalf of the four Nations, that it is not true, and that they never were intended to make any separate peace with the Govr of Canada, but are fully resolved to keep the Covenant Chaine Inviolable, because we are still one body, one head, and one blood, we know well enough that the Govr of Canada has used all his indevours to separate us one from another, which shall never be in his power; you will be better informed of the truth of this when your Messengers returne from Canada.

Brethren—We desire you will not entertaine any ill opinion of us, to think that we should make any separate peace with the Govr of Canada; do give 5 Beavers to remove all suspicious thoughts from your hearts.

Answer to the four nations of Indians made by the Magistrates of Albany the 16th day of May 1698.

Brethren

We are sorry that the Messengers we sent to you to stop your Journey from comeing to Albany, did not meet with you before you came here. Wee are glad to see you.

We are well satisfied with your discourse of your purging yourself of the scandall charged upon you that you never had thought, nor never intended to make any separate peace with the Govr of Canada contrary to the covenant chaine.

We now require you that you neither directly nor indirectly send or Receive any Messenger from Canada, untill such time as you come to Albany and consult with the Govr General, what shall be beneficial for your General good.

We doubt not but the Govr General will give you timely notice to meet him here. Do give to each Nation an Indian cask of Rum, with a Roll of Tobacco amongst them, 40 pounds Pork Twelve loaves bread and four scheple pease.

Rt Livingston.

A true copy. Bellomont.

May it pleas yo: Excellency

Albany the 16th May 1698

6 IX

52

There is Arrived here the Sachims of the ffour Nations and Have made their Propositions, as yo: Excellency by the Interpr will perceive with our Answers made thereunto;

We sent unto yo: Excellency ffive Beaver Belts which was Given by the Sachims for a Present, all is pease and Quiet here for the Present and Remains

Yo: Excellencies most humble and most obedient servants

Direck Wessells.

C 81.

Present
Direck Wessells Mayor
Henry van Clansteer
John Lansing
John Cammell
Wessellus Ten Broeck
John Rigg Clerk
Johannis Schuyler Interp.

Onnedago Sachims

Sadaquanaghta Speaker
Canragaer
Sagwaganab
Schachassowanes
Caiago
Oraquariogthe
Sadagerijago
Sadaganidisco
Schotchowa

Senecaes

Chariqto
Clathdarisee
Sachajshe
Canageragithy

Onnydaes

Canachagrone
Cadasichtes
Canaltowane
Diseanasinge

Brethren

We are now come here, by a Messenger you sent from us likewise heard you sent a Messenger to Stop us from Coming but we missed at the Mohaques Castle and now we are come here to see you

We are Come here to Cause our Selves, & a Standall that Lies Upon us ffour Nations, as they had from some of our Messenger sent from our Castles unto Fort Albany, who Informed that we had an underhand Dealing with the Governor of Canady, and that we should make a Separate peace with him, and that the Governor of Canada would Continue the Warr with the Government and the Mohaques, and that Messadge was Brought into our Country by the Cadasichtes an Onnyde with a Belt of Wampum. 195

The speaker made Answer, in the Behalfe of the
Five Nations, that it is not true, and that they
never were Intended to make any Seperate peace
with the Governr of Canada, but are fully
Resolved to keep the Covenant Chaine Inviolable
because we are still one Body, one Head and
one Blood, we know well enough that the
Governr of Canada had used all his Indeavours
to Seperate us one from another, which shall
never be in his power, You will be Cottori-
fied of the truth of this when yo. Messengers
Returne from Canada.

Brethren

We desire you will not Entertain any Ill
opinion of us, to think that we should make any
Seperate peace, with the Governr of Canada
Nor give five Beavers to Remove all Suspicion
thought be one yo. heart.

Answer to the four Nations Speech
Indians Made by the Magistrates
of Albany the 16th Day of May
1698

Brethren

Wee are Sorry that the Messengers we sent to you to Stop
your Journey from Canada to Albany Did not
meet with you before you came here we are Glad
to see you

Wee are well satisfied with yr Discourse & yr Intrigue
your Sense of the Scandall Charged upon you
that you never had thought nor never Intended
to make any Seperate peace with the Governr of
Canada Contrary to the Covenant Chains.

Wee now Require you that you neither Privately nor
Publickly Send or Receive any Messenger from
Canada while such time as you Come to Albany
and Consult with the Governr & Generalls what
shall be Beneficiall for yr & Generall Good
Wee Doubt not but the Governr & Generall
will Give you Timely notice to meet him here

Wee Give to each Nation an Indian Cake rum
with a Roll of Tobacco among them
40 pounds Twelve Loaves Bread and four Barrels
peice

Robt Livingston

a true Copy
Bellomont

correspondence between this Colony and those under your command, and to make known to you that I shall feel great pleasure, on all occasions under my control, to prove to you that I am, indeed,

Sir,

Your most humble and most
obedient Servant,
Chev. De Callierr.

To His Excellency, Richard, Earl of Bellomont,
Governor General of New-England and of the
Province of New-York,
at New-York.

A true Copy.
(Signed,) Bellomont.

Fraudulent Purchase of Land from Mohawk Indians.

[New-York, C. D. — C. 77.]

Interpreted by Arneut Cornelisse who was sworn.

Depositions of Henry & Joseph two of the Maquase nation who are of full age and have been Converts to the Christian Faith for about Eight years past, taken before His Excellency Richard Earl of Bellomont and James Graham Esqr His Majtys Atturney generall for the province of New York, who being duely sworne on the holy Evangelists of God have answered to the following Queries as is hereunder Expressed. New York ye 31th May 1698.

Query. Whether they be owners of the Maquase Land where their Castles are seated.

Answer. Yes, they are part owners or propietors of the above land.

Q. How many are owners of the said Land besides themselves.

Ans. Six more besides them, two have the Principall Propriety in those Lands and that the rest of the Maquase are Concern'd under them.

Q. Whether they have sold the Land to Mr William Pinhorn Côll: Peter Schuyler. Dom. Godevridus Dellius: Majr Dirik Wessells and Evart Banker.

Ans. Wee never sold nor gave away ye said Land to any person whatever.

Q. How many families belong to the Maquase Nation

Asn. There are thirty nine houses belonging to the Maquase Nation some of which houses contain one family, some two, some four.

Q. Since they say they did not sell their Land what did they mean when they put their marks and seales to a bill of sale dated the 8th day of July 1697.

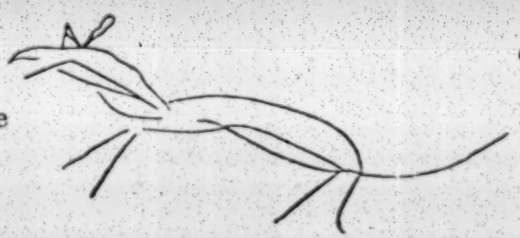
Ans. That they never intended to allienate the Property of the Soile and that these pretended Purchasers Côll Peter Schuyler, Doc^{r} Godfry Dellius their Minister. Maj^{r} Dirk Wessells and Capt Evart Bancker used artifice to circumvent them and their Companions into a bargain of Sale with them, by Pretending as it was a time of War so it would be their best and securest way to defend them against the Enemy; that they should appoint or name them (meaning the Purchasers) for their Guardians or Trustees; and that they did not treat and agree with them altogether but seperately or severally and at different times. Says further that they Questioned the matter before sign'd it, and alleadged that it would be proper that all the persons concern'd should be present to consult together, but they were answer'd there was no harm in signing the Paper it was for their own security, they would keep their land for them, that it should not be in the power of any person to make an Infringement upon their Property and as long as any of the Maquase nation lived, the land should be theirs and their Posteritys for ever. Since we have been so deceiv'd, as to sign a Paper contrary to our Intention, wee therefore humbly Pray that false paper which wee and our Brethren the Proprietors of the said Land, have sett our marks and Seals to, which wee are Inform'd gives away our Right to our native Land, Contrary to our Intent, may be vacated and destroyed that the memory of so great a Corruption may be rooted out from among us Christians lest our unconverted brethren may be discouraged by so ill a practise and Example from entring into the Christian faith; and wee further pray for the preventing the like ill Practise for the future, that since wee are subjects of the great King of England and have long ago Surrendered our selves and Lands to the protection of our said great King that your Lordship would be pleas'd to lett us have a patent for our said Land to hold of our said Great King: with a Limitation that none of the English may enter upon our said Lands whilst any of us or our Posterity are in being; Except that our great King shall see cause to Erect a Castle or Fort there for the Security of the Subjects on the fronteers.

The said Henry and Joseph doe further Complain to his Excell^{cy} that about three years agoe when they were out a fighting against the French Six Idle drunken People of their nation took upon them to sell a vast Tract of Land belonging to his Excell^{cys} Complainants called Ikohere, *(Skohere)* of so large an Extent that a Young man has enough to doe to runn over it in a day's time, and that for the value of thirty Beavor-skins in Rum and other goods; which Land Arent Schuyler bought for Côll Nicolas Bayard of New-York: whereupon they made their complaint to ye Magistrates of Albany who gave them no Releife but on the contrary the said Côll Bayard obtaind a patent of Côll Fletcher ye last Governour for the said unlawfull purchase of their Land which caused the said Complainants upon Côll Fletchers arrivall at Albany to apply unto him for Justice and Complained in the presence of Côll. Peter Schuyler and Maj^{r} Dirik Wessells and the Interpretess: that there was a Patent granted to Côll Bayard of their Land which they never sold; nor had those who pretended to sell, any right to doe the same. did therefore pray the said Côll. Fletcher to destroy the said Patent and make it voide who promised in the presence of the aforesaid Persons to do the same but hitherto it is not done to the great disquiet and dissatisfaction of the Complainants; wch causes them to renew their prayers to your Lordship for Justice in that matter.

The said two Christian Indians do pray his Excellency that he would use his endeavors to propogate the Christian Religion amongst them, wch hath been much neglected and faintly perform'd of late years, therefore do pray that a minister may be appointed to Reside with them at their Castles for the cherishing and Comforting of those few Converts that are already

in the Christian faith and for the converting the rest of their Brethren who have good Inclinations to Embrace the said faith if they had Ministers to instruct them therein

The Mark of HENRY
The Maquaese Mohack



The Mark of JOSEPH
The Maquaese or Mohack

Sworn before me
The 31 May 1698
(signed) BELLOMONT
(signed) ARNOUT CORNELISSEN

The above Arnout Cornelissen was sworn Interpreter before me the 31 May 1698
(signed) BELLOMONT

The above named three persons in his Excell$^{cy's}$ presence were sworn before me the day abovesaid (Signed) JA: GRAHAM.

Vincent Cortlandt
who was Sworn

before his Excellency Richard Earl of Bellomont and Jam
Graham Esq: his Majs: Attorney genrall for the provinc
of New York, who being duely sworn on the holy Evangelist
of God have answered to the following Queries as is hereund
exprest New York y 23th May 1698:

C 77.

Quer: Whether they be Owners of the Maquase Land where their Castles are seated.

Answer: Yes. they are part owners & proprietors of the above Land.

Q: How many are owners of the said Land besids themselves

Ans: Six more besids them two have the Principall Propriety in those Lands and that the rest of the Maquas are Concernd under them

Q: Whether they have sold the Land to Mr William Penhorn. Colo: Peter Schuyler. Dom: Godefridus Dellius. Alay: Dirik Wessels and Evart Banker

Ans: We never sold nor gave away y said Land to any person whatever

Q: How many families belong to the Maquase Nation

Ans: There are thirty nine houses belonging to the Maquase Nation — som of which houses Contains one family some two some four.

Q: Since they say they did not sell their Land what did they mean when they put their marks and Seales to a writ of Sale dated the 9th day of July 1697:

Ans: That they never Intended to alienate the Property of the Soil and that these pretended Purchasers Colo Peter Schuyler Doc: Godfry Dellius their interpreter Alay: Dirk Wessells and Capt Evart Banker used artifice to circumvent them and their Companions into a bargain of Sale with them; by pretending that as it was a time of War so it would be their best and Securest way to defend them against the Enemy; that they should Appoint or name them (meaning the Purchasers) for their Guardians or Trustees; and that they did not treat and agree with them altogether but seperately or Severally and at different times —

188 says Sadler

there, that it should not be in the power of any person to make an
Infringement upon their Property and as long away of the Magnas
natives lived. the Land should be theirs and their posterity's for. ever
Since we have been so deceived as to sign a paper contrary to our Intention
we therefore humbly pray that that false paper which we and our
Brethren the Proprietors of the said Land have set our marks and seals
to which we are Informed gives away our Right to our native Land.
Contrary to our Intent may be vacated and destroyed that the memory of so
great a Corruption may be cooled out from among us Christians Lest our
unconverted brethren may be discouraged by so ill a practice and Example
from entering into the christian faith; and we further pray for the
preventing of the like ill Practice for the future, that since we are
Subjects of the great King of England and have long ago Surrendered our
selves and Land to the protection of our said great King that your Lordship
would be pleased to let us have a patent for our said Land to hold of our
said great King: with ye Limitation that none of the English may enter
upon our said Lands whilst any of us or our posterity are in being, Except
that our great King shall see cause to Erect a Castle or Fort there for the
Security of the Subjects in the frontiers

The said Henry and Joseph doe further Complain to his Excell.cy: that
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& Indian Canadian People of their nation took upon them to sell a
great Tract of Land belonging to his Excell.cy Complainants called.
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plaint to y Magistrates of Albany who gave them no Releif but on the
Contrary the said Coll Bayard obtained a patent of Coll Fletcher y Late
Governour for the said unlawfull Purchase of their Land which
caused the said Complainants upon Coll Fletchers arrivall at Albany
to Apply unto him for Justice and Complaind in the presence of
Peter Schuyler and Mayr Dirck Wessels and the Interpreters: that
there was a Patent granted to Coll Bayard of their Land which they
never sold; nor had those who pretended to sell any right to do the same
did therefore pray the said Coll Fletcher to destroy the said patent
and make it voide. who promised in the presence of the aforesaid

The said two Christian Indians do pray his Excellency that he would use his Endeavours to propogate the Christian Religion amongst them. as the hath been much neglected and sadly performed of late years. therefore do pray that a minister may be appointed to Reside with them at their Castles for the Cherishing and Comforting of those few Converts that are already in the Christian faith and for the Converting the rest of their Brethren who have good Inclinations to Embrace the said faith if they had Ministers to Instruct them therein

The Mark of ℸ Henry
The Maquaese or Mohack

Sworn before me
the 31. may 1698.
Bellomont

The mark of Joseph
the Maquaese or Mohack

The above Account Interpreter
was sworn before
me the 31. may 1698.
Bellomont

The above named two persons
in their Excellys presence were
Sworn before me
the day aboves'd. Ja: Graham

The Deposition of Henry & Joseph both Mohack Indians & Christians

31. May 1698.

Deposition of two Christian Mohacks, relating to Coll Fletchers Grant of 30 miles of their Land; [illegible] or otherways alienate the same, dated the 31th of May 1690.

Rec.d: Sept.r 29.th 1698, from Mr Weaver

Read. Sept.r 30.th 1698.

Entred Fol: 473

C. 77

correspondence between this Colony and those under your command, and to make known to you that I shall feel great pleasure, on all occasions under my control, to prove to you that I am, indeed,

Sir,

Your most humble and most
obedient Servant,
Chev. De Calliere.

To His Excellency, Richard, Earl of Bellomont,
Governor General of New-England and of the
Province of New-York,
at New-York.

A true Copy.
(Signed,) Bellomont.

Fraudulent Purchase of Land from Mohawk Indians.

[New-York, C. D. — C. 77.]

Interpreted by Arneut Cornelisse who was sworn.

Depositions of Henry & Joseph two of the Maquase nation who are of full age and have been Converts to the Christian Faith for about Eight years past, taken before His Excellency Richard Earl of Bellomont and James Graham Esqr His Maj$^{ty's}$ Atturney generall for the province of New York, who being duely sworne on the holy Evangelists of God have answered to the following Queries as is hereunder Expressed. New York y^{e} 31th May 1698.

Query. Whether they be owners of the Maquase Land where their Castles are seated.

Answer. Yes, they are part owners or propietors of the above land.

Q. How many are owners of the said Land besides themselves.

Ans. Six more besides them, two have the Principall Propriety in those Lands and that the rest of the Maquase are Concern'd under them.

Q. Whether they have sold the Land to Mr William Pinhorn Coll: Peter Schuyler. Dom. Godevridus Dellius: Maj^{r} Dirik Wessells and Evart Banker.

Ans. Wee never sold nor gave away ye said Land to any person whatever.

Q. How many families belong to the Maquase Nation

Asn. There are thirty nine houses belonging to the Maquase Nation some of which houses contain one family, some two, some four.

Q. Since they say they did not sell their Land what did they mean when they put their marks and seales to a bill of sale dated the 8th day of July 1697.

Ans. That they never intended to allienate the Property of the Soile and that these pretended Purchasers Cöll Peter Schuyler, Doc^{r} Godfry Dellius their Minister. Maj^{r} Dirk Wessells and Capt Evart Bancker used artifice to circumvent them and their Companions into a bargain of Sale with them, by Pretending as it was a time of War so it would be their best and securest way to defend them against the Enemy; that they should appoint or name them (meaning the Purchasers) for their Guardians or Trustees; and that they did not treat and agree with them altogether but seperately or severally and at different times. Says further that they Questioned the matter before sign'd it, and alleadged that it would be proper that all the persons concern'd should be present to consult together, but they were answer'd there was no harm in signing the Paper it was for their own security, they would keep their land for them, that it should not be in the power of any person to make an Infringement upon their Property and as long as any of the Maquase nation lived, the land should be theirs and their Posteritys for ever. Since we have been so deceiv'd, as to sign a Paper contrary to our Intention, wee therefore humbly Pray that false paper which wee and our Brethren the Proprietors of the said Land, have sett our marks and Seals to, which wee are Inform'd gives away our Right to our native Land, Contrary to our Intent, may be vacated and destroyed that the memory of so great a Corruption may be rooted out from among us Christians lest our unconverted brethren may be discouraged by so ill a practise and Example from entring into the Christian faith; and wee further pray for the preventing the like ill Practise for the future, that since wee are subjects of the great King of England and have long ago Surrendered our selves and Lands to the protection of our said great King that your Lordship would be pleas'd to lett us have a patent for our said Land to hold of our said Great King: with a Limitation that none of the English may enter upon our said Lands whilst any of us or our Posterity are in being; Except that our great King shall see cause to Erect a Castle or Fort there for the Security of the Subjects on the fronteers.

The said Henry and Joseph doe further Complain to his Excell^{cy} that about three years agoe when they were out a fighting against the French Six Idle drunken People of their nation took upon them to sell a vast Tract of Land belonging to his Excell$^{cy's}$ Complainants called Ikohere, *(Skohere)* of so large an Extent that a Young man has enough to doe to runn over it in a day's time, and that for the value of thirty Beavor-skins in Rum and other goods; which Land Arent Schuyler bought for Cöll Nicolas Bayard of New-York: whereupon they made their complaint to ye Magistrates of Albany who gave them no Releife but on the contrary the said Cöll Bayard obtaind a patent of Cöll Fletcher ye last Governour for the said unlawfull purchase of their Land which caused the said Complainants upon Cöll Fletchers arrivall at Albany to apply unto him for Justice and Complained in the presence of Cöll. Peter Schuyler and Maj^{r} Dirik Wessells and the Interpretess: that there was a Patent granted to Cöll Bayard of their Land which they never sold; nor had those who pretended to sell, any right to doe the same. did therefore pray the said Cöll. Fletcher to destroy the said Patent and make it voide who promised in the presence of the aforesaid Persons to do the same but hitherto it is not done to the great disquiet and dissatisfaction of the Complainants; wch causes them to renew their prayers to your Lordship for Justice in that matter.

The said two Christian Indians do pray his Excellency that he would use his endeavors to propogate the Christian Religion amongst them, wch hath been much neglected and faintly perform'd of late years, therefore do pray that a minister may be appointed to Reside with them at their Castles for the cherishing and Comforting of those few Converts that are already

in the Christian faith and for the converting the rest of their Brethren wch have good Inclinations to Embrace the said faith if they had Ministers to instruct them therein

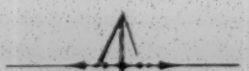
The Mark of HENRY
The Maquaese Mohack

The Mark of JOSEPH
The Maquaese or Mohack

Sworn before me
The 31 May 1698
(signed) BELLOMONT
(signed) ARNOUT CORNELISSEN

The above Arnout Cornelissen was sworn Interpreter before me the 31 May 1698
(signed) BELLOMONT

The above named three persons in his Excell$^{cy's}$ presence were sworn before me the day abovesaid (Signed) JA: GRAHAM.



Report of Messrs. Schuyler and Dellius' Negotiations in Canada.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.]

[New-York C. D—C. 59.]

Report of our negotiations in Canada, by order of His Excellency the Earl of Bellomont, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of New-York.

8th of May. Pursuant to your Excellency's orders, we left Albany.

15th. At Pointe de Chevelure,[1] in the lake, we met a canoe, with French Indians, loaded with beavers, on their way to trade at Albany.

16th. We discovered, on the borders of said lake, two French Indians arrayed as warriors. The face of one was painted; we inquired of them whither they were going. They answered, they were sent by Monsieur Callière, the Governor of Montreal, to get the abovementioned canoe to return; but we discovered, by means of an Indian woman, a prisoner whom we were conveying back, that they were on their way to Albany to take some prisoners in order to obtain news. This obliged us to take them along with us, in order to prevent the inconveniences that might happen from their going towards Albany.

[1] Crown Point. — ED.

Book Comm.

6 VI

The humble Memorial of Jan Janse Bleeker and Ryer Schermerhoorn Representatives for the Citty and County of Albany in the behalfe of themselves and the Rest of the Freeholders of the said Citty and County.

Humbly Sheweth:

That they are Informed of a Certaine Grant that was made by Coll. Fletcher late Governo: of this Province unto Coll. P: Schuyler Major Dirck Wessells Doctor Godfrey Dellius Capt Evert Bancker and William Pinhorne Esq: of the Maquase Land which Grant they humbly Conceive to be Injurious not only to his Majties Interest, but to alle the Subjects Inhabiting the said Citty and County, by Reason that it will Encourage and force the Indians of the Maquase Nation to desert this province and fly to the French, by which meanes his Maj:tie will loose that Considerable Branch of his Revenue which ariseth to him by that trade, and in Case of another Warre the Chiefest Strength of the province, It being manifest that in the late Warre, if it had not been that the Indians had Manfully Defended this province the French would have made many Incroads to the Disadvantage of the

190 province

& Petition & did then Examin upon oath Two Magnatians who upon oath did Testify, and declare that ye Land Claim'd to be granted by Coll: Fletcher did belong to them jether with Six more of ye Sd nation, and that they never Sold

192 nor

Safety of this provinc, as to Discourage the Indians who
have soe Successfully Served and defended us the late warr;
for the whole Supplyes that were Raised & the Rest of the
Provisions for the Security of the Frontiers were not
Sufficient to preserve the out Settlements in the said
County, the owners being forced to Desert them, and
Subject them to the Ruine of the Enemy, Then in what
Imminent Danger must the provinc be in upon
another Warr, if those that fought our Battles for us
spend our Enemies, and that we Could not with the
Supply of three hundred men and the Charge of Six
thousand pounds a yeare secure the out Settlements
that were within three four or five miles of
Albany, how much Difficulter must it be to secure
the Settlements that are Designed to be made in
the Maquase Country by virtue of the said Grant
which is fifty or sixty miles from Albany, All
which is most humbly laid before yo: Lordships
Consideration, most humbly praying that yo: Lordshipp
would Intercede with his Majtie for the varatione
the said Grant that the Indians may not
be Discouraged nor the Rest of the Inhabitants
who have been at Greate Charge to make
Settlements for the Maintaining the Indian
trade

New York the 6th
of June 1698

Ryer Schermerhorn

a True Copy
Bellomont

C 18

Memorials of Mr Bleecker
and Mr Schermerhoorn
18th June 1698

New-Yorke

Mem.: of Mr Bleecker and Mr Schermerhoorn in behalf of the Freeholders of Albany &c agst Coll Fletcher's Grant of the Mohacks Land, dated 9th of June 1698

Rec.: 29th Sept.r 1698, from Mr Weaver

Read. Sept.r 30th 1698

Entred Fol: 473

C 78

any experience, so that I shall be necessitated to adopt other measures in order to explore every thing myself. This will give me trouble; it will, besides, require time. Nevertheless I shall not fail to inform myself as much as possible of every matter and of every place. Of this, Your Excellency may be assured, and that I am with profound respect,

My Lord, Your Excellency's
Most humble and most obedient servant,

Albany, 13th June, 1698. W. Romar.

Memorial of Messrs. Bleeker and Schermerhorn.

[New-York—C. D.—C.78.]

To His Excellency Richard Earl of Bellomont Capt. Generall and Governo^{r} in Chiefe of his Maj^{ties} Provence of New York &c^{a} and the Hono^{ble} Councill.

The humble Memoriall of Jan Jansz Bleeker and Ryer Schermerhoorn Rep^{r}sentatives for the City and County of Albany in the behalfe of themselves and the rest of the freeholders of the said Citty and County,

Humbly sheweth

That they are informed of a Certeine grant that was made by Coll: Fletcher late Governo^{r} of this Provence, unto Coll. P. Schuyler, Major Dijrck Wessells Doctor Godfrey Dellius, Capt. Evert Banker and William Pinhorne Esqr of the Maquase Land which grant they humbly conceive to be injurious not only to his Maj^{ties} interest, but to all the subjects inhabiteing the said Citty and County, by Reason that it will Constraine and force the Indians of the Maquase Nation to desert this Provence and fly to the French, by which meanes His Maj^{tie} will loose that Considerable branch of the Revenue which ariseth to him by that trade, and in case of another warr the chiefest strength of the Provence, It being manifest that in the late Warr, if it had not been that the Indians had manfully defended this Provence the French would have made many Inroads to the Disadvantage of the Provence, soe that there can nothing be soe Destructive to the safety of this Provence, as to Discourage those Indians who have soe successfully secured and defended in the late Warr for the whole supplyes that were Raized in the rest of the Provence for the security of the Frontiers were not sufficient to p^{r}serve the out settlements in the said County, the owners being forced to Desert them, and to subject them to the Ruine of the Enemy, Then in what imminent danger must the Provence be in upon another warr, if those that fought our Battles for us become our Enemies, and that we could not with the supply of three hundred men and the charge of six thousand pounds a yeare secure the out settlements that were within three, four, or five miles of Albany, how much difficulter must it be to secure the settlements that are designed to be made in the Maquase Country by virtue of the said grant which is fifty or sixty miles from Albany, All which is most humbly laid before yor Lordshipps consideration; most humbly praying that your Lordshipp would interceed with His Maj^{tie} for the vacateing the said grant that the Indians may not be discouraged nor the rest of the Inhabitants who have been at greate charge

to make settlements for the maintaining the Indian trade be thereby forced to forsake the same to theire utter ruine

J. Jansz Bleeker
Ryer Schermerhoorn

New York the 6th of June 1698.

A true Copy
(Signed) Bellomont.

(Endorsed) Meml of Mr Bleeker and Mr Schermerhoorn in behalf of the Freeholders of Albany &c, agst Coll: Fletcher's Grant of the Mohacks Land, dated ye 6th of June 1698.
Recd 29th Septr 1698, from Mr Weaver.
Read Septr 30th 1698.

Report of the Earl of Bellomont on Mr. Livingston's Case.

[New-York Entries, B. 52.]

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Council of Trade.

My Lords.

His Majesty in his instructions having referred the consideration of the case of Robert Livingston of New York to myself and Council to inquire and examine into the justice of his demands for severall sums of money pretended to be advanced by him for the service of his Majesty in the said Province with interest for the same; for which the said Livingstone obtained severall orders from the Lords of the Treasury and from His Majesty and Council, and likewise to inquire into the causes and reasons why there was a delay given and suspension of obedience to the said orders by the late Governor and Councill of New Yorke, as likewise to enquire into the causes and reasons why the said Livingstone was not permitted to exercise the severall imployments in the said Province granted to him by a Commission from his Majesty.

In obedience therefore to His Majesty's commands and on the petition of the said Livingstone I made an order summoning Colonel Fletcher late Governor of this Province, or some in his behalf to appear before me at New Yorke on the 16th of May last, with the complaint exhibited in England against the said Livingstone with witnesses and evidences to justify the same; but on the said day nor since has any appeared in the behalf of the said Colonel Fletcher, his Attorneys declaring they had no orders to appeare against the said Livingstone. And on the 16th instant I ordered a hearing of the whole matter before myself and Councill, where the Councill did declare they did not beleive they could properly be judges of what they themselves had objected against the said Livingstone, nor had they any thing further to offer or urge against him more then formerly, that they knew nothing to the prejudice of his reputation, and added that he was the fittest man in the Province for the imploys he executes and particularly as Victualler of the Forces. That they wholly referred the consideration and examination of the case to myself, desiring me to represent to His Majesty as it should appear to me.

Lettre

De Monsieur le Comte de Bellomont Gouverneur de la nouuelle yorck a monsieur le Comte de frontenac Gouverneur de Canada /

De la nouuelle yorck ce 22e auril 1698

Monsieur

Le Roy m'ayant fait l'honneur de me faire Gouuerneur de plusieurs prouinces, de Sa Majesté, En l'amerique Et entr'autres de Celle de la nouuelle yorck, Jay Jugé apropos En même temps, que Je vous fais mes Compliments de vous faire part aussy de la paix, qui s'est faitte entre le Roy auec ses confederés Et le Roy tres Chretien, dont Je vous enuoye les articles, tant

Réponse

De Monsieur Le Comte de frontenac a la lettre de Monsieur le Comte de Bellomont a quebec Le 8e Juin 1698

Monsieur

MARINE ET COLONIES ARCHIVES COLONIALES

Monsieur Le Colonel Schuyler, et mr Dellius, me rendirent Hyer trois Jours la lettre que vous m'aues fait l'honneur de m'escrire, par ou Je vois la disposition dans laquelle vous estes d'entrer en bonne correspondance auec nous, en consequence de la paix, qui a esté conclue entre le Roy mon maistre, et le Roy d'Angleterre. quoyque Je n'aye point encore la confirmation du costé de france, Jen ay toujours vsé auec tant d'humanité auec vos prisonniers, que Je ne feray pas difficulté de remettre entre les mains de ces messieurs, dans le peu de temps quils ont de rester icy, tous des Anglois ou flamands, que Je pourray faire ramasser dans tous les lieux de mon Gouuernement et qui voudront bien S'en aller, comme Je l'ay toujours fait dans le plus fort de la guerre, nonobstant les mauuais traittements que le Sieur de Villieu Gouuerneur a receu a Baston, Et plusieurs autres contre le droit des Gens, et

En Latin qu'en françois /

La paix fut publiée
a Londres au mois
d'octobre dernier, peu
de Jours auant mon
depart d'Angleterre,
Mais comme mon voyage
par mer a esté fort
long, & ennuyeux,
ayant esté forcé par
des vents contraires.
Jusqu'a l'Isle de Barbade,
Je n'ay pas pû arriuer
icy, qu'au 2e du
Courant, J'enuoye
cette Lettre par Mr
le Colonel Schuyler
membre du Conseil
du Roy En cette
Prouince accompagné
de Monsieur Dellius
tous deux gens de
condition et de merite
pour vous marquer
l'estime que J'ay pour
une personne de
Votre rang, Ces Mrs
vous meneront tous
des capitulations mêmes arrestées
Je suis persuadé, Monsieur, q
vous n'approuuerés pas ce procé
et que vous ne pouurés souffrir
plus long temps, qu'on retienne
en ce lieu, dans les Chaines, le
Capne Baptiste Philibrasher, q
y est traitté auec beaucoup
vigueur. /
J'ay appris depuis quelques jours
qu'on auoit renuoyé de Baston
a port Royal, une partie des
prisonniers que nous y auions
Et Je vous suis tres obligé de
cette que Mrs Schuyler et
Dellius m'ont ramené de Véh
part, quoy qu'ils soient en pet
nombre, mais Je ne puis
comprendre que vous ayés pû
charger ces Mrs de demander
le relachement des Iroquois q
nous auons parmy nous, en
me promettant de faire rendre
tous les françois qui sont chez
eux, puisqu'estants des Cantons
dernier En pour parler de pa
auec moy, Et m'ayant laissé
un Ôtage pour seureté de
leurs paroles, C'est a eux a
l'Effectuer, et a me ramener n
gens, S'ils veulent la conclure
Et Je Serois inutile que nous
nous donnassiés la peine de m
en mesler, puisque ce sont d
Enfants desobeissants a leurs p

les prisonniers françois
qui se trouvent entre
les mains des Anglois
de cette province, à
pour ce qui est de ceux
qui sont prisonniers
avec nos Indiens,
Jenvoyeray ordre qu'on
les mette en liberté
au plus tost avec
une bonne Escorte, si
cela se trouve necessaire
pour les garentir de
tous Insultes, et les
conduire en toute
seureté a Montreal
Je ne doute point
Monsieur que de
vôtre costé, vous ne
donniez aussy ordre
pour le relachement
de tous les sujets du
Roy que l'on a faits
prisonniers chez vous
pendant la guerre,
tant [illegible]chens qu'Indiens

qui ont toujours este sous la
domination du Roy, depuis fort
long temps, et avant même que
les Anglois, se fussent emparez
de la nouvelle yorck sur les
Flamands, les Missions que nous
avons eues, depuis plus de 40
ans parmy Eux, les Garnisons que
nous avons entretenues dans leurs
villages, leurs Enfans, qu'ils m'ont
donné, et que J'ay fait élever
auprez de moy, et beaucoup
d'autres preuves, estant des marques
fort certaines qu'ils ont toujours este
sous la protection du Roy!
J'ay des ordres si precis la dessus que
Je ne Sçaurois les outrepasser, que
Je n'en aye receu de nouveaux, et
que les Roys nos maistres ne soient
convenus ou par Eux, ou par des
commissaires, qu'ils envoyeront sur
les lieux, des difficultés qui pourroient
S'y rencontrer Elles n'allerons
pourtant point, Monsieur, la bonne
intelligence, que Je pretends
entretenir avec vous, J'ay arreste
les Sauvages qui sont parmy nous,
affin qu'ils ne fassent pas de nouveaux
coups sur les habitations Angloises, si tost
que J'ay eu les premieres nouvelles de la
paix par le Sieur Abraham, J'ay donné
le même avis aux Abnakis et autres
Sauvages du costé de l'acadie, mais
comme Ils sont fort eslognés de moy, et
qu'on me mande qu'ils etoient entierement
irritez de ce qu'on ne leur a point envoyé

assin que la bonne
Correspondance, et
Un libre commerce (
qui Sont le fruict
ordinaire de la paix)
Soient renouvellés
de part et d'autre,
Conformement a la
bonne union quelle
a causée entre, les
Roys Nos maistres,
Je vous prie. destre
persuadé que Je
suis avec beaucoup
d'estime et de
respect

Monsieur

Vôtre très humble
et très obeissant
Serviteur le Comte
de Bellomont

avec les francois par le port Royal
plusieurs de leurs Chefs prisonniers a
Baston, J'apprehende Si nous ne les fa
veluches auplustost que leur
desespoir ne les faste entreprendre
quelque acte d'hostilité, qui pourro
nous donner du chagrin auen uns
aux autres !

Cela m'empesche aussy a leur esgar
de leur faire rendre absolument le
prisonniers Anglois, qu'ils ont
parmy Eux, ayants esté plusieurs
fois trompés Sur de pareilles
propositions de paix, Et en ayant
rendu en differents temps, Sans
en avoir pû retirer aucuns !

Je ne pouvois recevoir vôtre lettre
par des personnes qui me fussent
plus agreables que Mrs Schuyler
et Dellius qui m'ont paru des
gens de merite, l'Enuie qu'ils ont
de vous repandre avant Vôtre
depart, de la nouvelle yorck,
m'empesche de les retenir plus
longtemps icy !

Le Roy d'Angleterre ne pouvoit env
dans ses provinces une personne q
peut me donner plus de loye par la
reputation dans laquelle Jay app
que vous estes, et qui m'engagera
apporter tous mes soins, pour mainte
une bonne correspondance avec Vou
estant disposé a vous assurer le plus
souvent qu'il me sera possible que
Suis avec beaucoup d'estime et de re

Monsieur

Vôtre très humble et très
obeissant Serviteur le Com
de frontenac

1698.

pay duty when they need go only twelve miles and be free. If the port be free, albeit there are custom-house officers there, yet abuses against the Acts of Trade will be inevitable, for the people will always prefer private gain to the general good of the English nation, and as there will be no force to suppress those abuses, the port will simply become a nursery of illegal trade. At New York, though there is a garrison and men-of-war, it is only with great difficulty that illegal trade is suppressed, and, but for diligence, there would be great disorder. It is also against the policy of England for Amboy to be a free port, for the River Hudson is the same as the River Thames. The Hudson is not so wide as the mouth of the Thames, yet the City of London is the only port appointed on the river. Again the greatest distance between New York and Amboy does not exceed thirty miles, but New Jersey cannot have above 12,000 [? 200] families of inhabitants while New York province has at least 5,000 who burden themselves for the support of the King's Government; and it is therefore reasonable that New York, like London, should be the port. The opening of Amboy would not only destroy the revenue of New York, but would force the inhabitants to leave it and so weaken it. There is no more violence done by making New York the port of the Hudson than London the port of the Thames; there are other places besides London in the Thames, but they are closed lest they should be a prejudice to London. So here too the less should yield to the greater, it being more for the King's interest that 200 should yield to 5,000, and that four or five vessels should come to New York and pay duty than that 100 sail should leave New York for Amboy. *Signed*, Ja. Graham. 3 *pp. Endorsed*, Recd., Read 18 Sept., 1698. [*Board of Trade*. New York, 7. *No.* 77; *and* 53. *pp.* 97-101.]

July 1. New York

622. Governor the Earl of Bellomont to Council of Trade and Plantations. I sent you by my last a copy of my proclamation respecting the ports of the Jerseys, but I find that since then Colonel Basse has published a counter-proclamation in the Jerseys, copy enclosed. He has also written me several letters on the subject much disputing my orders and asserting the right of the port of Perth-Amboy, but he has since been with me and seen the King's orders, and I thought he was so well satisfied, that the Jerseys would submit to the Admiralty Court of New York without dispute. Soon afterwards a ship was seized there by Mr. Randolph and tried in the Admiralty Court here; but some time since, two pirates of Every's crew being seized in the Jerseys, a precept was issued from this Court of Admiralty to bring them hither. On this Colonel Basse called his Council, who were unanimous not to deliver them until the Commission for the Court of Admiralty was published and recorded in the Jerseys. Thereupon by my Council's advice I sent a command to Colonel Basse, by which being startled he ventured to send me the two prisoners. I enclose their examinations before Colonel Basse. I can find no evidence against them, so that they would be cleared on trial here, and I have no instructions to send them to England, so must admit them to bail. One of them, John Alston, is but nineteen years old, and was forced away by Every as a cabin boy of thirteen. He had no share with the rest, but only what they

1698.

voluntarily gave him, and he had no share in any ill thing with his own hand and could not help being forced away. Such is his account, which appears to me probable and may seem to you sufficient to recommend him to mercy. I hear of two more of Every's men in Connecticut and one in Rhode Island, and have written to those Governments to seize them and send them to me; but I beg your orders as to what I shall do with them, for the evidence that would condemn them is in England, and I want your direction to send the prisoners thither, otherwise I cannot help admitting them to bail here as arrested only on suspicion. Captain Adam Balderidge has made a proposal to me for the settlement of the island of St. Mary's, which I promised to represent to you. If the matter be of such real advantage to the trade of England as he pretends, no doubt you will give it all furtherance. Mr. Balderidge is now here. He has lived for many years in St. Mary's and Madagascar, and appears to be a sober man and is reputed wealthy by his long trading in these parts. The City of New York has addressed me about an Act passed by Colonel Fletcher, which destroys their rights. The Council desired me to represent it to you, and the Agent will do so. I have already informed you of the contract made with Mr. Nicoll for the passing of this Act, and shall only add that on examination the passing of it seems manifestly to the injury of the province. It will be an ill reflection upon Colonel Fletcher that he passed it, though he has the royal prerogative of denying it; and it may be worth the consideration of Parliament to frustrate what was passed by such clandestine practices to the public prejudice. To-day I have received the answers to the letters I sent to Mons. de Callière and Count de Frontenac. I send copies, from which you will see the ill consequences of Colonel Fletcher's neglect to announce the peace to them. You will also find their pretensions to the Five Nations of Indians, whom we must support, otherwise the province will be in great danger for want of their friendship in case of another war. It is likewise the design of the Jesuits to send them missionaries, which will certainly make them revolt from us. I venture therefore to suggest that £300 *per annum*, paid on the Charter of Corporation for conversion of infidels, may be applied this way, which will support and encourage Protestant divines to instruct the Indians and thereby to oblige them to the Crown of England. No doubt this would be effected on your application to the Corporation. I await your orders as to my management in opposing any French force that may annoy the Five Nations. I shall meet their Sachems at Albany next week, and try all methods of arguments and presents to continue them faithful and prevent them from being debauched by French kindness or menaces. I send you Colonel Romer's report on the frontier forts. You will see that our fortifications are very weak and out of repair and have been most shamefully neglected, that the frontier has been destroyed and deserted this war, and that several other fortifications are absolutely necessary for defence of the country in case of another war. But I am going to visit them myself and shall then be able to lay before the Assembly the cost of making them. Mr. Randolph informs me that Rhode Island pretends to a jurisdiction of a Court of Admiralty, and that they have seized a

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pirate with design to try him and perhaps acquit him. I know not yet what privileges they have by charter, but I am well informed as to the constant encouragement that they gave to pirates to come thither and bring in their spoils, also their connivance with breaches of the Acts of Trade, so that it may be concluded that there will be but faint prosecutions in an Admiralty Court of their own erecting, and small regard paid to the Acts of Trade. This serious matter I have represented to the Lords of the Treasury, and I hope that your representations and theirs may bring about some remedy for the evil. The Attorney General has given me a memorial concerning the manner of granting land in this province since it passed under English Government. You will learn from it how Colonel Fletcher paid no regard to rules, but, upon learning of my appointment, granted away every foot of land which was to be disposed of, in such extravagant quantities that a grant to one man contains seventy miles in length by eight in breadth, and several other grants are of fifty miles and thirty miles. By so doing he has betrayed his trust, having never consulted the Attorney General therein, but has made it impossible to settle the country; for there is no land but what must be purchased from the grantees (who cannot settle it themselves) and the King and future Governors are prevented from rewarding good service in war or peace by grants of land to engage them to settle thereon. He has gone so far as to grant away great part of the garden about Fort William Henry, which might be called the King's domain. In the patents it is called "our garden," being the pleasantest part next the sea, the rest being a garden planted with herbs and fruit trees. He permitted the fences and trees to be wholly destroyed by cattle, after he heard of my appointment, and it will take fourteen years to repair the damage. A small farm called the King's farm, which usually supplied the Governor with bread-corn, he leased to the church a few months before my arrival, and a small island, for the grazing of a few coach-horses and cows for the Governor's family, he would also have leased to one who was formerly his footman, had not the Council been ashamed to consent to it. This is all that is left for the pleasure or convenience of the Governor. This is a great dishonour to the King and uneasiness to succeeding Governors, just as the extravagant grants of land are an invincible obstacle to settlement. The agent will lay before you full information, and I hope that you will cause these mischievous grants to be damned and voided. I have information that the merchants design to apply at home for the restoration of Colonel Fletcher, and I find their rage against me so increased that they load Mr. Weaver (who has been King's Counsel in these prosecutions) with false calumnies and give out that they will blacken his credit at home, as they would do mine and that of every man who would serve the King faithfully in these matters. I will be answerable for Mr. Weaver's integrity, so I beg you to countenance him and give him full credit in his representations of affairs in this province. I assure you that an honest Governor, especially of some quality, cannot have a subsistence from the salary and perquisites of this Government; but I shall none the less do all that I can for the King's honour and the trade of England, which have been so injured and

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violated here. *Signed*, Bellomont. *Postscript*, 6 July.—Yesterday I received yours of 21 March, with the order relating to pirates. My former letters will have shown you how industrious I have been since my arrival. I must remark that Daniel Honan, private secretary to Colonel Fletcher, being put on his oath, swore that he knew of no money given to Colonel Fletcher for granting protections to pirates. Since then I have positive proof that he was present when one Wick gave Colonel Fletcher £50 for a protection to one Rayner, in a bill of exchange payable to Honan. I hope therefore that you will give no credit to any attestation of Honan's in Colonel Fletcher's favour. To-day I summoned the Sheriff of New York before myself in Council, and it appearing by the oath of five credible men and his own confession that he had not allowed one voice of a freeholder of Orange County to vote, and that he had been guilty of corrupt practice and continual disturbance to the Government, I suspended him. Indeed, I durst not trust so ill a man among so mutinous a people in a post of such trust during my absence at Albany. I have received a letter of 24 February last from the Board of Ordnance, recalling Colonel Romar. Considering that our fortifications are ruined, that more are wanting, that no one else understands them, and that the French Governors threaten to fall on the Five Nations, I have thought fit to retain him till further orders, knowing that you could not be aware of these considerations. I beg that you will procure an order for him to stay till the fortifications are perfected. 3½ *pp. Here follows an abstract of the foregoing letter.* 2 *pp. Endorsed*, Recd. from Mr. Weaver, Agent for New York. Recd. 8th, Read 16 Sept., 1698. *Enclosed*,

622. I. Proclamation by the Governor of East New Jersey, to the effect that Perth-Amboy is still an open port. 30 May, 1698. *Sealed with the seal of New Jersey, but unsigned.* 1 *p. Endorsed*, Recd. from Mr. Weaver, 15 Sept., 1698.

622. II. Copy of a letter from James Graham to the Earl of Bellomont, 30 June, 1698. As to the manner of granting lands, in the Duke of York's time the Governor made grants of land on condition of the obedience of the grantees to existing and future legislation. It was then the law that any land which was not improved or settled in three years should revert to the grantors. This was to ensure the settlement of the country and prevent people from keeping large tracts of land waste. The quit-rents were generally one bushel of wheat to every hundred acres. Grants rarely exceeded 2,000 acres and were generally under 1,000 acres. When large grants were made the grantees were obliged to settle a township or so many families as the land could support. The first King's Governor, Colonel Dongan, pursued the same system, but removed the general condition and retained only the quit-rent, sometimes one bushel of wheat for a hundred acres and sometimes as little as half-a-crown. At the end of his government, however, when intelligence came that the province was to be

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annexed to New England, he made large grants and gave considerable tracts of land on Hudson River to particular persons, with small quit-rents. While New England and New York were joined, no grants were made, but Sir E. Andros's instructions fixed the quit-rent at half-a-crown *per* hundred acres. There were no grants made during the Revolution, and but few and inconsiderable under Governor Sloughter. When Governor Fletcher arrived the province was warmly engaged in war, and the great rates then raised discouraged new settlements. Sometime afterwards the out-settlements of Albany were deserted, and the people coming down to the seaside put a value on land in Long Island. Governor Fletcher granted tracts of 1,000 acres to some gentlemen on the island, they having warrants for the same from former Governors. In 1694 he made further grants of a considerable tract to Captain Evans and of smaller lots at the usual quit-rent of half-a-crown, but in 1697, on the news of Lord Bellomont's appointment to succeed him, he made greater grants than in the whole of the rest of his Government. His method was to give a positive order to the Attorney-General to prepare such grants, without consulting him as to their effect on the King's interest, as Governors were accustomed to do. Formerly the Attorney-General always attended in Council when petitions for land were read, and gave his opinion whether they were prejudicial to the King's interest or not, but on Colonel Fletcher's coming he was discharged from this attendance and told that he would be summoned if wanted. Not two references were made to him afterwards respecting grants. The old method was this. If the lands were not purchased from Indians, application was made to the Governor and Council for permission to purchase. The order for purchase was then made in the presence of the magistrate of the district where the land lay and within a certain time; and if that method were not followed, the purchase was void. If the purchase were regular, a petition was generally preferred to the Governor in Council for a grant of the same at a moderate quit-rent. If the tract were small, it usually passed in course; but if it were considerable then (under the Duke of York) the magistrate of the district was required to report thereon, and the matter was afterwards referred to the Attorney-General. Thus the King's interest was safeguarded. But by the violence done to the old rules in the former Governor's time I find that the King's interest has suffered much, particularly by the grant of the Maquas' land and that granted to Henrico Rensselaer, which if held will destroy the Indian trade at Albany and drive the Indians from the frontier. Now there is hardly a foot of land, suitable for settlement, left to

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the King to grant; and what is granted is in the hands of so few that they cannot settle it in themselves, while planters are unwilling to settle unless they can enjoy a freehold, for it costs at least £4 an acre to clear land. Thus all our youth must leave the province and settle in neighbouring colonies. New York will decay both in population and trade, and the revenue will fall, for the King has not a foot of land to grant to those who have done good service in war and would addict themselves to husbandry in peace. The province will never be peopled without husbandmen, and if there is no land there will be no husbandmen, who from their labour are best trained to endure the fatigues of a soldier. *Signed*, Ja. Graham. 3 *pp.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 15th, Read 23 Sept., 1698.

622. III. Grants of land made by Governor Fletcher. A tract of twenty-four or thirty miles in length to Nicholas Bayard, 12 December, 1695. A tract of some seventy miles in length on the east of the Hudson to Godfrey Dellius, 3 Sept., 1696. Two tracts in Duchess County and along the Hudson River to Henry Beeckman, one of them about sixteen miles square, the other about twenty miles by eight. Sundry tracts in Suffolk County to William Smith, about fifty miles in length, 17 June, 1695. Several tracts on the west of the Hudson to Captain John Evans of H.M.S. Richmond, about forty-four miles by twenty-two, 10 Sept., 1684, and 15 April, 1685 (*sic*, errors for 1694, 1695). 3 *pp.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 15th, Read 26th Sept., 1698.

622. IV. Copy of the grant of part of the King's Garden, New York, by Colonel Fletcher to Caleb Heathcote, for an annual rent of one shilling, and of the lease of another part of the garden for forty-one years at four shillings a year, New York money. 2 April, 1696. 2½ *pp.* *Endorsed as No.* II.

622. V. Copies of Colonel William Romar's correspondence respecting the fortifications of New York. Lord Bellomont's instructions to him to survey all the fortifications of the province. *Dated*, 17 May, 1698. ¼ *p.*

Colonel Romar to the Earl of Bellomont, Albany, 27 May, 1698. I arrived here on the 23rd inst., and finding a favourable opportunity at once went to Senectady, forty miles away. Senectady is admirably situated, and from the importance of its position on the frontier , deserves to be taken in hand at once. It is a pity and shame to see a frontier so neglected as this has been. Had the public interest been preferred to the private gain, which has been divided among a few individuals for a devil's harvest, the enemy would never have made such mischievous captures from the good people at large [*this sentence is most obscure in the original*]. I find the frontier at Albany as important and even more important than the other, since it covers all Connecticut

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and New England on one side, New York and the Jerseys on the other, and controls the communications by water generally. The situation is curious and difficult, but at a moderate cost I could make it proof against any enemy. I think that the necessary plans will take me four weeks, and I shall begin to-morrow, and shall not fail to be diligent. *French.* ½ *p.*

Colonel Romar to the Earl of Bellomont. Albany, 13 June, 1698. Since my last I have visited the Half-Moon, which I think of little value, but there is a place seven leagues further up the river called Saratago which should be an important post. If you please, I will wait upon you or give you as well orally as in writing an account of both. I have been surveying this town and its approaches, and was just drawing it out when I had the misfortune to spill a bottle of ink over my papers. This will necessitate my doing much of the work a second time, and will delay me for some days. I have also, besides other mishaps, been ill for some days, so I hope you will excuse me if I cannot present myself as soon as I had hoped. I am told that you are coming here at the beginning of next month, and in this case I would suggest to you the need of a good and faithful interpreter. It will be very difficult for you to find one here; I will go so far as to say that you will not find a faithful one, such are the divisions and the jealousies. They may flatter you to the contrary and say that a woman can save you your interpreter, but this is only to abuse you and to keep you ignorant of important matters. I find everything in confusion owing to the dealing of some of your predecessors, and of men who prefer their private intreat to the public. I venture to recommend to you Arnout Cornelissen Vile (? Vielle) as a faithful interpreter. He lives in Long Island Bay, and Dr. Staats will bring him to New York for you. I recommend you to send your *calèche* forward, with your smallest harness. Horses can be procured. The roads to Senectady and Canestagione are good and safe. I shall visit the latter before your arrival, if you will let me know the day of your departure, so as to have as much as possible ready for you at your coming. I find great difficulty in preparing estimates for a new work in brick or stone, for the people here are ignorant wretches, without any experience. I shall be obliged to work out everything for myself, which will take time. *French.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed* as *No.* III.

622. VI, VII. Copies of Lord Bellomont's letter of 22 April, 1698, to Count de Frontenac, and of his instructions to the bearers thereof. (*See Nos.* 504 I., II.) *Endorsed as No.* III.

622. VIII. Count de Frontenac to the Earl of Bellomont. 8 June, 1698. Colonel Schuyler and Mr. Dellius

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brought me your letter three days ago. I observe your wish to maintain a good correspondence now the peace is concluded. Though I have no confirmation of the news of peace from France, I have always treated your prisoners with such humanity that I shall make no difficulty over restoring to your messengers as many English and Flemings, willing to quit the country, as can be collected within my Government during their stay. This has always been my practice in war notwithstanding the ill-treatment received by Captain de Villieu at Boston and by many others, contrary to the law of nations and even to express agreements. I am sure that you will not approve this and that you will not allow the privateer-captain Batiple to be kept longer in chains and subjected to such rigorous treatment. I learned nine days ago that a party of prisoners had been returned from Boston to Port Royal, and I am much obliged to you for those returned by your frequent messengers, few though they are. But I cannot understand how you can have charged those gentlemen to ask for the release of the Iroquois that we have among us, and to promise the return of your French Indians. They were in negotiation with me last autumn, and as they left a hostage with me as pledge of their word, it is for them to effect his release and to bring back our Indians, if they are willing to agree to it. It would be useless pains for you to interfere herein, for these Indians are children who have disobeyed their father; they have been always under the sovereignty of the King for many years, and were so before the English took New York from the Dutch. Our missions have been among them for more than forty years; we have kept garrisons in their villages; they have given me their children whom I have had educated under my eye. These and many like matters prove certainly that they have always been under the protection of the King of France. My orders in the question are so precise that I cannot transgress them until they are superseded or until the Kings, our masters, shall have agreed, by themselves or by their commissaries, as to the difficulties that may be raised. My orders, however, will not change the good relations which I hope to maintain with you. I have stopped our Indians from making fresh attacks on the English settlements as soon as I heard the first intelligence of peace. I have given the like orders to the Indians on the side of Acadia, but they are far distant and, I am told, much irritated that several of their prisoners were not sent back with the French from Boston. I fear, that unless you release these prisoners at once, these Indians may enter upon hostilities which will give trouble to both of us. I cannot therefore absolutely make them restore their English prisoners as they have

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often been deceived by similar propositions of peace, and have given back their prisoners receiving not one in return. No messengers could have been more agreeable to me than Colonel Schuyler and Mr. Dellius. They are anxious to rejoin you before you leave New York, so I cannot detain them longer. The King of England could have sent no one more agreeable to me, in every account, than yourself, as his Governor. *Copy. French.* 2 *pp.*

Mons. de Callière to the Earl of Bellomont. Montreal, 17 June, 1698. Colonel Schuyler and Mr. Dellius have brought to me your letter and nineteen French prisoners, whom I have at once sent on to Count de Frontenac. I have his orders for the release and reconducting of your prisoners among our Indians. I will do all I can for the maintenance of good relations between us. *Copy. French.* ½ *p. The whole endorsed as No.* III.

622. IX. Report of Peter Schuyler and Godfrey Dellius of their mission to Count de Frontenac. We left Albany on 8 May. On the 15th we met French Indians in a canoe on the lake bringing furs for sale to Albany. On the 16th we saw on the lake's shore two French Indians in their war paint, who told us that they were going by Mons. de Callière's orders to call back the canoe aforesaid; but we found out from a Canadian prisoner, whom we were escorting, that they were on their way to Albany to make a few prisoners to gain intelligence. We were therefore obliged to take them along with us. On the 19th we reached Montreal, delivered to him our twenty prisoners and your letter, and made your compliments to him. On the 20th several French Indians, men and women, came to see us, whom we received civilly, giving them little presents. They told us that six of our Iroquois were in prison, and on visiting them we found they had been wounded in an engagement with the Algonquins, in which our Indians lost twenty-four killed, and these six wounded, while the other side lost ten killed and two wounded. We asked M. de Callière to release them, but he replied that he could not do so without leave of Count Frontenac, to whom he had written. We told him of the Indians in their war-paint, whom we had met, but he would not confess that he had sent them to take prisoners. During our interview we fell on the subject of the Five Nations, when he told us that Count Frontenac expected their ambassador, to beg peace, at any moment, and that they were to bring in all their French prisoners. We rejoined that it was absurd for our Indians to make peace with Canada, since as subjects of the King of England, they were included in the general treaty. He said that our Indians were at war with Canada before the general war broke out. We replied, that unless our memory failed us, M. de Denonville had

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asked Colonel Dongan to make our Indians plunder the French Indians who were bringing furs to New York, and that, although Colonel Dongan refused to give any such order, our Indians getting wind of it and resenting the treacherous capture of several of their men, made war upon Canada. He laid great stress on the records, saying that the Five Nations had submitted to their protection, and called Count Frontenac "father." We answered that the word "father" was a compliment, taught them by the Jesuits, that our title to sovereignty was better founded than theirs, and that we could not see why our Indians should visit Count Frontenac to make peace, any more than the French Indians should come to Lord Bellomont for that purpose. The interview ended with his opinion that this difference should be settled by the two Crowns, that all necessary matter had been formerly sent to France for the purpose, but that all had been interrupted by the Revolution in England. We answered that we hoped Count Frontenac would leave it to you to discipline our Indians, as most conducive to the general tranquillity.

On the 21st we left Montreal and on the 25th reached Quebec, where we paid our respects and yours to Count Frontenac and gave him your letter, who received us very civilly. On the 26th the superiors of the Jesuits and lay-fathers called on us and said that they hoped to pay us a visit at Albany shortly and that they wanted to send their missionaries again among our Indians. We begged them not to trouble themselves so far, as our Indians are under the care of Dr. Dellius who is under the Bishop of London, to whose diocese they belong. They were much astonished and were obliged to say that they were paid for their mission, receiving 24,000 livres a year from the King of France. We answered that our King equalled if he did not exceed the King of France in generosity and piety, but that with the Jesuit fathers anxiety to seduce our Indians to their side weighed more than the salvation of their souls, as we had learned but too well in the late war. On the 27th we asked Count Frontenac for the release of our prisoners, English and Indian, and for the re-establishment of trade. He replied that he would give orders for release of the Christians, but that he could not release the Indians till their ambassadors came to make peace, as they were hostages for the coming of the said ambassadors. We replied that these pretended ambassadors, now held as hostages, were only five or six individuals working without orders, as the sachems of the Five Nations had informed us at Albany. They had protested against this pretended embassy and had told us that it was a trick. Count Frontenac rejoined that the Five Nations had always been subject to France, that French missionaries and garrisons had been among them for

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forty years, that they have assumed the arms of the French King, that the Five Nations called him "father," that the English had not long possessed the country, that no mention of Indians is made in the treaty of peace, and that the Indians had once given him as many as twelve of their children to be educated. We answered that the English had always enjoyed sovereignty peaceably over the Five Nations, that the missionaries had only been tolerated by the indulgence of the English, and that the garrisons, so called, were no more than the servants of the missionaries to protect them against insult. The French Royal Arms might have been fixed up a hundred times without any right, though the English agents had frequently removed them. As regards possession, if that of the English was not of long date, it was so in virtue of the rights and privileges of the Dutch, which they had acquired, and it was unquestionable that the Five Nations had been dependent on the Dutch. As regards the treaty of peace, it was unnecessary to mention them any more than other subjects of the King. The title of father was only a compliment learned from the Jesuits. As regards the delivery of children to Count Frontenac, the like had been done to the English and before them to the Dutch. Count Frontenac replied to this that he and Lord Bellomont would never agree upon this point, and that he should refer it home for decision. We then insisted on the release of the hostages, and of the six wounded Indians, to give you an exact account of the fight with the Algonquins. Count Frontenac declared that he could not do so; his orders were exact; and if the Five Nations would not come and make peace, he would invade them and compel them. We answered that we knew nothing of his orders, but that the discharge of these Indians would conduce much to the general tranquillity; that if he did not comply with your request, you could not be answerable for any unpleasant consequences, but that if he did you would pledge yourself that the Indians should observe the peace strictly. At the end of this interview Count Frontenac told us that he had a letter that the King and Parliament of England had declared the Prince of Wales heir presumptive to the Crown, and had granted a pension to King James; and we had much trouble in undeceiving him.

On the 28th we were at the Intendant's, where were several Indians whom Count Frontenac had ordered to release their English prisoners, and who refused to do so on the pretext that their own people were still detained at Boston. Count Frontenac sent them to us, but we refused to speak to them, saying that our business was with the Governor and not with Indians, and that we were surprised that these Indians, though subjects

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of the French King, had so little respect for his Governor; that if the Bostonians had done them any wrong it was not for themselves, but for the Governors on both sides to take cognizance of it. At this time a Jesuit came in who had returned from Acadia with ten or twelve Indians, and who told us that within the last three weeks a party had gone to war with New England. On this we shewed our displeasure, pretending to be sure that these Indians had heard of the general peace immediately after their outrage close to Boston on 13 February; and we added that unless Count Frontenac disciplined his Indians better, obliging them to release their prisoners and preventing them from sending out hostile parties, Lord Bellomont would find the means to bring him to reason, and Count Frontenac would be answerable for the consequences. On the 29th we pressed the same matters on Count Frontenac, who excused himself, saying that he had sent orders in a contrary sense to Acadia last winter, but that perhaps the messenger had lost his way, and that possibly the English Indians were the guilty parties, being not yet perfectly distinguished from the French. He complained greatly, even violently, of the gentlemen of Boston, saying that they kept ill-faith with their prisoners, both French and Indian, and ill-treated them; to which we answered that we could not believe it, and that, if it was so, Your Excellency would remedy it. On the 30th Count Frontenac brought to us all the prisoners of both sexes who were in the town, of whom all but two or three refused to come back with us, insomuch that we were reduced to ask for the children of fourteen years and under. This he granted to us, though after some trouble. There were still some that had hidden themselves, but he promised to send them back by first opportunity. On the 31st we took leave of Count Frontenac. On the 2nd of June we reached Trois Rivières, where the Governor gave us a few prisoners, and left it on the same day. On the 4th we reached Montreal, where the Governor gave us some prisoners and ordered canoes and provisions for our journey. We took leave of him on the 8th, but before our departure we had encouraged some French Indians to meet us at Chambly on a fixed day to go with us and settle among us, promising to instruct them in the Christian faith. They duly appeared, about forty of both sexes, with five or six hundred beaver-skins. On the 11th the Commandant at Chambly seeing the arrival of these Indians sent an express to the Governor of Montreal, who at once dispatched two Indians to stop them, but none the less we brought them all away with us on the 12th. On the 22nd we reached Albany with twenty-two English prisoners. We reckon the number

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of settlers who bear arms at between three and four thousand. The fortifications are but mediocre. There are five or six garrisoned forts along the river between Montreal and Quebec, but there is in them but one gun to fire the alarm. The fortifications of Quebec are nothing extraordinary; the difficulties of navigation being their greatest safeguard. Apart from the convents and religious houses it hardly deserves to be called a town. There are not above forty guns mounted. There are two bishops, and the various priests, lay-brothers and religious bodies exceed two hundred. The wealth of the inhabitants seems not to be great; paper money is current instead of gold and silver. We venture to add that unless the Court of England takes the instruction and conversion of the Indians to heart we shall lose the Five Nations through the strenuous endeavours of the Jesuits, who will be careful, in the future as in the past, to send missionaries among them and draw them to Canada. For this wish for instruction in Christianity is the one thing that has made them leave their country for Canada. *Copy. French.* 8½ *pp. Endorsed,* Recd. 15th, Read 27th Sept., 1698.

622. x. Deposition of John Elston taken, at Perth Amboy, 27 May, 1698. In 1692 I shipped myself from London with the lieutenant of Captain Gibson, Every being then mate, and sailed for Corunna, where the crew deserted and turned Gibson out in the pinnace. I was asleep at the time and coming up found the ship under sail. Gibson was put ashore at the Cape de Verdes, and then we sailed to the Guinea coast where we took two ships. Thence we went to Madagascar, and thence sailed to the Gulf of Arabia in the Red Sea, where we got in fresh provisions, the inhabitants being very civil to us, and went to the entrance of the Red Sea, where we lay an anchor three weeks waiting for ships and four or five sail joined us in company, and thence sailed to the Bay of Bengal, where we took a ship of 600 tons with £20,000 in money on board, and another of 1,600 tons, reckoned to be worth £200,000. From thence we went back to a French Island near Madagascar and thence to Providence in the Bahamas. Captain Every with about sixteen men bought a sloop and sailed, as I believe, to England. The rest of us dispersed, and I came to New Jersey. 2½ *pp. Endorsed,* Referred in the Earl of Bellomont's letter of 1 July, 1698. Recd. from Mr. Weaver and read 19 Oct., 1698. *Entered in Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 497-501.

622. xi. Deposition of William Merritt taken on 27 May, 1698. A very brief confirmation of the substance of the preceding. 1 *p. Endorsed as No.* ix. *Entered in Board of Trade.* New York, 52. *p.* 502.

in the Christian faith and for the converting the rest of their Brethren who have good Inclinations to Embrace the said faith if they had Ministers to instruct them therein

The Mark of HENRY
The Maquaese Mohack

The Mark of JOSEPH
The Maquaese or Mohack

Sworn before me
The 31 May 1698
(signed) BELLOMONT
(signed) ARNOUT CORNELISSEN

The above Arnout Cornelissen was sworn Interpreter before me the 31 May 1698
(signed) BELLOMONT

The above named three persons in his Excell[y]'s presence were sworn before me the day abovesaid
(Signed) JA: GRAHAM.

Report of Messrs. Schuyler and Dellius' Negotiations in Canada.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.]

[New-York C. D—C. 59.]

Report of our negotiations in Canada, by order of His Excellency the Earl of Bellomont, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of New-York.

8th of May. Pursuant to your Excellency's orders, we left Albany.

15th. At Pointe de Chevelure,[1] in the lake, we met a canoe, with French Indians, loaded with beavers, on their way to trade at Albany.

16th. We discovered, on the borders of said lake, two French Indians arrayed as warriors. The face of one was painted; we inquired of them whither they were going. They answered, they were sent by Monsieur Callière, the Governor of Montreal, to get the abovementioned canoe to return: but we discovered, by means of an Indian woman, a prisoner whom we were conveying back, that they were on their way to Albany to take some prisoners in order to obtain news. This obliged us to take them along with us, in order to prevent the inconveniences that might happen from their going towards Albany.

[1] Crown Point.—ED.

19th. We arrived at Montreal with twenty prisoners, whom we placed in the hands of the Governor, whom we complimented in your Excellency's name, and to whom we presented your letter, at which he felt highly honored, and evinced much gratitude.

20th. Several French Indians, both men and women, came to see us. We received them very civilly, and made them some small presents. They told us that there were in prison six of our Iroquois—which is the general name the French give our Indians of the Five Nations. We were to see them, and found them wounded. This occurred in an engagement with the Algonkins, a tribe of Canada Indians, in which twenty-four of ours were killed, and six wounded; viz: the prisoners aforesaid. The other side had ten killed and two wounded. We requested Monsieur Callière to liberate them, and let them out of prison. He answered that he could not do so without an order from Count de Frontenac, to whom he wrote on the subject. We spoke to him about those two Indians arrayed as warriors, but he was unwilling to admit that they had been sent out to make prisoners.

In the course of the interview, we fell on the subject of the Five Nations. He informed us that Count de Frontenac expected their deputies, every moment, to sue for peace from him, and that they were to bring back all the French prisoners who remain in their country. To this we answered, that it was useless and improper for our Indians to make peace with the Canadians, as, being the King of England's subjects, they were naturally included in the treaty. He told us that our Indians had been actually at war with them before war broke out between the two Crowns. To this we replied, that if our memory did not deceive us, we had been told that Marquis de Denonville, then Governor of Quebec, had requested Colonel Dongan, at the time Governor of New-York, to get our Indians to pillage the Canadians who were carrying beavers to Albany; and although Monsieur Dongan did not give them those orders, nevertheless, the Indians had some indication thereof, which obliged them to make war on Canada, in consequence of the resentment they entertained against the Canadians for having most fraudulently surprized a number of their people at Fort Catarokk8i.

He insisted strongly on the Records, saying that the Five Nations had subjected themselves to them, and called Count de Frontenac their Father.

We replied to him, with submission, that Paper admits anything—that the word Father was a compliment; that the Jesuits had taught it to them. As regards titles, that the English had better than they, and that we could not see why Count de Frontenac should desire our Indians to visit him for the purpose of concluding a peace, rather than the Earl of Bellomont those of Canada, to negotiate with him. This interview concluded by saying, that it would be well this difference were settled by the two Crowns, and that with this view it had formerly been referred, together with excellent Memoirs, to France, in the time that King James arrived there; and that he doubted not but it would have been arranged, had it not been for the Revolution in England. We said to him, we hoped Count de Frontenac would not raise any question thereupon; but would consent that your Excellency should regulate our Indians in all things befitting the public peace and tranquillity.

21st. We took our departure from Mont Real, and arrived on the 25th at Quebec, where we waited on, and paid our respects to, Cound de Frontenac and presented him your Excellency's letter. He received us most politely, and evinced considerable satisfaction and lively sensibility at the honor your Excellency conferred on him.

26th. The Superior of the Jesuits and the secular clergy visited us, and in the course of conversation said, they hoped to come soon to see us, at Albany and wished to send their missionaries back among our Indians. We answered hereunto, that they may spare themselves

that trouble—that our Indians are under the direction of our minister at Albany (Dellius), who takes care of them, and awaits orders for their instruction from my Lord Bishop of London, to whose diocese they belong. This greatly astonished them, and obliged them to say that they were paid for that mission, receiving twenty-four thousand *livres* annually from the King of France. To which we replied, that if our King did not surpass, he at least equalled, the King of France in piety and generosity; but as regards the Fathers, they, as we had but too often experienced throughout this war, were prompted rather by the desire to seduce our Indians and to enfeeble us, by attracting them hither with a view to strengthen themselves, than by charity and a design for their salvation.

27th. According to your Excellency's instructions, we demanded of Count de Frontenac his Majesty's subjects, both Christians and Indians, who were detained in his government, and the establishment of a reciprocal trade, as the first fruits of the peace, &c. To which he answered, that as regards the Christians, he would issue orders to that effect; but as for the Indians, he could not resolve to liberate them until the deputies of the Five Nations had come to make their peace, pursuant to the promise they had given him by other deputies; for the performance of which they had left a hostage with him; as regards the trade, it would not be his fault if it were not established as it had been before the war.

We replied, to the refusal of surrendering our Indians, that those pretended deputies who had been in Canada were only four or five private individuals, without orders, as had been represented to us by the deputies of the Five Nations who had come, at the time, to Albany to us, to whom the superintendence of the Indians had been committed; who by a belt of Wampum, protested against all this pretended deputation, and publicly stated that it was a ruse of Odatsighta, of whom Father Milet, the Jesuit, is the adopted brother. This Odatsighta is a Canada Indian, who formerly had been one of ours; but Father Milet, having been four or five years a prisoner among them, was adopted into his family as his brother, and debauched him.

The Governor rejoined: the Five Nations had always been under the French government; that it had missionaries and garrisons among them for forty years and upwards; they had affixed the arms of the King of France; the Indians had called him their Father; the English were not long in possession of the country; no mention was made of them [the Five Nations] in the articles of peace; that the Indians had, at one time, given him twelve children to be instructed.

To which we observed, that the English had always peaceably enjoyed the right over the Five Nations; that the missionaries had been tolerated by the English merely through indulgence; and as for garrisons, we believed they were nothing more than the servants of the missionaries, to protect the latter from the insults of the Indians. In regard to the attaching of arms, that could have been done a hundred times without any right, though the English had had them repeatedly removed. In respect to possession, if it had not been long in the hands of the English, it had previously been in those of the Dutch who ceded [it] to the English, with all their rights and privileges, and it cannot be disputed but the Dutch had the Five Nations under their dependence. As for the want of any mention being made of them in the articles of peace, we maintain that it was unnecessary, as they were subjects of the King of England; otherwise all the subjects of each Prince would have to be mentioned, which would go ad infinitum. As respects the name of Father, attributed to Count de Frontenac, it is a compliment they have learned from the Jesuits. As for the gift of the twelve children, they made the like to the English, and previously to the Dutch.

Whereunto, Count de Frontenac added, that the Earl of Bellomont and he would never agree on the matter, but that he considered it proper that this question should be arranged between the Crowns; with a view to which he would advise the King his master by the first opportunity.

We then insisted on the release of the hostage and of the six wounded prisoners, already mentioned, in order that they may render your Excellency an account of the engagement between them and the Algonkins.

To which he said, he could do nothing in the matter; that he had precise orders to the contrary from the King his master; and that if they did not come to him to make peace, he knew the way to their country, and would go and force them to do so.

We said, we knew nothing of his King's orders, but the restoration of those Indians would greatly contribute to the public tranquility, and that if he did not feel disposed to satisfy your Excellency's equitable demands, you could not answer for the inconveniences which might result. But that, on the contrary, your Excellency would promise to oblige the Indians to observe exactly the articles of the peace between the two Crowns.

After this interview, Count de Frontenac told us he was informed by a letter from Boston, that the King of England and the Parliament had declared the Prince of Wales presumptive heir to the Crown, and had granted a pension to King James. We had considerable difficulty in convincing him of the contrary. At length, he admitted that he was convinced.

28th. Some Indians, to whom Count de Frontenac had sent to demand some English prisoners they had amongst them, having refused to give these up on the ground that the Bostonians still detained some of their people, obliged Count de Frontenac to send them to us, whilst we were at the Intendant's, but we refused to speak to them, saying, we were sent to speak to the Governor, and not to Indians; that we were surprised that those Indians, being subjects of the King of France, should have so little respect for the Governor; and that if the gentlemen of Boston had done them any injury, it was not for them, but for the Governors, reciprocally, to judge of it. At that moment a Jesuit entered, who came from Acadia with ten or twelve Indians; he informed us that three weeks ago a party had set out on a war expedition against New England. Whereupon we expressed dissatisfaction, pretending to be assured that those Indians had news of the peace immediately after the attack near Boston, on the 13th of February last, and said, in case Count de Frontenac did not keep his Indians under better control, both by obliging them to surrender the prisoners and preventing them sending out parties against his Britannic Majesty's subjects, the Earl of Bellomont would readily find means to bring them to reason, and it would be for Count de Frontenac to answer for the inconveniences which might result therefrom.

29th. We made the same observations to Count de Frontenac, who excused the matter saying, he had sent orders to the contrary to Acadia last winter, but that the messenger had perhaps failed, on the way, and that it might, possibly, be English Indians who had committed that act, the English Indians along the coast not being, as yet, perfectly distinguishable from those of the French; and gravely, nay warmly complained of the Boston gentlemen, saying, they did not act in good faith towards the prisoners, both French and Indian, and ill treated them. This, we declared, we could not believe, and said, were it so, that it remained with your Excellency to remedy it.

30th. Count de Frontenac caused all the English prisoners, of both sexes, in the convents and among the town's people, to appear before us, all of whom (except two or three) unanimously refused to return with us, so that we confined ourselves to demanding the

children of fourteen years and under. These were granted us, but with much difficulty. Some still remained, who hid themselves; but he promised to send them by the first opportunity.

31st. We took leave of Count de Frontenac, who handed to us his letter for your Excellency, and another for Mr. Stoughton.

June 2d. We came to Three Rivers, a small town about midway between Quebec and Montreal. We paid our respects to the Governor of the place, who restored some prisoners to us. We left the same day.

4th. We arrived at Montreal, where the Governor placed the prisoners in our hands, and had prepared canoes and provisions necessary for our voyage.

8th. We took our leave of him. He gave us his letter for your Excellency, and we took our departure the same day. But before we set out, we had encouraged some French Indians to repair to Chambly, on a certain day, in order to accompany us and settle among us, promising to have them instructed in the Christian religion. They did not fail to keep the assignation, to the number of forty, including men and women, with five to six hundred beavers.

11th. The Commandant of Chambly observing the arrival of those Indians, sent an express to the Governor of Montreal, who immediately dispatched two Indians to stop them; but notwithstanding his diligence, we set out on the 12th, bringing them along with us, and we arrived at Albany on the 22d with twenty-five English prisoners.

We shall observe here that the number of people capable of bearing arms are, as we conjecture, between three and four thousand, exclusive of twenty-eight or thirty companies of paid soldiers, amounting to about a thousand men. The forts are but mediocre. There are five or six garrisoned forts along the river, between Quebec and Montreal, in each of which there is only one piece of cannon, for the purpose of giving an alarm on the approach of an enemy. As regards Quebec, the capital city, its fortifications are not extraordinary; the difficulty of ascending the river, and gaining their harbor, constituting their greatest security. Were it not for the Convents, the Seminary, the Bishop's house, and other religious edifices which embellish it, it would scarcely merit the name of a town. The mounted guns do not exceed forty in number. There are two bishops; the Jesuits, secular priests, recollects, and their lay brothers, exceed two hundred in number. The people, apparently, are not very wealthy; paper money circulating instead of gold and silver.

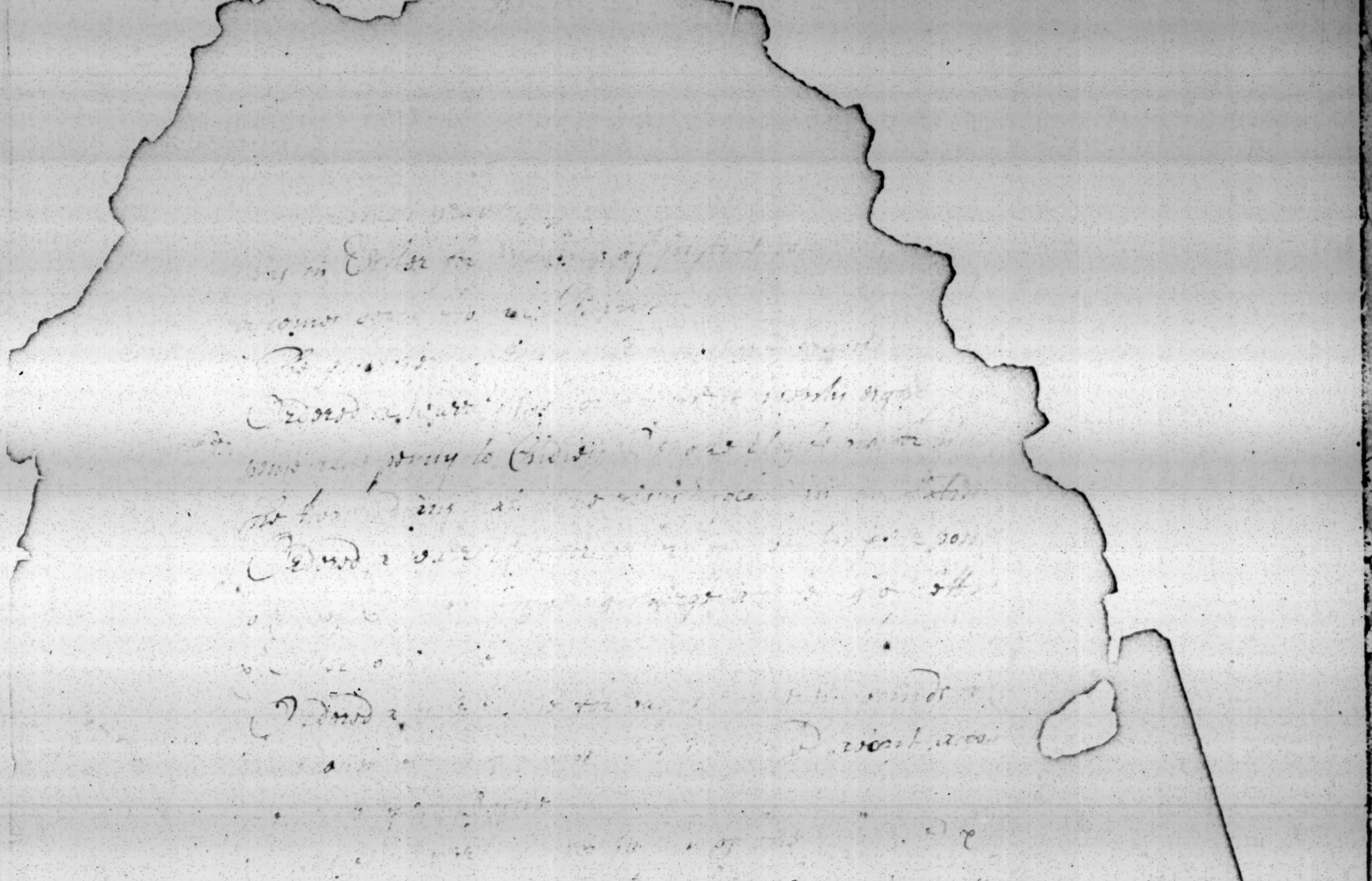
In all submission we presume to add to what precedes, the respectful advice, that if the Court of England do not take to heart the instruction and conversion of the Indians, the Five Nations will not fail to be lost through the active zeal of the Jesuits, who will, as heretofore, be very active in sending missionaries among them, and attracting them to Canada, as they have done with regard to those at present there; for it is the sole cause of their abandoning their country and retiring to Canada. All which is most humbly submitted to your Excellency by your most humble and most obedient servants,

PR. SCHUYLER,
DELLIUS.

New-York, 2d July, 1698.

A true Copy.
(signed,) BELLOMONT.

right to the first of these



Deposition of William Teller as to the Right of the English over the Five Nations.

[New-York Entries, A. 487.]

The deposition of Mr Wm Teller of the City of New-York Merchant, aged about 78 years, being sworne upon the holy Evangelists, saith:

That this deponent arrived in this province of New Yorke in the year of our Lord Chr'st 1639.

That the said province was then called the New Netherlands, and that Wm Keift was then Governour, appointed by the States Generall, and West India Compy of Holland. That the said deponent some short time after his arrival here, was sent up by the said Govr Keift to the Fort of Orange Nassaw the place where now the City of Albany is settled.

That Bastian Croll was then Commander in Chief of said Fort of Orange, under whose command this deponent served some short time as Corporall, and then was advanced to be Watch-Master of the said Fort.

That this deponent hath continued his residence at Albany since said year 1639 till the year of our Lord Christ 1692 only with some small intermissions of time, upon severall voyages to New York, Dellaware, and one short voyage to Holland.

That this deponent has been present at most all the Generall meetings and Treaties that have been made during that time, between the Governors and Commanders in chief, or their Commissioners in the behalf of this Province, with the Iroquaes being the five upper Indian Nations, called the Maquaas, Oneydes, Onondages, Cayounges and Sennecks, and that almost every year since that year of 1639 the covenant chaine, (so called by them) of a good correspondence, unity and Fraternity, has been renewed with making of large presents to each others.

That never no breach nor any rupture of war has been during all that time (nor at any time before as this Deponent has ever heard of) between the said Iroquaes and the Governt of this Province.

That at this Deponents first comeing here he heard nothing of any settlement that was made by the French in Canada, but that about the year 1645. or 1646. he was informed by several of the Iroquaes that the French were settled in Canada, and that the said French had engaged themselves in the Quarell or warr which the said Iroquaes then had with those Indians that were seated near the French in Canada, and that to this deponents knowledge there has been almost a continuall war, with some intermissions of peace between said Iroquaes and the said French and their Indians, and that many French prisoners from time to time have been brought by said Iroquaes to said Fort Orange at Albany, and relieved by the Dutch and English paying considerable sums of money for their redemption.

That about the year 1666. the French of Canada came with a considerable party into the Country of Maquaes and sett up there in Brass plates, the Armes of France, but were drove back by a party of said Maquaes, and would undoubtedly have most of them perished and been destroyed, unless they had been relieved by the Dutch, that were then settled at Schenectady.

WILLIAM TELLER.

Sworn before me this 6. day of July 1698.

JA. GRAHAM.

a true copy.

BELLOMONT.

Colonel Bayard's Representation as to the English Right over the Five Nations.

[New-York Entries, A. 490.]

To His Excellency Richard Earl of Bellomont ettc.

May it please Your Lordship.

Since the Govr of Canada by his letter to your Lordp pretents a prior Right to the Iroquaes, by us called the Five Canton Indian Nations of Maquaes, Oneydes, Onondages, Cayounges and Sennecks; I have therefore thought it my duty to give your Lordp some information what Right I know the Dutch formerly had to this province before its first surrender to the Crown of England in the year 1664; which information I received upon several occasions, whilst I was one of the Clerks in the Secretary's office of the said Dutch Governt. In the year 1609. the West India Compy of Holland had their first ship arrived in this River called Hudson's River, and had some encouragement for trade with the Natives.

In the year 1611. another ship arrived in said Hudson's River and traded with the Indian Natives, which trade as it increased, severall ships were yearly sent from Holland to settle a Trade, which so continued till about the year 1621.—

In the year 1621. the West India Company obtained a grant or Patent from the States Generall for the settling and Planting a Colony here, and was called the New Netherlands, made one of the first settlements near the mouth of Hudsons River upon an Island called Nutten Island, and another upon the upper part of said River on Beeren Island; and in some short time after extended their possessions and limits by settling of garrisons and building of fortifications, Westwards on both sides of Delaware River and Eastward as far as to Connecticutt River, then called the Fresh River, where they had a strong hold named the House the Hope; and the said West India Company had afterwards their said grant or Patent confirmed unto them, by the said States Generall, the originalls whereof I suppose are still remaining with the Heer Cornellius Van Ruyven now residing at Amsterdam, the late Secretary in the time of that Governt.

And ever since that first settlement the Iroquaes or five Canton Indian Nations, have always kept a good peace and correspondence with the Governt of this Province; first with the Dutch and afterwards with the English, and tho' several wars have been between the Christians and Indians, yet never no breach or Rupture has been with any of those Five Nations—But on the contrary the said Iroquaes have for the space sf sixty years past & upwards almost every year sent down their chief Sachims and Captains, being accompanied with great numbers of their Retinues at the said Fort of Orange and Albany, always renewing the ancient peace and covenant chaine (so called by them) made with the Christians at their first settlement of this province, makeing at all those Treaties presents to each other.

I myself have been present in many of those Treaties, for the space of near forty years past; where the said Indians or Five Canton Indian Nations, have often declared their submission to the Governt of this province and desired to be protected by the same, against the French of Canada, comparing the said Governt to a great large tree under whose branches they desire to shelter, with several other the like expressions, as by the minutes of those treaties more at large doth and may appear—Which is most humbly submitted by Your Lordship's

6. July 1698. most humble and most obedient servant

A true Copy. N. Bayard.

Bellomont.

Whereupon having heard the said Livingstone and seen his proofs and vouchers, together with the orders which he obtained in England on a strict scrutiny of his demands there; it appears to me that the several sums of money, both principall and interest, for which he obtained y^e^ said orders in England, are justly due to him and ought to be discharged here according to the said orders, the execution of which was suspended in the late Government, no just reasons appearing to mé for the same.

And as to the Commission from His Majesty dated the 27th of January 169$\frac{4}{5}$. with salaries to be paid the said Livingstone for his discharge of the offices, and trust thereby committed to him: I do find the said Livingstone a person fitt and capable to execute the same, and that nothing hath been offered against him to render him undeserving of his Majesty's grace and favour therein: which is nevertheless humbly submitted to your Lordships wisdome by

My Lords

Your Lordships most humble
and faithfull servant
BELLOMONT.

New Yorke June the 28th 1698

Earl of Bellomont to the Lords of Trade.

[New-York Entries, A. 414.]

To the Right Honble the Lords Commissioners for Trade.

My Lords.

Receipt and Publication of his Majtys Proclamation about the Port of New York and the Jerseys.

Coll: Basse's Counter Proclamation asserting the Right of Perth Amboy

He comes after to the Earl, and on sight of the King's order submitts, as well satisfied.

a ship seized by Mr Randolph in New Jersey is tryed in the Court of Admiralty of New York

a precept issued forth from the Court for bringing before them two supposed of Every's crew, seized in the Jerseys.

Bass and his Councill refuse till the Commission for the Court published and recorded in the Jerseys

The Earl insisting, Bass submitts

on no evidence against them admitted to baile

In my last of the 25th of May I gave your Lordships an account of my receipt of His Maj^tys^ orders in relation to the Port of New Yorke and the Jerseys and send your Lord^ps^ the Proclam^tn^ I published thereon; but I finde since my proclamation Coll: Bass published a Counter Proclam^tn^ in the Jersey's which I now send you; he likewise hath wrot several letters to me on that subject, much disputing my orders and ascerting the right of the Port of Perth Amboy; but he hath since been with me and seen the Kings orders, and I thought he was so well satisfied that there would be no dispute but that the Jerseys should submitt to the Court of Admiralty of New Yorke; and soon after a ship was seized there by Mr Randolph and tryedin the Court of Admiralty here, but sometime since two Pirates of Every's crew being seized in the Jerseys a precept issued out of the Court of Admiralty here to demand them and to bring them prisoners thither. On this Coll: Bass called his Councill and they were unanimous not to deliver, until the Commission for the Court of Admiralty was published and recorded in the Jerseys as appears by Coll: Bass his letter now sent of the 17. June last. On the receit of this I call His Maj^tys^ Councill, and by their advice sent a command to Coll: Bass (which I now likewise sent you) with which Coll: Bass being startled, he ventured without the consent of his Councill to send me the two prisoners supposed to be Every's crew. I herewith send their examinations taken before Coll: Bass. I can find no evidence here against them, so that they would be cleared on a tryall here, and I have no instructions to send them for England so

one of them a youth recommended to His Majty's mercy.

that I must admitt them to bail. One of them is not now above nineteen years old, his name is John Alston, was about 12 or 13 years old and was a boy in the ship when Every run away with her, and as he said forced him away too for a cabin boy, that he had no share with the rest, but a small part which they voluntarily gave them, that he acted no ill thing with his owne hand, and could not avoid being in the ship, being forced away; his account appeared to me probable, and inclines me to represent this circumstance to your Lord^{ps} that if you think fitt he may be represented as an object of His Maj^{tys} mercy, he is not named in the Proclamation. I hear of two more of Every's men, one in Conecticutt, and one in Rhode Island; I have wrote to these Govern^{ts} to seize them and send them to me. But I desire your Lordships speedy directions what I shall do with them, for the evidence to condemn them is in England, and I want your directions to send the prisoners thither, for otherwise as they are taken up here, only on suspicion, I am told I can not by law deny their being admitted to baile.

Two more sent for from Connecticutt and Rhode Island prays directions for proceeding against them.

Captn Balderidge's proposal about the Island of St Mary's near Madagascar.

There is a proposal made to me, by Captn Adam Balderidge for the settlement of the Island of St Mary's which I promised him to represent to your Lord^{ps}, and have given orders to the Agent of New Yorke to lay it before your Lord^{ps} if the matter be of that real advantage to the trade of Engl^{d} which he pretends, and it appears so; on your Lord^{ps} examination of it I am sure your Lord^{ps} will give it all incouragement and furtherance. Mr Balderidge is now here he hath lived many years in St Mary's and Madagascar and appears to be a sober man and reputed wealthy by his long trading in these parts.

Greivance of the City of New Yorke by an act of Assembly in Coll: Fletcher's time, for which Nicolls had 400 pounds.

The Citty of New Yorke hath likewise addressed me in relation to an Act of Assembly passed by Coll: Fletcher which distroys their rights. I have offered the consideration of it to the Councill here, who desire me to represent it to your Lord^{ps} which I have ordered the Agent to do. I have indeed made some discoveries, that the said Act was not so fairly obtained, there being a contract with Mr Nicolls one of the Councill for four hundred pounds for the passing of it, but this matter I have taken notice of, in my large letter to your Lord^{ps} by this conveyance, and shall only add, that if on examination, the passing of this Act appears to be manifestly to the injury of the Province, and that likewise a reward was given for it, it will have an ill aspect on Coll. Fletcher's not faithful dischargeing his trust of the Kings prerogative, which gave him power to deny the passing it, and may be worthy the consideration of a Parliament of England to frustrate what hath passed here by such clandestine practices to so great a publick prejudice.

Breach of trust therein by Fletcher.

Transactions with the French Governors of Canada and Montreall.

This day I received letters from Canada and Montreall in answer to the letters I sent to the Count Frontenac and Mon^{sr} Caliere the Governors, by Coll: Schuyler, and by Mr Dellius sent by me thither, copys of which I now send, as likewise the Minutes of their Journey, and therein your Lord^{ps} will perceive the ill consequences of Coll: Fletcher's neglect of signifying the Peace to them, which he would not vouchsafe to do by writing to those Gov^{rs}. You will likewise find their pretentions to the Five nations of Indians which we must support, otherwise this Province will be in great danger, for want of their friendship and assistance if another war should break forth.

Coll: Fletcher's not signifying the Peace to them.

Their aim to seduce the Five nations of Indians by sending Jesuits to instruct them.

It is likewise the designe of the Jesuits to send Missonarys amongst them to instruct them in the Christian Faith, who are very desirious of instruction (but it will be our interest to teach them sounder doctrines then the Jesuits moralls)

Proposal to the Board of an incouragement by the Corporation for conversion of Infidels to Protestant divines to go among them.

which will certainly make them revolt from us, and therefore I offer it to your Lord^{ps} consideration that three hundred pounds p^{r} annum of the money paid on the Charter of Corporation for conversion of Infidels (whereof Sr William Ashurst is Govern^{r}) may be applyed this way which will support and encourage Protestant Divines to instruct these Indians, and thereby oblige them to the interest of the Crown of England as well as save their souls; which will without question be effected on signification of your Lord^{ps} pleasure therein to the Members of that Corporation. I must expect your Lord^{ps} directions in relation to my management in opposing any French force that may annoy the Indians of the Five nations. I shall this next week meet their Sachims at Albany, and try all proper methods of argumenst and presents to continue them faithful and prevent their being debauched by the French kindness or menaces and shall give your Lord^{ps} an account of my proceedings therein.

desires directions for his conduct in case the French annoy those Indians.

He is going to treat with the Indians.

Defects in the present Fortifications and need of some new to be proposed to the Assembly.

I sent the Ingeneer Genl, Coll: Romar with instructions to Albany to visit the frontiers, Forts, and Garrisons, and to make report to me in what condition he found them, who hath returned me his report, both which I now transmitt to you Lord^{ps}, wherein you will find that our fortifications are very weak, much out of repair, and have been most shamefully neglected, and the frontier County destroyed and deserted this war; and that several other fortifications are absolutely necessary to be made to defend against another war; but I am going thither and shall view them myself, and then be able to propose to the Assembly of this province the charge of making them, and shall give your Lord^{ps} a further account thereof.

Rhode Island pretends to a Court of Admiralty and to try a Pirate.

I am informed by Mr Randolph, surveyor General of the Customes, that Rhode Island pretends to a Jurisdiction of a Court of Admiralty, and that they have seized a Pirate there with his mony and designe to try him and perhaps acquitt him. I know not yet what priviledge they have by their Charter, but I am well informed what constant incouragement they give to Pirates to come in there, and bring in their spoils, and likewise what connivance is made to the breach of all the acts of Trade, and from thence it may be concluded that there will be but very faint prosecutions in a Court of Admiralty of their owne erecting, and but small regard given to the Acts of Trade, which is of so great consideration that I have likewise represented it to the Lords of the Treasury. And I hope your and their representation of the matter to His Maj^{ty} and Councill will produce some resolutions and orders to remedy so great an Evill.

Their foul practices relating to Trade represented to the Lords of the Treasury.

Coll: Fletcher's extravagant grants of lands and of several particulars enjoyed by the Governrs upon notice of his being to quitt the Government.

The Kings Attorney Genl here hath given in a memoriall to me signifying the manner of grants of land in this province from the beginning and continuance of its being under an English Govern^{t} and your Lord^{ps} may be inform'd thereby and have further satisfaction from our Agent, how Coll: Fletcher the late Govr hath had no regard to rules, but upon notice of His Maj^{tys} pleasure, that I should be Govr, he granted away every foot of Land that was to be disposed of in the Govern^{t} in such extravagant quantities, that a grant to one man contains seventy miles in length and eight miles broad; other grants likewise of fifty miles and thirty miles; and by so doing hath betrayed the trust His Maj^{ty} reposed in him, never consulted the King's Att: Genl therein, but hath made it almost impossible to settle the Country with Inhabitants, there being no land but what must be purchased from his few Grantees, (who never can settle it themselves) and put it out of the power of His Maj^{ty}, or any succeeding Govr to reward the services of subjects in peace or war, with gifts of land to engage them to settle thereon; he likewise went further; and whereas

His Majᵗʸˢ Fort at New Yorke being the house of the Govʳ, had a large garden for pleasure, fruit and herbage, and might be called the King's domain, Coll: Fletcher hath granted away by patents great part of the said garden, the pleasantest part being next to the sea, and expressed its name in the Patent (part of our Garden) and the remaining part being a Garden planted with herbs and Fruit trees, he permitted the Fences and Trees to be wholly destroyed by Cattle, after his knowledge of my being appointed a Govʳ, which 14 years time will hardly repair. A small Farm, called the King's Farm, which usually supplyed the Governours with bread, corne, some few months before my arrivall, he made a lease of to the Church, and a small Island called nutten Island, for the grasing of a few coachhorses and Cows for the Governours family he would likewise have leased out to one formerly his footman but the Councill were ashamed to consent to it, so that is only left undisposed of for the pleasure or conveniency of the King's Govʳ. This he hath done is a great dishonour to His Majᵗʸ, as well as uneasiness to succeeding Govʳ, as the greater grants is a betraying of his trust, and invincible obstacle to the settlement and strength of this Colony;—wherefore I hope your Lordᵖˢ on the application of our Agent, will be pleased to receive a full information hereof and so represent it to His Majᵗʸ that a way may be found that these great and mischievious grants may be damn'd and made void, since his Majᵗʸ hath been so betrayed, and deceived in them by the late Govʳ, and that I shall, by your Lordᵖˢ have His Majᵗʸˢ commands therein.

One grant dissented to by the Councill.

Prays their Lordships to represent this to His Majty

Mr Weaver King's Councill at Law very assistant to the Earl in discovery of the late ill practices, therefore maligned, the Earl's good opinion of him, now appointed Agent.

I have fresh informations of the Merchants of this place designes by applications at home to have Coll: Fletcher again Govʳ, and I find their rage against me so increased, that having had the Assistance of Mʳ Weaver (now appointed Agent) as King's Councill at Law in these prosecutions, they endevour to load him with many false calumnies, and give out they will blacken him at home, to take away his credit with your Lordships, as they would do mine and every mans, that serves the King faithfully in these matters, but as I will be answerable to your Lordᵖˢ for Mʳ Weaver's honesty & integrity, so I hope he will have your Lordᵖˢ favour, countenance and protection, and have full credit in his representations of affairs relating to the province, or myself, and I must assure your Lordᵖˢ, that an honest Govʳ (especially of some quality) can not have a subsistance from the salary and perquisits of this Governᵗ; yet his Majᵗʸˢ honor and the interest of the Trade of England have been so violated and injured here, that notwithstanding all the labour & trouble shall meet with, I shall go on Cheerfully to retrenche both.

My Lords—I am with respect—Your Lordᵖˢ
most humble and faithful servant

New York July the 1ˢᵗ 1698. BELLOMONT.

POSTSCRIPT:

The Boards orders about Pirats received.

Yesterday I received your Lordᵖˢ letters of the 21ˢᵗ March last, by Captⁿ Jeffars, with the orders in relation to Pyrats; and your Lordᵖˢ will perceive by my letters of the 8ᵗʰ and 18ᵗʰ and 25ᵗʰ of May last, send in the Richmond, and by these Packetts, how industrious I have been in obedience to His Majᵗʸˢ orders given me before my departure from London, which I shall continue, now I have your Lordᵖˢ commands; and I must remarke what I before omitted, that one Daniel Honan private Secretary to Coll: Fletcher being sworne and examined by me, whether he knew of any moneys given to or received by Coll: Fletcher; for his granting Protections to Pirates or to Privateers, who positively swore he knew of none;

Honan's (a private Secretary of Fletcher's) perjury in a matter relating to Bribery by Pirates, aweakening his evidence in any matter of Fletchers.

and since that I have plaine and positive proof upon oath, that he was present when one Wick gave a present of fifty pounds to Coll: Fletcher for granting a protection to one Rayner a Pirate (supposed one of Every's Crew) and the said fity pound was paid by a Bill drawn by the said Wick on Coll: Abraham de Peyster, and payable to Honan, for the use of Coll: Fletcher, and was paid accordingly; Wherefore, if Coll: Fletcher should make use of such a fellow to attest any matter in his favour, I hope your Lord^{ps} will give him no credit, since he so plainly forswore himself which I do attest to your Lord^{ps} of my own knowledge.

Foul practice of the Sheriff of N. York in Election of Members of the Assembly for which by advice of the Council he is suspended.

This day I summoned the Sheriff of New York before myself and Councill, on an information of his disobedience to His Maj^{tys} writt, and it manifestly appeared by the oaths of five credible men and his own confession, that notwithstanding he was commanded to returne representatives for the County of Orange, and he had made a returne pursuant, yet he had not permitted one voice of a freeholder of that County to vote; for which his apparent corruption and other neglects of his duty, as well as keeping constant Cabals at his house, to contrive disturbance to the Govern^{t} with the advice and consent of the Councill I suspended him from being Sheriff; for indeed I durst not trust so ill a Man in such a Post among so mutinous a people during my absence at Albany.

Coll: Romar Ingeneer Genl recalled, by order of the Board of Ordnance but retained by the Earle till further order on account of the defects and need of fortifications and the danger of the French attaquing the Five Indian Nations.

By the last conveyance by which I received your Lord^{ps} orders, I received a letter from the Board of ordnance bearing date the 24th of Feb^{ry} last recalling Coll: Romar Ingeneer Genl hence, but considering that all our Forts and fortifications at Albany and Frontiers are almost ruined, and in no case of defence, and there being some more wanting and no other person that understands them here; and likewise considering the threats of the French Gov^{rs} in their letters to me (now transmitted to your Lord^{ps}) to fall upon the Five nations of Indians, which we are obliged for our safety to defend, on these considerations (which could not be known to your Lord^{ps} or the Board of Ordnance when the orders were sent me) I have thought fitt for His Maj^{tys} service to retain Coll: Romar, until I receive further orders, and desire your Lord^{ps} will interpose with His Maj^{ty} for his continuance here until the fortifications are perfected.

New York July 6th 1698.

Messrs. Schuyler and Dellius to Earl Bellomont.

[New-York Entries, A. 477.]

May it please your Excellency

On the fourth of this instant arrived here four Messengers sent by the Senecks and Cayounges to acquaint us that the Messengers are come back from Canada that were sent by the Onondagers and Oneyaders the last fall to make a peace, one of which Messengers is detained behind as an hostage.

They are come to no conclusion of peace, because none of the other three nations were there, upon which they have agreed to send new Messengers from all the Five nations (the Mohacks excepted) with which nation the Governor of Canada will have nothing to doe, he saying they depend on your Excellency and take their measures according to your directions.

Earl of Bellomont Cap.t Generall

179 and Governour in Cheiffe of his

Majesties Province of new York &c.a

Upon Reading the Petition and address of y.e Recorder Aldermen and Commonalitie of the Citty of Albany, setting forth their greivances by a great Violence done to his Majesties Government, and to the right of y.e said Citty, occasioned by a surreptitious grant Obtained from Coll. Fletcher the Late Governour unto Coll. Peter Schuyler Major Dirk Wessells present Major of albany Mr. Godfrey Dellius Minister there Capt. Evert Banker, and William Pinhorne Esq.r for y.e Magnase Country, I did thereupon Issue out my Order Requiring the said Petitioners to appear before me on y.e 15.th day of may last at y.e Citty of new York with their Proofs & Evidences they had for y.e allegations mentiond in y.e said Petition and did also order that a Copy of y.e said Petition should be transmitted to the Persons named in y.e aforesd. Grant requiring them to attend me in y.e Councell at y.e same time & place to answer and make Defence to what was alleadg'd against them in y.e said Petition where they were not to fail, and y.e said Persons Viz.t Coll. Peter Schuyler Major Dirk Wessells Mr. Godfrey Dellius, Capt. Evert Banker and William Pinhorne Esq.r were Summon'd accordingly who not appearing upon y.e said day a further day was given unto y.e said Persons to appear as aforesaid. Viz.t y.e 31.th day of y.e said May, but they not appearing, I did then proceed upon the Examination of y.e Proofs made by y.e agents of y.e said Citty of albany for y.e mantaining y.e allegations mentioned in y.e said Petition & did then Examin upon oath Two Magnase Christians who upon oath did Testify and declare that y.e Land alleadg'd to be granted by Coll. Fletcher did belong to them together with Six more of y.e said nation, and that they never Sold

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nor

Certainty of the Lands to them and their Posterity (during time
of warr) to Sign a paper the Import whereof they unders
was for that purpose, and are now much Surprized to find and
use made of their Simple Intentions. I did also Examine t
other allegations in the aforesd Petition. And from
whole it doth appear to me that ye aforesd Indians did neve
Intend to Sell their Lands unto any person, But ye writing
to which they putt their marks was only with Intent to
putt a Trust in such persons for ye use of ye Sd Indians and their
Posterity and not allienate their property: Therefore the
Grant obtaind thereupon was Surreptitious and a Violence
to ye Trust reposed by ye said Indians in the aforenamed
Persons and in it Self Void, by reason of ye artifice and
abuse that will thereupon Ensue to his majestes Interest
by discouraging ye Indians to Continue Longer in this Govern
and putt a Constraint upon them to fly to ye French, and by
yt means weaken the Strength of ye Frontiers, and Injure
ye Trade of Albany and of ye whole Province, and by Conse=
quence thereof lessen his majestys Revenue depending
thereon, By all which Reasons I am of opinion that
there shall not any Settlement be made there, by the afore
named Patentees untill ye Same be truly Reported unto
his majesty, and his majestys Pleasure Signify'd thereu
Given under my Hand in N: York this ninth Day of July
Anno 1695

Bellomont

N: York 9 July 1695

The Earl of Bellmonts

Report about the Magnase

Land

the Earl of Bellmont's Report
Coll Fletcher's Grant of 60
les of the Mohacks Land to
Schinhorne dated July the
1698.

d: 29th Sept: 1698 from Mr Weaver.

ad. Sept: 30th 1698

Entred Fol: 474

C 79

de Charigny 12. Juillet 1698

Monseigneur

Fait
ce

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES COLONIALES

Il est arriué deuant Cette Ville le 29 du mois passé Un petit
vaisseau Venant de Bayonne par lequel nous auons Eté
Confirmez dans les auis que nous aiions eu l'hiuer dernier de
la part des Anglois d'Orange, que la paix généralle auoit
Eté faite en Europe, mais Comme il n'a point aporté de
lettres, sinon a quelques marchands pour leurs affaires de
Commerce, Nous sommes dans l'attente des autres Vaisseaux
qui doiuent partir de France apres celuy cy, qui y sera, a

ce que je prevois, le premier de retour, quoyqu'il soit dans
la resolution de passer a Plaisance pour se charger de
mon fils, Je suis bien aise, Monseigneur, de profiter de cette
occasion pour vous donner des assurances de la Continuation
de mon respect et de mon attachement, Et pour vous
informer de la situation des affaires de cette Colonie en général
en attendant que je le fasse plus particulierement.

Nous apprimes M.r de frontenac et moy, apres le depart des
vaisseaux que la fin de l'année derniere, l'enlevement et
la destruction par nos sauvages de l'acadie, d'un fort
situé a six lieües de Baston, dans lequel il y avoit trente
anglois qu'ils tuerent, ou firent prisonniers.

Un party de vingt iroquois ayant été pour surprendre
nos sauvages Outaouacs, fut decouvert par nos hurons qui
le defirent entierement,

Dans le même temps que ce party se fit, qui étoit vers
le mois de Novembre, les Iroquois envoyerent quatre deputés
de leurs Villages d'Onontaé, Goyaugoin, Senontouan &
Onejout, pour demander la paix a M.r le Comte de frontenac,
qui leur fit reponse qu'il n'écouteroit aucune de leurs
propositions qu'auparavant ils ne luy eussent envoyé
leurs principaux chefs, ce qu'ils promirent de faire dans
le 15. de juin, et pour seureté l'un d'eux demeura en ostage

auprés de M.r de frontenac, ou jl est encore presentement
sans qújl nous ait paru aucune envie de leur part d'executer
leur parole

Et Comme Nous eprouvons depuis plusieurs années
qújl n'y a aucune solidité a ce qui vient de la part de ces
Sauvages, Nous fismes entendre a ces quatre envoyez
que leurs propositions n'empescheroient point l'execution
des Entreprises qu'on étoit resolu de faire contr'eux, En effet
jl fut projetté d'y envoyer un party de 500. hommes sur
les glaces qui devoit aller seulement contre le village des
Iroquez, parceqújl en avoit pas envoyé comme les autres
pour demander la paix, mais jl ne fut pas executé, M.r
de frontenac ne l'ayant pas jugé a propos, acause de la
trop grande quantité de neiges qui survint. Et que les glaces
n'etoient pas bonnes sur les lacs ou il falloit necessairem.t
passer; Cependant toutes les choses qui étoient necessaires
pour cette entreprise, avoient été preparées et preparées,
Les habitans du gouvernement de Montréal qui en devoient
etre, étoient desja choisis et tirez, Et nos Sauvages Iroquois
Commandez, En sorte qújls ne purent faire leur chasse
et j'ay été obligé de les faire subsister aux depens du Roy
pendant le temps qújls ont été retenus pour aller a ce party
Trente de nos Sauvages Algonkins s'étant detachez

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES COLONIALES

pour aller a la Chasse du Costé de son frontmac, firent
rencontre d'un pareil nombre d'iroquoix, avec lesquelz s'étant
battuz, Il fut tué et fait prisonnier vingt cinq de ceux
derniers, parmy lesquels étoit le principal Chef de toute leur
nation Et il y eut six Algonkins tuez et quatre blessez.
La defaite de ce party et celle de ces vingt iroquoix, qui allerent
contre les Outaouacs, a donné lieu aux iroquoix, a ce que nous
avons apris, de faire un party considerable pour en tirer
vengeance, soit contre l'Outaouac, soit contre quelque autre
nation, Et peut-être même pourra-t-il tomber sur quelque Colo
de Cette Colonie, Leur silence nous faisant conjecturer qu'ilz
peuvent en avoir le dessein.

Il arriva a Montréal au mois de fevrier dernier quatre
Anglois venant d'orange, par lesquelz nous reçûmes
les premieres avis de la paix qui est faite en Europe, mais
assez Confusement; Le principal sujet de leur Voyage
étant de venir voir leurs parens qui étoient prisonniers
parmy nous Et pour detourner leurs entreprises qu'ilz
craignoient que l'on fit Contr'Eux avant que nous eussions
reçû des nouvelles directement de france; Le major et le
Ministre d'orange sont aussy venus en ce pays, ou ilz
ont ramené dix neuf prisonniers françois et apporté a
M.r le Comte de frontmac une lettre de M.r le Comte de

Belamon leur gouverneur général, Jlz arriverent a Quebek
au mois de May, ou jlz eut une Conference auec M.r de
frontnac Et moy, nous Cayant demandée pour parler de
affaires qui Concernent Cette Colonie et la leur, soit pour le
Commerce, soit pour la guerre que nous auons Contre leur
Iroquoize, Nous leur fismes entendre que nous ne pouuions
pas entrer profondement en matiére, qu'auparauant nous
ne fussions informez des Colonnez de la Mass.e mais qu'a
Cegard de leurs affaires d'entre l'Iroquoize et Nous, comme Elles
sont independantes d'eux, Elles deuoient aussy Estre conclüe sans
leur participation, M.r de frontnac leur permit de
ramener les Anglois qui Etoient prisonniers parmy nous,
a la reserue de Ceux qui y voudroient volontairement rester,
dont le nombre s'est trouué plus grand que Cegüy les ont
amené, Et Cela par Ce puo motif de la Religion Catholique
qu'ils ont embrassée, Leur enfans anglois audessous de
12. ans qui Etoient prisonniers n'ayant pas eu la liberté de
demeurer, quelque desir que la plus grande partie en eut, ont
tous Été rendus, fondé sur le manque d'un discernement
suffisant pour rester par le même motif, Ce que je vous
fais sçauoir, Monseigneur, dans la Crainte de faire donner
deux ordres pour obliger les Anglois a en user de même
a l'égard de nos prisonniers.

J'ay reçû deux auis de Missillimakinac payer des Outaouacs

qui ne me laissent aucun doute de ce que je vous ay mandé
par la lettre que je me suis donné l'honneur de vous écrire
le 13. octobre dernier au sujet du voyage du S.r de Conty envoyé
par M.r de frontenac, a mon gouvernement, au mois de septembre
precedent pour aller Commander dans cet lieu la, ou il s'en
fait accompagner par Cinq marchands de Montréal, qui y
ont été sous pretexte de mener son Canot Et ce n'étoit que
pour y porter une quantité considerable de marchandises
sur plusieurs Canots qu'ils ont fait sortir de la Colonie en
même temps qu'Eux et pendant la nuit par deux routes
ecartées, dans lesquelles il y avoit aussy beaucoup d'Eau de vie,
ce que a monté avec led.t de Conty, ces marchands ayant
même quitté son Canot a dessein de ces habitations françoises
pour se placer dans leurs autres, pour juger aisement,
Monseigneur, jusqu'a quel point va la desobeissance aux
ordres de sa Maj.té si souvent reitérez par toutes leurs
depesches depuis l'année 1691. Et par sa declaration et son
ord.ce du 21. May 1696. et 28. avril 1697. qui ont été publiées
dans cette Colonie, sans que leurs peines rigoureuses qu'elles
contiennent, ayent arrêté le Cours de ces desordres,
qui ont été portez au supreme degré par le S.r de la Mothe
Cadillac Capp.ne en ce pays, qui en revient de Missilimakinak
au mois de 7.bre dernier, apres y avoir Commandé pendant

qui ne me laissent aucun doute de ce que je vous ay mandé
par la lettre que j'ay eu l'honneur de vous écrire
le 13. octobre dernier au sujet du voyage du S.r de Tonty envoyé
par M.r de frontinac, à mon gouvernement, au mois de septembre
precedent pour aller Commander dans ce lieu là, ou je l'en
fais accompagner par Cinq marchands de Montréal, qui y
ont été sous pretexte de mener son Canot Et ce n'étoit que
pour y porter une quantité considerable de marchandises
sur plusieurs Canots qu'ils ont fait sortir de la Colonie en
même temps qu'Eux et pendant la nuit par deux routes
ecartées, dans lesquelles je y avois aussy beaucoup d'attention,
ce qui a monté avec le S.r de Tonty, Ces marchands ayant
même quitté son Canot a Cedemuc deux habitations françoises
pour se placer dans leur autre, Vous jugez aisement
Monseigneur, jusqu'à quel point cela desobeissance aux
ordres de sa Maj.té, si souvent reiterez par toutes leurs
depesches depuis l'année 1691. Et par sa declaration et son
ord.ce des 21. May 1696. et 28. avril 1697. qui ont été publiées
dans cette Colonie, sans que les peines rigoureuses qu'elles
contiennent, ayent arrêté le Cours de ces desordres,
qui ont été portez au supreme degré par le S.r de la Mothe
Cadillac Cap.ne en ce pays, qui en revient de Missilimakinak
au mois de 7.bre dernier, apres y avoir Commandé pendant

trouue amez, de quoy je Conuiens
j'auray l'honneur de vous écrire
seulement que led. de Conty a
dernier en faueur de M.r de Frontenac pour
seruir d'exemple a l'égard de la descente de
qui sont dans led. payes éloignez, que
a été ordonné par M.r de Frontenac et Champigny du Canada
derniere pour être tenus de retour dans le mois de Septembre
prochain, Cequi semble que l'on veut
en deca auec secrecy et mistere
y parueno, une prohibition
de quelques Voyageurs
Sçay pas quel effet Cela aura, Mais M.r de Fr
m'auoit assuré qu'il reuiendroit Ce Canot de
S'il n'auoit pas dans Ce temps la Deer aud de la
Contribuer aux dernieres Cependant, quoyque nous
n'ayons rien apris de
Et je ne vois pas qu'il y ait assez de temps pour aller
a Missilimakinac et reuenir dans le mois de
Cequi me donne lieu de Croire que Ce retardement pourra
seruir de pretexte au S.r de Conty pour dispenser une
partie des Voyageurs de descendre, Cequi m'engage
a vous en auertir Monseigneur, que si le Roy a la

par Changé de Sentiment a L'égard de ces Congez et qu'il
soit encore dans Ce dessein de les supprimer absolument
j'en ai proposé de le faire Sçauoir a Mr. de Pontchartrain
plus fortement, s'il en possible, qu'il n'a été fait
par le passé, prenant la liberté de Leur dire que
Cela depend uniquement de Luy par l'authorité qu'il a
sur les lieux par le moyen de ces officiers et soldats
qui y sont, ayant de ma part remply tout ce qui étoit
de mon pouuoir et donné encore en dernier lieu Une ord.ce
dont la Copie est Cy jointe: Rien n'est plus dangereux
que la tolerance dans Cette occasion, Car quand même j'se
trouueroit presentement dix ou douze mutins, qui ne
voudroient pas descendre et qui se repandroient dans la
profondeur des bois pour euiter ce Châtiment de leur
desobeissance, Il est beaucoup plus a propos de les abandonner
que de laisser augmenter le mal en leur donnant le moyen d'en
Corrompre d'autres, Et d'ailleurs s'ils se perçoiuent qu'on ne tienne
point la main a faire executer leur ordres ils se mettront de la Mar.
Cet ajustement augmentera dans leurs esprits la pensée de
l'éloignement, ou ils peuuent être de n'y pas de force, a mon égard
Comme j'ay un fin.t de respect et de Soumission pour les
ordres du Roy et Un fort grand desir de les faire exécuter
autant qu'il dépend de moy, Je vous supplie Monseigneur, de

persuadé que je n'ay point d'autres regles, ny d'autres veües dans toute ma Conduite que celle de vous donner des Temoignages de mon Zele et de mon attachement pour me Conserver l'honneur de Vôtre protection; J'espere avec Entier profond respect

DES COLONIES

Monseigneur

Vôtre tres humble, tres obeissant
et Tres obligé Serviteur
Champigny

A Quebec ce 12e juillet 1698.

Propositions made by the Five Nations of *Indians, viz.* The *Mohaques, Oneydes, Onnondages, Cayuges* & *Sinnekes*, to his Excellency *Richard* Earl of *Bellomont*, Capt. General and Governour in chief his Majesties Province of *New-York*, &c. in *Albany*, the 20th of *July*, *Anno Dom.* 1698

PRESENT

His Excellency *Richard* Earl of *Bellomont*, Captain General & Governour in Chief of *New-York*, &c.

Capt. *Johannes Schuyler*, *Hendrick van Ranslaer*, *Jan Lansingh*, *Jan Vinnagen*, *Hendrick Hanse*, *Wessells ten Broek*, Aldermen.
Coll. *Peter Schuyler*, *James Graham*, Esq. Attorney General, Coll. *Abraham D' Peyster*, *Walter Hungerford*, Esq; Major *Derick Wessells*, Mayor, Capt. *John Janse Bleeker*, Recorder,
Capt. *Johannes Bleeker*, *Johannes Themase*, Assistants,
And several other Gentlemen.

The Interpreter ~~*Arnout Cornelise Viele*~~, and the Interpretess *Helletie van Olinda* were both sworn publickly.

After they had made five Acclamations of Joy for the five Nations, *Sadeganaktie*, Sachem of *Onnondage*, stood up, and spoke in behalf of the five Nations, as followeth,

Brother CORLAER;

WE understand that your Voyage hither hath been long, tedious & dangerous, but now you are safely arriv'd, and have given us the great satisfaction of seeing you here, We are therefore much overjoyed, during the late long and grievous War we have sustained great losses, but now your bringing the joyful Tidings of Peace, we wipe the Tears off, Sorrow & Grief from our Eyes, & put on a joyful Countenance. Do give a Beaver Skin

We also by the present joy of our minds quite remove our late Confusions, and compose our thoughts into such order as to be fit to enjoy our former Tranquility; and in this quiet of mind we purifie our selves from the staine of Blood, that have been shed during the War, in all our habitations. And in this calmness of Spirit we renew our rejoycings, and heartily congratulate our great Brother, and his Ladies safe arrival over the great Sea, with the joyful Account of the long wished for Peace, but cannot but be concerned that so great a joy should be attended with an Indisposition in our great Brothers Body, which we perceive he has, that does in some measure cloud our gladness. We give nine Beaver Skins.

have ſtaid, to hot and troubleſome, and I am now much indiſpoſed by the Pains of the Gout, but ſhall Little Regard that, if I can be ſerviceable to the Brethren, and ſhall be always ready to hear any thing you have to offer in the behalf of your ſelves and your Country; and if you have now any thing further to ſay, notwithſtanding my preſent Indiſpoſition I am willing to hear you.

Then the Sachems reply'd, they had nothing further to offer at preſent, but would wait to know what their great Brother had to ſay to them, and then they would make their anſwer.

Robert Livingſtone, Secretary for the Indian-Affairs.

His Excellency Richard *Earl of* Bellomont, *Capt. General and Governour in Chief his Propoſitions to the* Mohaques, Oneydes, Onondages, Cayouges *and* Sinnekes, *in* Albany *the* 21*th Day of* July, 1698.

BRETHREN,

I Am come to this place on purpoſe, to viſit the Brethren, and am glad to ſee you well, and do truly lament the loſs of the Brethren that have been killed during the late War.

The King of *England*, my great Maſter was Induced, among other things, to undertake a War againſt the *French*, to Revenge the Injuries done the Brethren by that Nation, and hath been ſo Succeſful, by the Power of his Arms, as to Conſtrain the *French* to make an honourable Peace, of which happineſs the Brethren will have a large ſhare. A few days after my arrival to my Government, I did ſend Coll. *Peter Schuyler* and Mr. *Dellius* to the *French* at *Canada* with the Articles of Peace concluded between my great Maſter, the King of *England*, &c. and the *French* King, and did thereupon require them of *Canada* to ceaſe from all Acts of Hoſtility upon the Brethren demanding what Captives they had, and returning to them ſuch of their Nation as were Captive in my Governments, and ſome were accordingly reciprocally Exchanged.

If the Brethren have any Overtures to propoſe, that may tend to their Comfort and well being, I am ready to hear them. Then His Excellency gave ſix Branches of white ſtrung Wampum.

Albany the 21*th of July*, 1698.

Sarachtarry, the Speaker, & one of the Sachems of *Onnondage*, ſtood up, & in behalf of the five Nations, repeated what my Lord ſaid unto them. And then made Application & ſaid unto my Lord, and ſaid, We are very much obliged at our great Brothers kind Saluration to the five Nations, and we will take a fit time when our great Brother is in a better Health, to offer unto him, by my ſelf the Speaker, what we have to ſay in the behalf of our five Nations.

Robert Livingſtone, Secretary for the Indian Affairs.

Propoſals made by Coll. Peter Schuyler, James Graham, *Eſq. his Majeſties Attorney General, Coll.* Romer, *& Major* Derick Weſſelſe, *Mayor of* Albany, *Appointed by his Excellency* Richard *Earl of* Bellomont, *Capt. General and Governour in chief, &c. To three praying Indian Sachems of* Canada, *in* Albany *the 22th of* July, 1698.

BRETHREN;

WE are glad to ſee you here again, and that you have not forgot the Love you bear to your Native Country, in taking the firſt opportunity you have had after the Concluſion of the Peace to Viſit your Kindred and Relations; you are ſenſible of the welcome you have had, and may perceive with what Strictneſs we obſerve the Articles of Peace, and do therefore bury in oblivion all the Injuries you have done your Friends during the War.

As you have the ſame freedom of Trade as our ſelves, ſo whenever you deſign the like, you ſhall always have the ſame protection, and if either your Love to your Country or to the *Chriſtian Religion* can prevail upon you to come and live amongſt your kindred, the ſame Houſes you left are now ready, open to receive you with all the ſtores of plenty, to make you live forever happy.

The ſaid three Indian Sachems of *Canada*, after ſome Pauſe and Conſideration, replyed by one of their number, That they were truly oblig'd by the civil Treatment they had met with at this place, and for which they were very thankful, but being young men they could neither give a ſuitable nor ſatisfactory anſwer to what was now propoſed to them becauſe there were none of the Elders of their Nation in *Canada* with them, but upon their return Home they would acquaint them of their kind entertainment here, and with the *Propoſal* now made them.

Robert Livingſtone, Secretary for the Indian Affairs.

Propoſitions made by the five Nations of Indians, *to wit, The* Mohaques, Onevdes, Onnondages, Cayouges *and* Sinnekes, *To his Excellency* Richard *Earl of* Bellomont, *Capt General and Governour in chief of his Majeſties Province of* New-York, *&c in* Albany, *the 22th day of* July, 1698. *Preſent his Excellency* Richard *Earl of* Bellomont, &c. *and the Gentlemen above named, with ſeveral others. Interpreted by* Arnout Corneliſe Viele *&* Hilletje van Olinda

Sinnonquireſe, Sachem of the *Mohaques* Nation, roſe up, and ſaid,

Brother CORLAER;

WE your Brethren of the five Nations are all as one, and there are matters of great Import, and which are now to be diſcourſed; nevertheleſs without Interruption I muſt acquaint our great Brother that there is lately amongſt us the *Mohaques* Nation a great miſunderſtanding ariſen concerning a Writing that hath been given by ſome of our Brethren about our *Mohaques* Land, a matter of ſuch Conſequence that whatever affects us will affect the whole five Nations, and therefore we deſire that the ſaid Writing may be aboliſhed and burnt, and that we who are the right owners may be

maſters

masters of our own Land, especially since we are in one Covenant Chain, and ought not to wrong one another; We therefore most Instantly renew our request that the said Paper or Writing which hath created such a mistake, may be burnt. *Do* give two Bevers.

Sadeganackrie, Sachim of *Onnondage*, rose up, and said, *Brother Corlaer*,

We have deliberately Consulted one with another what is to be offered to our great Brother, in the behalf of the Brethren of the five Nations, which I am appointed to speak.

Brother Corlaer, Coll. *Peter Schuyler*, Major *Derik Wessels* and Dom. *Dellius*, Who are Lovers of our welfare, by your Command did acquaint us with the Peace concluded between our great King of *England*, and the *French* King, with which we are pleased, and do accept of the same. And then directing his discourse to the Clerk, said, Secretary *Livingston*, pray be careful, observe well, and write what we say

Brother Corlaer, we cannot but observe to you a thing very strange, that after the conclusion of such a Peace, we are forced to tell you, that since the same was notified to us, we have lost Ninety four men; We since we had the tiding of the Peace, have lain still & quiet, without giving the least Offence to our late Enemy, keeping the same firmly as we have always done the Covenant Chain but on the contrary, the *French Indians*, our late Enemy, have violated the said Peace, and have killed our People; and we acquaint you with this action, and leave you to take it into your hearty Consideration, for our Confidence is only upon you; yet we are dayly in great Terrour, and very much so whilst we stay here our Wives and Children being daily Exposed to the assaults of the Dogs-tribes, and other *French Indians*.

Now great Brother, We will cease talking any more of that ungrateful Subject & confine ourselves to the antient beginning of the Covenant Chain.

In the times of old there came a Ship into this Country in which there was one *Nagel*, who brought in the same great Plenty of Goods with whom we entered into a strict Allyance, and tyed his Ship with the bark of a Tree, which was often Renewed until at length we changed the bark of the Tree which kept our Allyance firm, and made it of a more substantial matter, by which it became a Covenant Chain, which is the Term we have ever since used, and in this Covenant Chain we and the Brethren have been continually Linked, and have fixed it so fast, that we have never since with-drawn our hands from it, and we the five Nations shall never depart from it, but keep the same Inviolable.

Brother Corlaer, All our Confidence is and we are well assured that our great Brother will take our whole House under his Protection, in which Confidence we have great joy, the like having been our Comfort in former times, and Col. *Peter Schuyler* hath been always the Instrument that hath been imployed for the assuring to us this Comfort. We cannot forget that our Neighbours of *Virginia*, *Maryland*, *New England*, and all the rest of our great Kings Subjects upon this main Continent of *America*, have often desired, and have been accordingly Linked into this Covenant Chain, which remains no longer to be Iron, but is now become Silver, and now shines with a greater Lustre and brightness than ever; and now all of us sit under the shadow of that great Tree, which is full of Leaves, and whose Roots and Branches extend not only to the Places and houses where we Reside, but also unto the utmost limit of our great Kings Dominion of this Continent of *America*, which Tree is

now

this enjoyment, Renew our old Covenant Chain under this Tree of Welfare, whilst our great Brother has the care of this Government. Then turning to the reſt of the Indians, he ſaid,

Brethren, Let all of us here preſent, be Witneſſes, and keep this Covenant Chain firm and bright.

Brother Corlaer, Let now your Protection extend unto all us, your Brethren, and be watchful that when we reſt ſecure in the Confidence of this Peace, that no more hurt or miſchief may befall us, and let Coll. *Peter Schuyler*, Major *Derick Weſſels* Dominie *Dellius*, *Evert Banker*, *John Janſe Bleeker*, and Secretary *Rob. Livingſton*, be mindful to inform our great Brother, when any ſuch hurt or miſchief befall us, that he may do as his Brother's Right therein. Yet nevertheleſs if the *French* of *Canada* ſhould do any more hurt or miſchief to the Brethren, we are reſolved to keep the Covenant Chain clean, but do Expect that our great Brother will take care to see Juſtice done us for ſuch hurts and injuries, as we ſhall therein, ſuſtain.

And in Teſtimony of the Integrity of all our Intentions, we do hereby Vomit up all the Gall and Bitterneſs that hath Lodged in our minds for or by reaſon of any Hurts, Miſchiefs or Bloodſheds that have been done us, and do afterwards waſh, cleanſe and Purifie our ſelves from all the filth that hath attended us therein

We alſo obſerve unto you that the Goods and Merchandize we have occaſion for are now ſo very dear, that it may be a main inducement in time of Peace to tempt our young men to go to *Canada* to procure them cheaper there, where our youth may be debauch'd; ſo that it would be much better that your Goods were ſold cheaper here then at *Canada*, which we Invite our Indians and that the French have already reſolved to *Canada*, to return hither, and live amongſt their Relations, where they may have every thing at a better advantage than they can have there, provided the Brethren ſell their Goods cheap.

We alſo tell you, that we come a great way from our Houſes to this place, and it is a great grievance that when we break our Hatchet or our Gun, we muſt pay an unreaſonable price for the mending of them, and if we not contented with that, make us ſtay a long time before they can be mended, which does us a great deal of Prejudice, and therefore we deſire that theſe Abuſes may be remedied.

Now *Brother Corlaer*, Before I leave off I muſt return to a matter of great weight, which will require your ſerious Conſideration, and that is, that you would require the Governor of *Canada* to ſurrender up unto us all the Priſoners they have taken from us during the late War: We muſt alſo acquaint you, that a greater evil could not have attended all of us in the five Nations, as well as the Brethren, than the ſuffering the French to re-ſettle *Cadaraqui*, which will always be as a Thorn in our ſides, and keep us in ſuch a continual Alarm and Watchfulneſs, that we ſhall never be able to hunt freely, whilſt ſuch a Power and Fortreſs is ſo near, not only to annoy, but in a capacity to deſtroy us.

Robert Livingſtone, Secr. for the Indian-Affairs.

His Excellency Richard Earl of Bellomont Capt. General and Governour in chief of his Majesties Province of New-York, &c. Answer to the Propositions of the Five Nations, the Mohaques, Oneydes, Onnondages, Cayouges and Sinnekes, in Albany the 23 day of July, 1698.

BRETHREN;

I have considered what you offered unto me yesterday, & perceive you would insinuate, that the misunderstanding which is conceived about a Writing made concerning the *Mohaques* Land, is a matter of such weight as to affect the Interest of the whole Brethren in the five Nations. But this matter being so darkly related in the Proposition made by *Sinnquireese*, the *Mohaque* Sachem, that I am not thereby enabled to do you that Justice you so earnestly press, therefore if the Brethren will be so plain as to express the truth of that matter, I shall thereupon take care that right be done according to the Justice, and Equity of their case.

Brethren I am heartily glad that that Peace which was so gloriously obtained by the powerful Arms of our great Master, the King of *England*, was so agreeable unto the Brethren, and do assure you, that I will take care that the Articles thereof shall be duely observed by the *French*, and do expect that the Brethren upon the least hurt done them by the *French*, will give me timely notice thereof, in order to my requiring just Satisfaction for the same, and to the end that a friendly Correspondence may be kept between the *French* and me, you are not to suffer any of the *French* Priests to abide and continue with you, but to withdraw your affections from this place: but upon their arrival in any of your Castles you are forthwith to bring them hither to receive my further directions. And your safety is so Linked into the Interest of my great Master, that you may have confidence all his Subjects are Lovers of the five Nations, and will stand by you as Brethren, and I will take care that the Clerk or Secretary shall follow your directions.

I am sorry for the great loss the Brethren have sustained since their Intelligence of the Peace, and am afraid they have not been so wary and circumspect as the Circumstances of the Brethren did require, & they can be no Strangers that the War which the Brethren have with that Nation of Indians called *Dowagannes*, is a War of a long standing, and long before the War between *England* and *France* broke out; so that that matter cannot be so justly charged upon the French, as upon the Brethrens own Neglect, and therefore if the Brethren have not strength and conduct sufficient for the reducing of that Nation of Indians to your own Terms, it may be then worth your Consideration to endeavour to make an advantagous Peace with them.

I am very glad that you so well remember the Original of our Covenant Chain, and that you are sensible of the advantages you have received by the firm continuance of it, and of your candid Resolution never to break or violate the same. I am also extreamly pleased with your request in desiring the Protection of my great Master, the King of *England*, &c. and that I will take you particularly under my Charge. It has always been the care of the Crown of *England* to protect the Brethren, ever since they first entered into the Covenant Chain, and as an Instance thereof did engage into the late great & chargeable

War,

all Violence, and give them all comfortable help and assistance upon their application in the time of any Distress or Necessity, and shall always endeavour and reward such of his Majesties Subjects under my Government, as gives the Brethren any Succour, Help or Relief. And as the great King, my Master, has great Kingdoms and Dominions in *Europe* so the extent of his Dominions are great in *America*, and therefore his Subjects, as you well observe, are linked in the same Covenant Chain with you, and retain the same lustre and brightness you mention, and we all live under that pleasant Tree of Love, which extends it self unto all the Brethren, and over-shadows us all, and preserves us from that scorching heat of Strife and Enmity. I therefore in the behalf of all his Majesties Subjects of *New-England*, *Virginia*, *Maryland*, *Pennsylvania*, *East* and *West-Jersey* and *Carolina*, accept of your Resolution of living more peaceably and quietly among them than ever, and of the Renewal of the Covenant Chain with them, and in their behalf do by these presents renew the Covenant Chain with the Brethren, and will maintain and preserve the same Inviolable forever, and will vindicate and maintain the Brethren in their just Rights against all their Christian Enemies.

As to your Complaint, with relation to dearness of Goods, it is not in my power to help you, for the Peace is but just begun, and Trade not brought yet under any regular settlement, which in some little time will be done, and then the cause of your Complaint will cease of course.

I will give directions to the Magistrates of *Albany* that the Smiths, & other Tradesmen imploy'd to yeild to your Request I will also take care that those Prisoners which belong to you, and are now in *Canada* shall be sent for, and therefore desire you to give me a List of their Names, and what French Prisoners you have amongst you, you must take care to send here, in order to their Return home, according to the Articles of Peace.

I am strangely surprized that you seem concern'd that *Cadaraqui* is now Restored by the *French*, and is very prejudicial to the Brethren, when I am informed, the said place was forced to be deserted by the *French* in the beginning of the War, and the same continued in that Condition for several years, during which time there were many Opportunities for the demolishing of it, and rendring it unapt either of a settlement or of hurting the Brethren; how the same came to be neglected I desire to know, for I cannot believe that any could be faithful to the King, my master, or just to your Interest that would omit so fair an opportunity of demolishing that Fort, which would have been so great an Injury to the Enemy, and so great an advantage to the Brethren.

Brethren, My last advice to you, is, That you do not upon any account whatsoever take upon you to treat with the *French* of *Canada*, or enter into any sort of Negotiation with them, by either receiving from or sending Messages to them, for if you do that, you will then break the Covenant Chain, and the Promise you have made of continuing firm under the Obedience and Protection of the King, my great Master.

Brethren, You may judge of the great Affection the King of *England* my great Master, has for you, by the Richnets of the Present he now makes you, so I doubt not but you will always demean your selves worthy of the Esteem my great Master has for you. There were given then, 5 pieces of *Duffs*, containing 82 yards, cost 7*s*. 6*d*. per yard, 5 pieces Broad waters Cloth, at

12*l*.

12 L 10 s. per piece, 150 Shirts, 25 Kitles, 25 Blankets, [illegible] Stockings, 1 Barrel of Knives, 5 Dozen Hatts, 60 Gallons of Rum in 30 Kegs, 400 pound of Roll Tobacco, 1 Barrel of Tobacco Pipes, 700 pound of Powder in 150 [illegible] 1500 pound of Lead, 50 Guns, 500 Flints, 1 Barrel of Syder, 120 Loaves of Bread, Besides private Presents to 25 Sachems, a Coat, Shirt and Hat to each.

Robert Livingstone, Secretary for the Indian Affairs.

On the 23d day of July 1698. Th: *Cant's Indians* came and desired permission to speak to my Lord, who was thereupon informed, and one of them said, They came to acquaint his Lordship That they intended this day to go to *Canada* but to all Intents & purposes obliged to acknowledge thankfully the notice his Lordship had taken of them, by his Presence, before they now take their leave of him, will speak in his praise in *Canada* and acquaint his Lordship with their arrival there, and in the fall of the Year, would return and make his Lordship a visit.

Whereupon my Lord expressed himself well satisfied with their grateful acknowledgments, and told them that so oft as they came to this place they should always meet with a hearty welcome, and to grant the like Entertainment they have now had, and have on all such occasions the Protection of this Government.

Robert Livingstone, Secretary for the Indian Affairs.

Proceedings made by the Indian Sachems *To his excellency* Richard *Earl of* Bellomont, *Captain General & Governour in chief of his Majesties Province of* New-York &c. *in Albany the 25th day of* July, 1698. *Present his excellency, with the Gentlemen above named.*

Father CORLAER,

WE are heartily glad to see you, and Congratulate your safe arrival to this place, it is a year ago since we heard of your coming, and we esteem it a great happiness to us, your Children, that you are now arrived. Do give two Beaver Skins.

Father, We have not seen the Sun these nine years past, having been involv'd in a bloody War, but now the Sun of Peace is risen again in our Horizon, by our seeing of our *Father Corlaer* come, who brings us the joyful News of Peace, your coming has made our hearts light, and to rejoyce. Do give two Beavers.

Father, We have lost a great many men within these nine years past, not by sickness, but by the War, which we pursued vigorously against the *French* of *Canada*; we have been a strong People, but pray Father behold what a small number we are reduced to by the War, however we that are left are glad to see you come safe hither. Do give three Beavers.

Father, It is long since we and the *Christians* were united into such a Chain of Friendship that we did live peaceably under the Tree of welfare, planted at *Skachkook*, but that peaceable living was interrupted about nine years ago, by a War that broke out by the *French*, but now that War being ended, we intend to return again, and live under the Branches of that pleasant Tree of Peace, that abounds so much with Leaves, as that the Scorching heat of the Sun

cannot

that heats and warms the *Mohaques*, and the other Nations of Indians, and makes them constant and firm in their Affections, hath the same effect to us, so that we are no more divided, but are one People, one Affection, and one Interest. Do give three Beavers.

Father, In the first settlement we always esteemed the Governour of this Province to be our Father, but now we perceive we have a Mother also, which extreamly rejoyceth our hearts, because the care of the Children must be strong under that mutual Bond, and therefore the Covenant Chain, which hath always been successively preserved in all the changes of Governmen, must now be stronger than ever, our Parents, the *Christians* being great, our Brethren of the five Nations being strong, and we the least and youngest, yet being of the same Family, and in the same Chain, do cleanse and scower our part of it, and make it shine with the same lustre and brightness as the rest, renewing that Covenant of dutiful Obedience to our Father. Do give three Beavers.

Father, When we formerly lived at *Skachkook* we enjoyed plenty of every thing, but the heat of the late War driving us from thence, we were constrained to settle here near *Albany*, where we found every thing scarce, so that since that time we have endured very great hardships. Do give two Beavers.

Father, You may now perceive, how that through the Violence of the War our Children are reduced unto a very small Number, and therefore that they may recruit and become more Powerful, they are resolved to Re-plant themselves at their own Seat of *Skachkook*, where we beg your Fatherly Protection, and that our peaceable Settlement there may not be disturbed by the savage and brutal Inroad of our Enemies, but that the Paths leading thereunto may be kept clean and clear from the Rovings of any Persons that may disturb us in the enjoyment of that Tranquility which will be the only means to invite other Nations of Indians to come and co-habit with us, increase the Number of your Children, and thereby enable us the more manfully to execute our Fathers Commands. Do give two Beavers.

Father Corlaer. Now I am very sorry that I must acquaint you with an evil practice that hath continued a long time among the Brethren, and if not prevented will endanger all that peaceable settlement we have resolved on, which is, that when our young Indians come from hunting, so soon as the Christians hear of it, they take their Horses and come to our Settlements, and there seize upon what we have got in our Canows, under pretence of being in their Debt, and not contented to take the Furze obtained in hunting but also our Guns, & thereby render us unable to hunt again, by which means we become extreamly poor, and so must always run in debt for new Guns and other Necessaries to go hunt again, whereas if we had the liberty to bring our things to Market, as other Indians do, we should not only be able to pay our Debts, but also have surplusage to supply our selves with other things needful. Do give 2 Beavers.

Robert Livingstone, Secretary for the Indian-Affairs.

Propoſitions made by the Mohaques, Oneydes, Onnondages, Caiouges & Sinnekes Indians, *To his Excellency* Richard *Earl of* Bellomont *Capt. General and Governour in chief of his Majeſties Province of* New-York, Maſſathuſets Bay, New-Hampſhire &c. *in* Albany *the 25th of* July, 1698. *Preſent his Excellency, with the Gentlemen above-named.*

Brother Corlaer;

WE come now to ſpeak of a matter which we mentioned upon our firſt arrival here, it is a concern of the Devil, a Brother of ours of the *Mohaques* Nation having been killed by one of your People, but we underſtand when the Fact was committed the Murderer was drunk; we muſt alſo tell you of the like wicked Fact committed by another of your People in our own houſe in the *Sinnekes* Country, he was a Perſon whom we kindly received and entertained in our Caſtle, yet he was ſo poſſeſſed with the Devil, that he killed one of our Sachems. Now, *Great Brother*, that you may perceive the great eſteem we have for the Covenant Chain, we are willing to forgive both thoſe cruel & ungrateful Deeds, and deſire that the memory of them may be buried in a Pit of Oblivion, in which Pit we will have a ſwift ſtream to run under the bottom of it to carry away the Memory and the Thoughts of Revenge of ſaid Deeds, and that there may be never any thought or memory had of them in time to come, we put all our hands to the rolling of a great Stone to cover the top of the ſaid Pit that it may not be in the power of any of our Nations to look into it again. And that you may be well aſſured of the ſincerity of this matter, we pray our great Brother, that he would looſe the Bands of the two Priſoners, and ſet them free, and at the ſame time give them pardon for their ſaid Offences, which we ſhall take and accept as a pledge of the Love of our great Brother, to ſtreng hen the Covenant Chain and we are the more earneſt in this our prayer, becauſe all the Relations of the Perſons murdered, who have been the greateſt Sufferers, have killed their Revenge, which will never come into life again. Did give ſeven Beavers and a Belt of Wampum.

Brother Corlaer. We are now going to ſpeak of that unfortunate thing, the Re-ſettlement of *Cadarachqui* by the French; you ſeem to charge it upon us, as if it had been done by our neglect, and as if it had been in our power to prevent it, but it was not ſo; for in the beginning of the War we forced the French to forſake it, and afterwards acquainted our Brother, the late Governour Coll. *Benj. Fletcher*, whom we called *Cayenquirago*, of how great an advantage it would be to the Brethren and us, that the ſaid Fort of *Cadarachqui* were demoliſhed & made uncapable to receive any of the French Forces again, who ſeemed to joyn with us in our Reaſon, and did promiſe to ſupply us with men to aſſiſt us in that Deſign but we found, to our ſad Experience, the ſaid Promiſe delay'd; we thereupon in a year or two afterwards, acquainted our ſaid Brother Coll. *Fletcher*, that we had notice the French intended to Re-ſettle the ſaid Fort, and therefore required of him that he would give us the Aſſiſtance of men he formerly promiſed us, that we might then go and demoliſh the ſame, to prevent the French deſigns of Re-ſettlement which our Brother Coll. *Fletcher* did again promiſe to perform; whereupon we return'd home unto our Country, and made great preparation for that deſign, having gathered our Young men fit for the War together, provided one hundred Canows to carry our Army

over

for them until the Winter set in, which rendered our design impossible, there did not come upon us; so that the failure of that design is not to be imputed to us, who have been always ready to execute what we have undertaken to do for the Brethren, but is wholly chargeable upon Brethren who have so often fail'd of their Promises in that matter.

And we further offer to our great Brothers Consideration, how faithful we have been, during the late War, to the Covenant Chain; for we have had constantly at our own charge our Scouts and Spies abroad in the Enemies Country, from whom we no sooner received any Intelligence of the Design of the French, either upon the Brethren or us, but we sent the same immediately to our Brother Coll. *Fletcher*, the late Governour who had always timely Notice enough to recruit us with sufficient strength to repell any Design the Enemy might have against the Brethren and us; but instead thereof the Enemy came commonly in the body of our Country, burnt our Castles, and did us all the mischief they could before the *Brethren* sent us any succour or relief; and during the whole War, all the succor and relief that ever we had was from Coll. *Peter Schuyler*, who marched into our Country with a few men, fought the French, and forced them to fly, but our Brother Coll. *Fletcher* and the forces he brought with him never came to *Albany* in all the Invasions until the Enemy was fled. Our Brother *Cavenquirago*, Coll. *Fletcher*, did often promise us, that upon the least notice of the motion of the Enemy he would come in Person himself at the head of five hundred men, but we once only desired three hundred men, but could never procure the help of one man from him, but in manner aforesaid.

And since we are upon this matter, our great Brother must not be angry with us if we further expostulate with him, and tell him plainly and truly, that at the time of the last Invasion of the French into the *Onnondages* Country, we gave our Brother Coll. *Fletcher*, the late Governour, notice that the French were preparing a great Army to invade us, & required assistance to strengthen us to resist the Enemy, but it seems our Intelligence was little regarded; then when the Enemy had marched with their Canows half way to our Country, with about the Number of 1500 men, we sent an Express unto our Brother Coll. *Fletcher*, acquainting him how far the Enemy was advanced towards the Invasion of our Country, and beg'd a speedy Recruit, but without effect; & as the Enemy approached nearer and nearer to our Country, we continued sending four Expresses more unto our said Brother Coll. *Fletcher*, acquainting him with the said motion of the Enemy, begging of him speedy assistance, but could not obtain the help of one man; so since we could not depend on any assistance from the Brethren, and not having sufficient strength of our selves to resist so great a force of the Enemy, we shifted for our selves, deserting our Castles, & suffered them to be exposed to the fury of the Enemy, who after they had burnt our Castles and destroy'd our Indian Corn, and done us all the mischief they could, then they return'd home with their great Army; after which retreat our Brother Coll. *Fletcher* arrived at *Albany* for our assistance with the great Number of 30 men instead of 500 he promised us.

We cannot imagine what our great Brother means when he charges the late loss of our People upon the neglect of our Marching Fleets, our great Brother sent an Express into our Castles, and gave us notice, that the great King of

England

bear all acts of Hostility against the late Enemy which accordingly we obeyed, never imagining that the Indian Subjects of our great King should be obliged by those Articles of *Peace* to bury their Hatcher, and cease from doing the Enemy any more harm, when at the same time the Indian Subjects of the French King should be permitted to hurt us: We always thought that the Articles of Peace made between our great King and the French King had included all the Subjects of each of their Dominions; and if this Construction be true, we had no need to be so watchful in time of Peace as in War, and therefore the late Mischief done us is not to be attributed to our neglect or unwatchfulness, but unto the Treachery and Unfaithfulness of the French, who have not so justly observed the Articles of Peace as we have done.

Brother Corlaer, You have also charg'd us, That we should have no Treaty nor Negotiation with the French upon any matter whatsoever, nor suffer any French *Priest* to come & abide in any of our Castles, but when any such come to bring them hither, this is very good; but for the prevention thereof, it would be very convenient that our great Brother should write to the Governour of *Canada*, prohibiting him to send any such Persons amongst us. And in answer to the Interchange of the Prisoners on both sides, we do desire, that if our great Brother have any Treaty on that matter with the French, that he give us notice thereof, that we may send some of our Sachems to be there present You seem to press earnestly that we should have no Treaty with the French, and if that we should, you will assign it to be a breach of the Covenant Chain. *Brother Corlaer*, It is far from our thoughts to do any thing to break the Covenant Chain: we came to renew it, which we have done with greater readiness than ever, and have planted the Tree of Wellfare, which can never be rooted up; therefore be no apprehensive that we will ever break the Covenant Chain, or that we will ever treat with the French, or do any thing that may give the Brethren the least mistrust of our integrity; for our hearts are so clean and so free from any stain or corruption, that we can never be tainted with any such evil. Did give 38 Beavers, 6 Laps, 9 Otters.

We now give you the Names of our Prisoners that are detain'd in *Canada*, *viz.* The *Oneyde* Prisoners are 12 Men and 36 Women

Onnondage Prisoners, *Orondesathton*, *Skachnawedgie*, *Assinhare*, *Annadais*, *Sagogeeson*, (these five are lately taken by the French Indians) *Igongha*, *Sojonwase*, a Boy, *Aronjaron*, *Tosidendon*, and 3 Women, *viz. Wadatsone*, *Diolhanasere* and her Niece *Tietgohoge*.

Cajouges Prisoners, viz. *Tieuchsaachton*, a Woman and her Son, *Canaasticaet*, another Woman, and her Child, *Canellerei*, another Woman.

Sinnekes Prisoners are five, viz. *Sajadasee*, *Adsketraks*, *Castenjeenent*, *Cadsirochka*, *Canengera*, his Cousen.

Robert Livingstone, Secretary for the Indian Affairs.

His Excellency Richard *Earl of* Bellomont, *Capt. General and Governour in Chief of his Majesties Province of* New-York, &c *Answer to the* Skachkook Indians *in* Albany, *the 26th day of* July, 1698. *Present his Excellency the Governour, with the Gentlemen above-named.*

Children,

I Am well pleased with your dutiful Salutation, and that you have behav'd your selves so well in the late War, and am truly grieved that the good Service

Service you have done there a thould have been attended with so great a loss of my Children; but since I perceive your Relations are to settle your old place of residence *Seachkook*, I doubt not in some little time you will recover your lols, and become more Numerous and formidable than ever, and there shall be nothing wanting on my part in giving you all due encouragement, by protecting you in your peaceable Settlement, but also giving the like unto such other *Indians* as you shall invite and encourage to come and live among you; so that you may have an entire confidence in my fatherly care of you. And as to your complaint of the Injuries done you by the People in the Town in the manner you expects, I will give directions to the Mayor and the other Magistrates of *Albany*, that they take effectual care to prevent the like Practices for the future, and bring your Trade and method of obtaining Credit under some better regulation, tho' at the same time I am informed, that many of my Children are much addicted to excessive drinking, whereby they expose themselves to many inconveniencies, forgetting what they then do, and so involve themselves in debt unawares, and also, after they have been abroad a hunting they carry what they have got to other places in *New England* and dispose thereof for Drink and often return to this place empty handed and so by such courses bring Poverty upon themselves, I therefore exhort my Children that of all Evils they avoid that of intemperate drinking, it robbing them of their Reason, or their Health and of the little Interest they have; and expoles them to be a prey unto every avaritious Person they have dealings with, and renders them so lost, that they can neither mind their hunting, nor take care for their Wives and Children; so that when they follow such courses they can expect nothing but poverty, but if they will abstain from that Intemperance, they will have no more cause of such Complaints, they will therefore do well that whatsoever they get in hunting they bring home to this market at *Albany*, and then they will have the same advantages that the other Indians have, and make their Wives and Children live more comfortably. If my Children will follow this advice, they shall not want all due encouragement, but always have the Protection and favour of a loving Father who will always be careful of his Children, and now links them more firmly in the Covenant Chain with the Brethren of the five Nations, in which they have always been and shall forever be preserved. Then was given them a large parcel of Duffels, one piece of Strouds, thirty Shirts, five Kettles, [illegible]es, 29 pair of Stockings, 100 Knives, 1 dozen of hats, 12 gallons of Rum in six kegs, fifty pound of Tobacco, one grols of Pipes, 30 bags of Powder, 300 pound of Lead, 10 Guns, 100 flints, and 50 Loaves of Bread.

The *Skachkook Indians*, upon the receipt of the Present, said, *Father*, We receive very thankfully your large Presents, we take them as a happiness from Heaven, we have been grievously impoverished by a long nine years War, but now are much comforted by the kindness of our Father, and the expectation of the enjoyment of a long Peace, which was so seasonably brought to us by our Father; we shall be obedient to our Fathers advice, and not ramble into our Neighbour Governments.

Robert Livingstone, Secr. for the Indian-Affairs.

His

His Excellency Richard *Earl of* Bellomont, *Capt. General and Governour in chief of his Majesties Province of* New-York, *his Reply to the Propositions of the* Mohaques, Oneydes, Onnondages, Cayouges *and* Sinnekes, *in* Albany *the* 27 *Day of* July, 1698. *Present his excellency, with the Gentlemen above-named.*

BRETHREN,

YOur desire to know what I meant, when I said, You ought to be upon your guard with the Nation of the *Dowaganhaes Indians*, my meaning was this, That understanding you were at War with them before the late Peace between the King, my Master, and the French King commenced, you had no reason to believe they would be influenced by the present Peace; nay, on the contrary, you may be sure if the French can underhand instigate those *Dowaganhaes Indians* to continue the War against you, they will do it, because they hate you, and as that are English, and would see you all the Misery that can; therefore my advice to you is, That you defend your selves manfully, & if these Indians or any others, or even the French themselves shall at any time assault you, that you kill as many of them as you can, and in so doing the Laws of Nature and Nations will justifie you; and as I promised you before, I will use all the diligence I can to give you warning against all the Indian or French that shall attempt any thing against you in Violation of the Peace.

Brethren, You cannot, in my judgment, do a wiser thing than make a Peace with the *Dowaganhaes Indians*, and those other Nations which have been all this while at war with you, and if you could by your Cartels with them bring them into the Covenant Chain with you, both you & we should reap the advantage of their Trade, in the Trade that would then be managed with them, and my great Master, the King, would, I am certain, be thankful to you for so wise a management, & would largely recompence such a service done him by you.

You desire that some of your Sachems may be present, if there be any Negotiation between the Governour of *Canada* & them, about the Exchange of Prisoners. I suppose the Prisoners on both sides will be delivered up without much difficulty, but if there happen to be a formal Treaty about that matter, I will send you Notice, that some of your Sachems may be present at that Treaty, if they so think fit. I desire to know what moved you to enter into a seperate Treaty of Peace with the French of *Canada*, without the leave and consent of his Majesty, my great Master, or his Governour of this Province.

Brethren, In answer to your Proposition to me of pardoning the two Persons that murdered some of your Friends, I must tell you, That as to that man that is already condemned, I cannot pardon him, for I have it in command from my Master, the great King, not to pardon Murder, but I will, at your request, reprieve him, till I acquaint his Majesty, and know his pleasure therein. I believe it is very much for your service that Justice be done upon both the Murderers, for I understand that they are very vitious desperate Fellows, and if they should escape from Justice, they and others may be encouraged to Murder more of your Friends; as for the man that last murdered one of your Friends, he has not yet stood his Tryal, and by the Law of *England*, no man can be acquitted of Murder without a legal Tryal; I shall appoint his being Try'd for that bloody Fact within a few days, and desire you will prepare to prosecute him, by producing such Evidence as you have against him for that fact.

Robert Livingstone, Secr. for the Indian-Affairs.

The Examination of the Skachkook Indians, *upon the Information of Mr.* Hawley *and Mr.* Parsons *of* Northampton *in* New-England, *given into his Excellency the Earl of* Bellomont *at* Albany, *That they had at the Town of* Hatfield, *upon the 15th of July last two men killed and scalp't, and two Boys taken Captive by some* Indians, *which they suppose to belong to the* Skachkook *Nation of Indians.*

WHereupon his Excellency sent for the *Skachkook Indians*, to enquire of them about the said Murder.

The *Skachkook Indians* being ſent for, appeared. Then my Lord asked them as followeth, *Quæſt.* Were all that belong to your Nation at *Albany* laſt week, at the time the Propoſitions were made by you? *Anſw.* All our People were at *Albany* when we had the Preſents made us, except two Men and a Boy, who went eleven days ago to *Hoſak* to fetch Bever, but all our People were not here at the time the Propoſitions were made.

Queſt. Were any of your People three weeks ago towards *New-England*, or further Eaſtward a hunting? *Anſ.* No.

Queſt. Where is one of your Nation, called *Winnepax*? *Anſ.* At *Hoſak*.

Queſt. Was the Indian called *Winnepax* here when you received your Preſents laſt week? *Anſw.* He was gone to *Hoſak* two days before we got our Preſent.

Queſt. Were any of your People lately at *Deerfield* or *Hadley*? *Anſ.* A great while ago one *Cacſack* came from thence, but not lately.

Queſt. Where is *Maganant* the Indian? *Anſ.* He is at *Kinderhook*.

Queſt. Where is *Aſpovat* the Indian? *Anſw.* He is dead long ago.

Queſt. Where is *Wawacouſet* the Indian? *Anſ.* He lives in *Canada*.

Queſt. Where is *Mask* the Indian? *Anſ.* He is alſo in *Canada*?

Queſt. Why are the ſaid Indians gone to *Canada*? *Anſ.* becauſe they kill'd no Bever, and were much indebted here, and ſo were aſhamed to come hither, chuſing rather to go to *Canada*.

Queſt. Have you heard any thing of two men being killed at *Hatfield* by the Indians fourteen days ago? *Anſ.* We have been in and about Town ever ſince we heard of his Lordſhips firſt coming; and if we had heard any ſuch thing as that, we ſhould certainly have acquainted my Lord, our *Father*, with it; we do aſſure you, we have heard nothing of it. My Lord told the *Skachkook* Indians, That Mr. *Hawley* and Mr. *Parſons* were come on purpoſe to complain to his Lordſhip of two *Engliſh* men being kill'd and ſcalp't lately at *Hatfield*, and ſuppoſed to be done by ſome of your Nation, and they of the *Maſſachuſets* Bay being the King's Subjects, as well as the People of this Province, and I being Governour of that Province, as well as of this, therefore have the ſame Obligation to enquire after the Murder of any of the King's Subjects in that place as well as in this, & ſtrictly require you to make ſearch amongſt you for ſuch as the ſaid Gentlemen do ſuſpect, and if you find any of your People have done, or have been privy, or had knowledge of the ſaid fact, I require you to apprehend, & bring them to me, that they may be puniſhed according to Law, and for the diſcovery of ſuch, you ſhall have ten Pounds reward for each. Whereupon the *Indians* ſaid, When we received the firſt News of the Peace, we ordered our young men not to go far a hunting, but to hunt near home for Marchas, till all things were rightly compoſed, being unwilling to expoſe their Youth to unknown dangers. Then my Lord did, at the requeſt of thoſe Gentlemen from *New-England*, conjure them not to have any correſpondence with the *Onnagongues* or *Eaſtward Indians*, that are in war with the Engliſh in *New-England*. The Indians ſaid, We are not concerned with the War of the *Eaſtern Indians*, but we muſt acquaint you, that about two year ago the *French Indians* did kill an *Engliſh Man* at *Hadley*, for which two of our Nation were executed, which gave great advantage to the *French*, the Enemy bragging, That they had ways to kill us without fighting with us, for it was only to go into *New-England* and kill a Man there, and that would make the *New-England* People kill us for it, and ſo by that means the Enemy deſtroyed three, when they only killed one.

Then my Lord did further require them, not to go hunt near *New-England*, for that People were jealous, that the hurt they received was from them. Whereupon the *Indians* anſwered, They would follow my Lords directions, and not go hunt there any more.

Robert Livingſtone,

Secretary for the *Indian-Affairs*.

To

To his Excellency Richard Earl of Bellomont Captain General and Governour in chief of his Majesties Province of New-York, &c. The humble Address of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Assistants of the City of Albany, convened in Common Council.

May it please your Lordship;

WE cannot discharge that Trust reposed in us by the Inhabitants of this City, with greater diligence, then most thankfully Congratulate your Lordships great kindness in visiting the Fronteers, which are truly refreshed by your Lordships presence, attended with all the Blessings of a happy Peace, which is most gratefull unto this City, which hath for these ten years past Laboured under the greatest of Hardships, and daily exposed to unexpressible dangers, having had many of the Inhabitants of the Fronteers killed, destroyed, skalped, carried Captive, and others grievously injured by the furious Incursions of the late Enemy the *French*; and those Miseries have been likewise attended with a grievous Burthen and excessive Charge, in being obliged to give free Quarter unto such Officers & Souldiers as have been posted here from time to time, during the late War, for the Security and Commodience of the Province; and we have not only laboured under all those Difficulties but have been also forced at our own particular Charge, Labour and Expence to fortifie the City twice with Stockadoes, and thereon to erect five Block-houses, which was accomplished at so great Charge, that many of the Inhabitants are thereby much impoverished, and others by such grievous Charge constrained to desert. We esteem our selves so engaged to acquaint your Excellency, That the Inhabitants of this City did first settle themselves upon the expectation of their management of an Indian Trade, which was by all the former Governours Confined within the Walls of the City, and the Liberty of Progression consequence that by their Charter that Priviledge was specially given them, as a thing of so great Importance for his Majesties Revenue, and the Maintenance of the Inhabitants, that all other Places within the County of *Albany* were Prohibited to Traffique with the *Indians*, under the Penalty of the forfeiture of such Goods as they Traded, and least that trade might be so nicely observed, all Negotiations and Conferences with the five Nations of *Indians* were commonly and usually Transacted in this City, in the presence of the Magistrates.

We are also sensible of your Lordships good Intentions and Inclinations for the good and welfare of this City, so signally manifested to us, in the Propositions made unto the five Nations, which we observed were so gratefully received by the *Indians*, that we doubt not but by their future good behavior and constant faithfulness to his Majesties Interest, they will in some little time enable this City to redeem their late Losses. We therefore most Dutifully acknowledge your Lordships great kindness, signified in taking that affair of the *Indians* so nearly under your Care and Direction. And now since your Lordship hath honoured this place by your Presence, in Visiting the Fronteers, your Lordship cannot but observe the great Danger we were exposed unto in the late War, by the Insufficiency and Insignificancy of our Fortifications, which were only of Wood, which decays in four or five years, and to create an unexpressible Charge, in the rebuilding of them. We therefore humbly presume to Represent unto your Lordship, as a thing of absolute Necessity, as well as of special Service for his Majesty, for the securing the Fronteers, in the time of a future War, that there be at his Majesties Charge, a Fort built of Stone, sufficient to receive and protect all the Inhabitants in the time of Invasion or Incursion of the Enemy, as also for the keeping of such a sufficient Garrison as may be able to Offend the Enemy, by Inroads into the Enemies Country, as for the Defence of the Fronteers, to the end that the Inhabitants may not undergo a further Hardship in quartering of Souldiers in their private Houses.

We have in the deepest sence of all your Lordships Favours, so signally intimated to us, [illegible] unto this City their antient Priviledges of having all Treaties with Indians

Interest, in your Lordships Administration of the Government. We humbly become Suppliants unto your Lordship, in the behalf of this City, That your Lordship would take the Premises into your serious Consideration, and order that a Stone Fort may be built, according as above is requested, and also that your Lordship would take the Bleeding state of this City into your favourable Consideration, and take them under your Protection, and confirm unto them all the Rights and Priviledges that were formerly held and enjoyed by them.

Derick Wessells, *Mayor,* **Jan Janse Bleeker,** *Recorder,*

Johannes Schuyler, Hend. van Ranslaer, Jan Lansingh,	*Alder-men.*	Jan Vinnagan, Henrick Hanse, Wessel ten Broek,	*Alder-men.*
David Schuyler, Bennony van Corlaer, Evert Wendel,	*Assistants.*	Johannes Bleeker, Johannes Myndert,	*Assistants.*

His Excellency's Answer to the Address of the Mayor, and the rest of the Magistrates, and other Inhabitants of Albany, *the 2d of* August, 1693.

Gentlemen;

I Thank you for expressing so much Respect and Thankfulness to me in your Address, and am glad you have so well escaped with your Lives, from the danger you were exposed to in the late War, tho' it must needs have been chargeable to themselves as you suggest. It was indeed a great Providence of God you were not cut off, as were your Neighbours at *Schenectady*, considering how poor a Defence the Forts and how little care was taken to keep the Companies, in Garrison here, compleat and strong all the time of the War. You are Witnesses that it has cost me much pains to encourage the five Nations of *Indians*, who met me with all the Marks of discontent that could possibly be occasioned, partly, as I have great cause to believe, by a sense they had of the neglect of them by the late Government, during the War, and partly too by the foolish Artifices of some People in this Town. I will take all just measures to preserve & improve the Trade of this Town with the *Indians*, so as none shall encroach on you, or intercept the same from you. And I will apply to his Majesty for his gracious Consent to the building such a Fort here as will secure you from the Rage and Cruelty of an Enemy for the time to come.

To his Excellency Richard *Earl of* Bellomont, *Captain General and Governour in Chief of his Majesties Province of* New-York, *&c. The humble Petition of Capt.* Johannes Saunders Glen, *Lieut.* Adam Vroman, *Ensign* Pa me van Slyck, Hans Sairs, Barent Wemp, *in behalf of themselves and the rest of the Inhabitants of his Majesties Frontier Town of* Schenectady.

Sheweth,

THat this place being Scituate in one of the extreamest parts of the Province, nearer unto the *French* than any other Settlement, and the chief Frontiers, by which means it became, in the beginning of the War, subject to a grievous Inroad of the *French*, who by their barbarous Fury and Cruelty, laid their Habitations in Ashes, killed many of the People, and carried away with them twenty eight Captives, and those few of his Majesties Subjects left, have since laboured under the greatest Hardships. And notwithstanding of their great Sufferings, yet they have been twice since constrained at

their Stock and Cattle, which have been destroyed by our Friend *Indians*, as well as our Enemies, hath reduced your Excellency's Petitioners to such extream Want and Poverty, that they will not be able to re-build their Houses and settle their Plantations, without running into Debt, and so thereby disabled to pay their Taxes and Quit-Rents.

Therefore your Lordships Petitioners humbly pray, That your Lordship would be pleased to take the Premises into your favourable Consideration, and order that the said Inhabitants may be freed for so many years from Quit-Rents and Taxes, as to your Excellency shall seem reasonable and meet; and that there may be now, in time of Peace, a Fort built for our future Security, at his Majesties Charge, or charge of the Province; and your Excellency's Petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray, &c.

Johannes Saunders Gen,	Barendt Wempe	Gysbert Gerritsen,
Adam Vroman,	Reyer Schermerhoorn,	Jan Vroomen,
Harmen van Slyck,	Daniel Janse,	Jan Meebee,
Ezack Swits,	Claus Lawrense,	Abraham Groot,
Pieter van Olinda,		

TO the Address of the Inhabitants of *Schennachtady*, which was delivered to his Excellency the 28th of *July*, 1698. his Excellency made the following answer.

Gentlemen, I cannot but be moved to a complyance with your Desires, they seeming to me very reasonable. I heard, before my leaving *England*, of the great Sufferings you had undergone for want of a Fort in this place, sufficient to defend you, and how by that means the *French* and their *Indians*, in the beginning of the War, had made a suddain Inroad on this place, enter'd the Fort, and put the Garison and all the Inhabitants to the Sword. As to the first part of your Address, which desires an Exemption from Taxes for some years to come, in consideration of your Sufferings by the late War, I will do what I can to dispose the next Assembly to a tenderness of you. And as to what relates to the building a Fort, for your future Security, I will lay that part of your Request before his Majesty, who, I doubt not, will extend his Royal Care and Goodness to you, as he daily does to the rest of his Subjects.

By his Excellency the Governour, &c.

Instructions to Col. Peter Schuyler, *of his Majesties honourable Council of this Province, and to the Mayor of the City of* Albany *for the time being, and to* Robert Livingstone, *Esq; his Majesties Secretary for the* Indian *affairs, who are hereby required to convene and take to their assistance the Alder-men, Recorder and Sheriff of the City of* Albany, *for the time being, and also the Commanding Officer in this Garison, as often as they enter into any Negotiation with the* Indians.

1. YOu are to use your best skill and endeavour to preserve the Kings Peace within this City of *Albany*, and in order thereunto 'tis necessary you should by your Example and Admonitions discourage Faction & Parties, as tending much to the disturbance of the Peace and good Correspondence that ought to be between his Majesties good Subjects, which Division of the People, and Distinction of Parties, have been first on foot and fomented by ill men, to serve their own private ends, and gratifie their own Malice, without regard to the Honour and Interest of his Majesty, or the Wellfare of this Province which as a Fronteer to the French of *Canada*, has been, and will always in time of War be more exposed than any of his Majesties Provinces in *America*, and therefore requires that its Inhabitants should be entirely united, and of a piece, for their common security, and as bound by their Allegiance to his Majesty.

2. You

being, with such a Number of the Souldiers, as you shall think fit, to the assistance of the said *Indians*, Subjects of his Majesty, giving such Orders to the said commanding Officer, as you in your best discretion shall think proper for his Majesties Service, and the security of his Subjects; and all Officers and Souldiers in his Majesties pay are hereby ordered to obey all such Orders as they shall receive from you, from time to time, for the ends and purposes aforesaid.

3. You are by all fair means to encourage and cherish the *Indians*, Subjects of his Majesty, to the end they may continue firm under the Obedience of his Majesty, and for the advantage of the Trade of this Province.

4. You are upon all Emergencies that shall happen, to give me Notice thereof to *New-York*, or in my absence from this Province, to the Lieut. Governour and Council, sending at the same time your Opinion and Advice what you think most proper to be done for the remedying all Mischiefs that shall any way be put in Practice against his Majesty, and his People within this his Province, or against the *Indians*, Subjects of his Majesty; and for all necessary contingent Charges that shall attend the Service of his Majesty, and this his Province, you are to apply your selves to Mr. *Robert Livingston*, who is directed by me to expend all such Sums of Money as you shall require of him from time to time, by a written Order under the hands of you, or the major part of you, for the Service aforesaid. Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at *Albany*, this first day of *August*, 1698.

Bellomont.

At a Council held at his Majesties Fort in New-York, *the* 15*th of* August, 1698.

Present His Excellency Richard *Earl of* BELLOMONT.

Frederick Phillips, Stephn. Cortlandt, Nicho. Bayard, *Esqrs.* — William Smith, Gab. Minvielle, John Lawrence, *Esqrs.*

His Excellency did order the Propositions and Answers of the five Nations of *Indians* in his late Expedition to *Albany*, to be read; and did acquaint the Council with the Addresses that were presented to him by the principal Inhabitants of *Albany* and *Schenectady*, wherein, amongst other things, they had represented the weakness of their Forts, and prayed that new ones might be built for their future Security.

His Excellency also produced several Petitions delivered to him at *Albany* and *Schenectady* by Persons who had given Credit to the Government, and being most of them Necessitous, could not afford to be longer out of their Money, therefore desired payment might be ordered them out of hand, which was contented to by the Council, after reading of said Petitions.

His Excellency also acquainting the Council, that upon Count *Frontenac*'s haughty answer to his Excellency's Letter to him, Notifying the Peace, and proposing an Exchange of Prisoners, and also upon the grievous Complaint of the five Nations of *Indians* to his Excellency at *Albany*, of the Hostilities committed on them by the *French* since the Peace was proclaim'd. And his Excellency stepping to his Closet to fetch another Letter which he had newly writ to the Governour of *Canada*, the Gentlemen of the Council took the opportunity of his Excellency's short absence, to agree among themselves, that Col. *William Smith*, chief Justice, should in the Name of the rest of the Council, compliment his Excellency upon the successful Pains he had taken with the *Indians*, in his late Expedition to *Albany*, and the good humor he had put them in. His Excellency being returned, and seated, Coll *Smith* stood up, & expressed himself to his Excellency as followeth,

My Lord, *Your Excellency hath been pleased to shew us the Treaty you have lately had with the Indians of the five Nations at* Albany, *which having duely considered, my Brethren of the*

Council

render your Excellency our humble Acknowledgment for the paines Care, great Pains and Fategue your Excellency has been pleased to take upon you therein; and do pray that this may be entered in the Council Book

His Excellency thanked the Council for the Complement they had made him by Coll. *Smith*, which (he said) was as unexpected to him, as it was kind, for that he thought the Pains he had taken in managing the *Indians* at *Albany*, was but a bear performance of his Duty to the King and the Publick. After which, his Excellency did communicate to the Council his Letter to *Count Frontinac*, which being written in *French*, he expounded into English, and his Excellency's Expostulations thererein were thought very reasonable, and were approved of.

His Excellency did communicate his Instructions left at *Albany*, to Coll *Schuyler*, the Mayor, Mr. *Livingstone*, and the other Magistrates, relating to the Government of that place in his absence, chiefly with relation to the *Indians*, and the Charges accrewing by them. His Excellency laid before the Council the Muster-Rolls of the three Companies, taken at *Albany*. His Excellency did communicate the Transactions that happened upon the Complaint of the *New-England* Messengers, for the killing of two Christians at *Hadley*, supposed by them to be done by the River Indians.

His Excellency did communicate his Order for repairing the Barrachs at *Schenectady*, which was approved as a necessary Charge, the said Barrachs being before all open to the Weather, whereby the Souldiers suffered very great Hardships.

His Excellency did appoint Mr. *Phillips*, Coll. *Cortland*, Coll *Bayard* and Lieut Coll. *Marcelle*, or any three of them a Committee to examine all the Accounts now depending, together with Mr. *Livingstone's* Memorial, containing a demand of Money, due to him by the Government, upon the account of his Excellency's Expedition to *Albany*.

A Message sent by the five Nations of Indians, *the* Mohaques, Oneydes, Onnondages, Cayouges *and* Sinnekes, *To his Excellency* Richard Earl of Bellomont, *Capt. General, &c. by* Dekanitore, *one of the Sachems of* Onnondag, *and two more of that Nation, and in his Excellency's absence delivered to the Magistrates of* Albany *the 14th of August*, 1698.

Brother Corlaer,

WE do now acquaint you with what happened in our Country before your arrival at *Albany*, relating to our Prisoners taken by the *French* of *Canada*; as soon as we heard that Coll. *Schuyler* was return'd from *Canada* without bringing of them with him, we resolv'd to try what we could do by the Intercession of the *Canada Praying Indians*, and there being two of said Indians in our Castle bound home, who had lived a year with us, we laid hold of that opportunity to get our Prisoners set at liberty, and accordingly sent with them a Belt of Wampum to the *Canada praying Indians*, desiring them to Intercede with the Governour of *Canada* for our Prisoners, which the said *Praying Indians* did, but the Governour of *Canada* told them, as followeth, I cannot understand that this Request of yours comes from the five Nations, but only from *Onnondage* alone, and therefore will not receive your Belt, nor grant your desire. I have been these six years last past about making a Peace with the five Nations, but never could effect it; I know the Government of *New-York* hath always obstructed that matter, tho' it hath often been insisted upon by the five Nations; I do not love to do so, when you desire any thing of me, therefore take up the Belt of Wampum, I will not deliver up their Prisoners. Whereupon the *Praying Indians* took up the Belt, and have sent it back again to us to *Onnondage*.

The praying Indians of *Canada*, reply'd and said to the Governour of *Canada*, *Father*, We are now amazed to see you decline those fair offers of Peace, it is as if

bereav'd

Propounding all things tending to the publick good, Peace and Tranquility of us all.

The Governour of *Canada* said, *Colidre*, I thank you for your good advice, and Inclinations for the Peace; go to the four Nations, and try what you can do with them, but have nothing to do with the Governour of *New York*, nor with the *Maquaes*. When this was over the Governour of *Canada* and his praying Indians came to this Conclusion, To send two *French praying Onnondage Indians* with two Belts of Wampum to the 4 Nations, *viz.* the *Sinnecas*, *Cayouges*, *Onnidoes* and *Oneides*; the first Belt was to call from each of the four Nations a Sachem, to come and treat with him at *Canada*; the second Belt was to have them to bring all the *French* Prisoners they had in their Country along with them, and this being done in 45 or 50 days time, he would return them their Prisoners, and make a firm Peace with them, but if they denyed or refused to come in the said time, then to tell them, he would come in a Hostile manner with the Hatchet, and compel them. He gave them a further charge to tell the said four Nations, That their said Sachems should not come to *Canada* by the way of *Albany*, but directly for *Onnondage*. All which the said 2 Messengers from *Canada* have so delivered. Whereupon *Dekanitore*, and another *Onnondage Indian* being sent by the five Nations to his Excellency the Earl of *Bellomont*, said in their behalf, as followeth,

Brother Corlaer, It is not many days ago since all the five Nations have been with you, our great Brother, to renew the antient Covenant Chain, & we have a particular regard to what you then told us, and therefore will not hearken to what the Governour of *Canada* Proposes to us, for he designs to break our Union, and seperate us, but we will cleave fast to one another. Do give seven hands of Wampum.

Brother Corlaer, You have told us in your Propositions, that there is a Peace concluded between our great King and the *French* King, we have accepted of the same, and will partake of the benefit thereof, hold the same fast, pray let there be a speed, resolution in this matter, that we may reap a benefit by the Peace as well as you do, and that all Mischief may be prevented, that otherwise would befall us in our Country.

Brother Corlaer, We desire that a Christian may go along with us to *Onnondage*, to the general Meeting there, which will be in nine days time, to consult what may be proper to be done on this Emergency.

The Gentlemen of *Albany* answered the *Indians*, That what they had now said should be sent down forth-with to his Excellency the Governor, by Major *Wessels*, Mayor of *Albany*, and that if any of them were willing to go along with the said Major *Wessels* to *New-York*, they would be welcome, and in the mean time, that they should by no means send any Prisoners, or others, to *Canada*: Was given them seven hands of Wampum.

At a Council held at his Majesties Fort in New-York, *the* 20th *of* August, 1698.

Present His Excellency Richard *Earl of* BELLOMONT.

Capt. John Nanfan, *Lieut. Governour.*

Frederick Phillips, Steph. Cortlandt, William Smith, *Esqrs.* Gab. Minvell, John Lawrence, *Esqrs.*

His Excellency told the Council, That the occasion of this Meeting is an Express come from *Albany* and the *Onnondage Country*, with Intelligence, that four of the five Nations have had a Message from *Canada*, that *Count Frontinac* refused to deliver up some Prisoners of *Onnondage* to their Messengers, because there came not Delegates from each of the four Nations, rejecting their Belt, and threatning to prosecute the War if they did not speedily submit, and make a seperate Peace with them. Whereupon there being a general Meeting appointed at *Onnondage*, of the five Nations, they desire assistance, and that some Christian from this Government may be present at their Meeting.

His Excellency ordered *Dekanitore* and the other *Indians* to be called in, with the Interpreter, and told them, That he had taken the Advice of the Council upon this Message

they have brought, and that he was fully resolved to succour and protect them. [illegible] that purpose he had ordered his Lieut. Governour and his Company forth-with to [illegible] to *Albany*, where he is to remain to succour them upon occasion, with all the Force upon the Fronteers, and desired them to send out Scouts towards *Canada* [illegible] *Dekanitsore* said, it was best there should be a Peace, & they have no benefit of it. His Excellency answered, That he sent not the Lieut. Governour to begin a new War, but to Succour them in case the *French* should break the Peace, and deny them the benefit of it, he will take care they have an equal benefit of the Peace with the rest of his Majesties *Christian* Subjects. His Excellency told them he would send the Mayor of *Albany* along with them to the Meeting at *Onondage*. Which *Dekanitsore* said, he liked very well. His Excellency told them, he had wrote to the Governour of *Canada*, that he will have them comprehended in the General Peace, or do his outmost endeavour to force him to it.

Dekanitsore said, The named Rivers that lead to *Onondage* have branches that lead to *Cayuge* and *Oneyde*, so that they cannot come to help one another; and if they cannot be protected from the *French*, they must make Peace with them, for the way is far off for assistance to come up to them. His Excellency told them, they should be no looters, that if the *French* came with a Force sufficient to overcome them, then they should send their Women and Children to *Albany*, where they should be protected and maintained, and then he would go with a sufficient Force against *Canada*, to revenge the Injuries done them, and make good to them all their losses. His Excellency told them likewise, they must not be discouraged, the great King of *England* has forced the *French* King to make a Peace, and began the War upon their account, and will always support them. His Excellency told them, that the French Governour intended only to cheat them, & altho' he does propose Peace, yet will always endeavour their Ruin. That tho' the Governour dare not break the Peace for all this, but is endeavouring by [illegible] to entice or frighten them to break the Covenant Chain, and take them [illegible] Father; but if he do begin the War upon them again, the great King of [illegible] begun the War upon the account of the Brethren, will join the and [illegible]

Ordered, That Col. *Cortland* do provide suitable Cloathing for the two [illegible]

Ordered, by his Excellency and Council, That Major *Wessels* [illegible] *John Baptista*, the Interpreter, do go forthwith [illegible] Nations of *Indians* at *Onondage*, and there give them all the Encouragement [illegible] can, & do all other things pursuant to the Instructions to be given [illegible] Excellency, and that care should be taken to reward the pains & defray the Journey of the said Major *Wessels* and *John Baptista*.

Ordered, by his Excellency & Council, That a Messenger be immediately sent to *Canada* with a Letter from his Excellency, to the Governour of *Canada*, upon the subject matter of the Message and Alarm brought by the said *Dekanitsore* and another *Indian*.

FINIS.

Printed and Sold by William Bradford, *Printer to the Kings most Excellent Majesty in the City of* New-York, 1698.

An Account of Provisions Delivd

by Robt Livingston Commissary to the Indians of ye five nations from may 1695

		Pieces	Pounds	s	d
24	To Hendrick & Dagaeg Indians	14	6		
13	To Dom and Cayogil & the rest coming to N. York	10	6		
16	To 9 Sachims of the nations p[re]sent of May 95	40	960		
17	To Sadekanaktie & ye Cheefe Sachims	6	6		
23	To Canachragaige p[re]sent of Coll: Schuyler	6	6		
20	To Dom p[re]sent of Collo: Bayard	8	4		
	To 4 French Indians who came from Canida p[re]sent of Coll: Peter Schuyler	60	42		
27	To Canachwangaga p[re]sent of Collo: Bayard	14	7		
	To 4 Christians and Indians who went with Coll: Schuyler for to new york after he came from Canida	30	—		
	To Canachwangaga when he came from Canida with Coll: Schuyler	28	28		
10	To the French Indians	20	12		
	To Sachims of the five nations	26	—		
	To the two french men who came from Canida with the Governt	9	8		
	To the French Indians p[re]sent of Coll: Schuyler	37	19		
	To the five Nations 16 Hogsh[ds] Beans 4 Bbl[s] Indian Corn & 2 Bbls pork p[re]sent of May[r] Wendals	74	180		
15	To a Oholagg Sachem	9	3		
3	To 9 Sachims of the five nations after he Recd order to make Propositions	113	328		
18	To 96 Indians of the five nations	96	144		
	To Canachwangaga and Company p[re]sent of Coll: Schuyler	38	13		
19	To 9 Sachims of the five nations viz[t] 9 Mohocks	200			
	9 Oneydes	100			
	9 Onondagos	200	900	576	
	9 Cayouges	100			
	9 Senekes	100			
	9 French Indians	100			
23	To the five nations 9 Mohocks &c & 9 of each nation Each 50 &c	300	156		
	To 9 French Indians when they went to Albany	25	24		
24	To Charles Hutton Indian House	10	6		
	Carried Over	—	1772	1972	—

from the other &c

24 To 9 French Indians when they went away
for 2 wt Nations
To 2 Sachims of Penobscot Country p Ord
of Coll Schuyler
To 2 French Prisoners who went among the
Indians
To 4 French Prisoners yt were among the
Indians
To 4 of ye River Indian Sachims &c
To ye 2 wd Nations Delivered by Capt Vrooman
Horsekills 450

26 To 4 French Prisoners upon their Journey
to Canada

The aboves. 450 £ Cattle at 3 £ 4 s
The aboves. 2046 & P. 2 & 2096 pounds of Provis
from 9 May 1691 to ye 4 of August following
at 3 £ 12 s 6 d ℔ hundt & part thereof
To ye 23 morning Gun powder at 3 pounds
Flint at 3 £ 6 s 8 d ℔ stone &c
To Bread delivered to ye Indians English &
Dutch from ye 5 to 9 May (Days to this day
at 5 £ 8 s each
To Provisions to ye 24 Prisoners which Coll
Schuyler brought from Canada from ye 23
June 1691 to ye 28 of July following
Ex hus 35 days at 5 £ 8 s

These are to Certify that Mr Coll
Livingston has Delivered to above Prisoners
& Indians of ye 5 Nations &
their Wives and Children Provisions
Cattle & Corn as will more fully Appear
by Receipts in his hands in
Albany ye 12th of May 1692

Examined
Peter Schuyler

	Pounds Sent	£	s	d
1772	1970			
	16 —			
	100 120			
	20 —			
	4 —			
	50 —			
	14 —			
	20 —			
	50 24			
2016	2114	£	5	12 6
		£	59	13 6
		£	—	10 —
		£	9	5
		£	19	
		£	95	—

Col. Mss. 49:93-61

42:2:16

Wee Vnderwritten being Appointed by the Counc[ell] & Comons to Examin the Annexed Account of Mr Rob[t] Livingstone for provisions to the Indians & Scotch prisoners at Albany, & Wee being Vnsatisfyed by Cell. Schuyler & Maj[r] Wessels do find due by S[d] Acc[t] to S[d] Livingstone the Sume of Sixty pounds Ster[g] for one half Sume payable as in the Annexed

New York 27 Sept[r] 1690

Which is humbly submitted by

[illegible]

Provisions to ye: Indians
from 5th May 1690 to ye 2d
of August 1690 at all
£95. 0: 10½

Warrant ye same.

6th October 1690

92:38

The Province of New York Dr.

Wee underwritten doe Acquaint the Right Honble the Lords of his Maties Privie Councell that wee have Audited the Accounts at Albany, Which being Vouched & Attested by Warrants of Coll. Dongan Late Governor there, Amounts to the Summe of Seven hundred & Eighty Eight pounds two Shill^gs & Cent penny, payable out of the Revenue.

Which is Humbly Submitted

Novr 14th 1688.

Ph: Cayard

Js: Graham

Js: Harrison

Colr

Accompt of Incidents
for the Indians at Albania
advanced by Rt. Livingston
from ye 5th of octob 1696 to
ye 4th of March 1697 £134:5:

Audited. 1721

Warrant Issued.
6 Feb 8 : 1698

The Province of New York Dr

Augt 1 — For presents given to y Indians of y 5 nations & at Albany

16 By mony of Jno Wendall Alderman given to y Sachims of y 5 nations 16.0.0

Lead shot & powder . . . £1:12:-

Tobacco . . . 6-10-9 — 2 1 —

22 By mony of Jno Shuyler given to y Oneyd Indians when they

1 y Sachims mony to y 5 nations & with me here . . . 3 10 —

By mony to Capt Schuyler to give to y Oneydes & Tuscaroras and Upper Mohocks — 17 —

For the Generall Proportion delivered as p Invoice . . . 6 16 —

Sept 6 By ye expences & provision of ye 5 nations

maketo 200 pounds of powder . . . 1 4

for making 200 flints . . . 7 6

To Jacob Turner for meeting of y 5 nations in Albany 2 days and his charges as p account . . . 2 1 9

For y Coate y were made for y Sachims 2 yards of Scotch cotton @ 5/p yard = 2:17:2

osnaburgs 5 yards @ 1/6 p yard = 0:7:6

1 pound of vermillion = 1:0:-

24 skeins of thread = 0:3:3 1 3 9 —

To mony to make y Great y 5 Indians carried with them & usually made y Sachims — 1 9

To 222 fathom white & blue wampum y was given to y 5 nations in y Separate Conferences at 20 guilders for 12 pds . . . 10

To 2 belts of wampum to y Indians at Albany & 1 belt at Onondaga at ye Treaty at Albany & 1 belt to y Sachims of y Lower Castle of Canada . . . 2 12 —

To 6 guilders to y Canada Indians at y Separate Conferences . . . 1 12 —

21 To 30 guilders wampum a present to y Canada Indians . . . 1 — —

22 To 2 Frenchmen come from Canada with a mark given them by my Lord — 2 8

To 11 Dis Sallo pains for y 2 days he was with y Sachims & y Indians and his goeing . . . £2:2:1 £-:9:6

To 10 Skeins of thread sewing ye belts of y 5 Nations & Indians & his

To antho Hutter guide for going to y Indian Castle & back . . . —

24 To 6 axes for y use of y 5 nations to cut wood at Albany . . . 10 —

To 4 guilders for y Cayouge Indians at Albany . . . 3 —

To 8 Dozen of knives to y 5 nations & to y Cayouge Indians at Albany 4 10 —

To 8 dozen of tobacco pipes to y 5 nations & Cayouge Indians at Albany 1 4 —

To 2 dozen of tobacco boxes for y 5 nations in private presents at Albany 1 4 —

To 12 lbs powder . . . 2 12 —

To 24 lbs shot . . . 2 —

To 6 lbs vermillion . . . 4 —

To 2 Gunns for y 5 nations . . . 2 10 —

To 1 Gunn for y Cayouge Indians . . . 1 5 —

To 4 pair Stockings for y 5 nations . . . 1 12 —

To 4 pair Shoes for y 5 nations . . . 2 10 —

To 4 pair Garters for y 5 nations . . . — 10 —

To 4 Gunn worms for y 5 nations . . . — 4 —

To 4 Brass Kettles for y 5 nations . . . 4 —

To 4 Hatchets for y 5 nations . . . — 8 —

To 4 Knives for y 5 nations . . . — 2 —

30 To 4 Tinn pans for y 5 nations . . . — 2 —

Sept 1 To 1 Gunn for y Indians of Canada . . . 1 5 —

To 1 Gunn for y Indians of Canada . . . 1 5 —

To 1 Gunn for y Indians of Canada . . . 1 5 —

From ye other side . . . £150:17:5

Deduct ye first three posts my ye Ind^s not Bring for this Expedition . . . . . £ 6:16:—

£ 144 . 1 . 5

Robt Livingston

I C^y and do Certify that ye above summe of one hundred forty four pounds one shilling & five pence half penny is Justly due by Mr Robert Livingston to ye Owners & Proprietors and ye Sive Smds Sathion shillings is given by my order and ye Mayr and Aldermen our Warrant under my hand the 12th day of September 1698 in which summe £144:1:5d is included the Charges of four french Prisoners had upon their Journey to Canada

Dr Schuyler

In Pursuance to an Order of his Excellcy & Council, We have Examined the above Acct of Robert Livingston for presents to the Indians of the five Nations at Albany this and being Vouched by Coll^o Peter Schuyler find due by the Acct to the s^d Livingston the Summe of One hundred fourty four pounds one shill^g and five pence half penny, payable out of the Revenue;

Which is humbly submitted by

New York 17 Septr 1698

Jo: Graham

Richd Ingoldesby

Jo: Lloyd Com

Col.Mss. 42:23-61

The Province of N: York Dr

42. 896

To y following persons accounts who are not yet paid but Expect their money ofme allsom as J Return to allso

Aug 4	To Jean Rond for y Pasturage of his Excellencys Cart horses while at albany as p. account may appear		3	6
	To J Lawrs Beekman Smith for cleaning 4 gunns		2	
	To abraham hyn taylor for making y Saeldms Coats		2	
	To Reynier mynderse Smith for cleaning gunns & Knives as p. Acct		3	
	To Ivanier Caritong for cleaning gunns as p. Acct			16
	To Johannot Lanier for y hire of Waggon for Sick & al.			
	To Col. Pa Shuyler for fundrys for y Indians as p.		6	5
	To Jamot Parker for filling y Powder &c		1	7
	To ditto for fetching & bringing forty french Prisoners as p.		1	12
	To Rud Shimerhorn for slaughtering Calfe & fowls p.			
	Burgoyne to albany as p. Acct		3	
		£	25	17 11
	To John gilbert for sundrys for y Sick Prisnrs come from Fort as p. Col Shuylers note		1	1 9
		£	29	9 0

Errors Excepted
R. Livingston

We Underwritten have Examined the Several Accounts above expressed, Which being Vouched by ye Said Robt Livingston, Esq. to be due for the Accomplishment above mentioned for the sum of Twenty nine pounds nine shill. & eight pence is Allowed for Charges on his Excellencys late Expedition to Albany, payable out of the Revenue

Which is humbly Submitted by

New York 17 Septr 1690

Ja. Graham

Gamm. Veeth

Ja. Graham

Account of goods for Stall
to y Indians delivd
by
Dr Livingston £19.18.11.½
& 29.19.4

paste

2 Warrants Issued
6th Oct 1692

Col. Mss. 42:23. N.Y.

42:10a

Delivered by Mr Robert Livingston for
the use of ye Govern^r.

1698.
July. 4. 8 C: Stroud. att £12:10 . . £100:—
— do: 8 d^o Duffel at 386 ℔ yard.
at 17 s. 6 d. ℔ yard. 149:18:9
8 Painted Lamkins & Brandy
at 5^s acc^t dd: Mr Livingston — . . 40:2:3.
£290:1—

Delivered by Peyster

The above goods were delivered by Mr de
Peyster & disposed off to ye Indians
at Albany when his Excellency the
Earl of Bellomont was there. Nov^r
ye 10 1698

Livingston

We underwritten have examined the above account of Cloth & Stroud
& Duffel, being vouched by the receipt of Mr Livingston to
the Indians, find due to the Sum of two
hundred & ninety pounds one shilling payable out of
the Revenue — Which is humbly submitted by

Bellomont

Govr Nanfan

Col.Mss. 42:23-61

Wegsh aang 1695
Cede aan d Prysdt
aant te stellen Gouvernt
£ 290:1:—
Warrant Uitgev.
6 Xber 1698

[illegible] 42:1:1

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Col. Mss.

L. York & Whitelocke
Ld mountlloe and
Sr Wm Earle of Bedford
Counts Rogerstrald
£30.11.4
Warrant Stamped
6: 8: 1678

Col.Mss. 42:23-51

[illegible] Vera Cruze 4th Sept. 1760

[illegible] Government [illegible] Province of
New Yorke [illegible] for the following
Goods Delivered to Mr. Robert
Livingston Junr.

For 18 Doz Stockens att 30/ & 32/ Doz	£	29	16 —
3 Doz Womens Ditto att 22/6		3	6 —
4 Pcs Printed Linnen att 12/6		2	10 —
80 4/4 Cotton Lace att 1/ovr		2	5 —
		37	15

Curzon Ivan Stretton

[illegible]

I do [illegible] Account of Curzon Ivan Stretton to be [illegible]
[illegible] to the best [illegible] by me
[illegible] to the Number of to the Sum of
[illegible] Errors [illegible] I humbly Submitt

Col. Mss.

N° 4562 Delegates
Expenses in visiting
and conferring with
the Indians to the
Westward of Detroit
attd —

£ 27:15 —

Warrant issued.
6th Sept. 1793

Col.Mss. 42:23-51

We the Undersigned being Appointed to Examine and Audite the Witht Acct of Mr Samuel Hazard, for Secret Expedition to Albany We being Convinced by ye Voucht Evidence find the Sd Hazard Justly Intitled to the Sum of Two hundred & one Pound Eight Shill Payable out of the Treasury; All Which is Humbly Submitted &c.

Jno Bayard

Gr Mumford

Ebt Cortlandt

Col

Rec.d 7 July 1698

Wm. Jamd Bayard and
Co. Partners of Indiana

£ 41.5.-
1:9:-
£ 40.1.-

Warrant Issued.
6th 8br 1698

Col.Mss. 42:23-51

The Province of New-York Dr

Col.Mss. 42:23-51

		(From the other side)					
		To Albert Rydinger Brewer for Beer as p[r] his Recit	2	13			
		To John Radcliffe for washing of Linning as p[r] Recit	5	4			
		To 2 more women at 2 p[r] week in y[e] kitchen 16 days and a Labourer y[t] buried y[e] Sutt	3	12			
		To Isaac Bedford for Beer for my Lords Table & Voyage as p[r] account	7	7			6
		To John Christ Baker for Bread and Cakeing as p[r] account	20	5			4
		To Gerret Hallenbeck for a Quilt of y[e] Princes order as p[r] acct	4	16			
		To John Lar for y[e] Coach Horse standing at his House as p[r] acct 20 nights		6			
		To Garret Cornelis vide Outdrawer 6 p[r] Cheese upon acct	1	10			
		For bringing a Sheep to y[e] Boat		4			
		To my Lady 10 heads of Cheese w[ch] was given to y[e] Servants & my Lords acceptance	9	7			6
		To 2 Companies of Trainbands & Troop of Horse in y[e] Town by his Excellency Commands each 8 p[r] Cent as p[r] Recit	7	4			
		For wine at Daniel Crat's Visit and Hardens whereof 1 Bottle was put aboard	2	14			
		To Mr Gysbertse for a man & horse expenses to fetch Cheese from farmers from Shimmeshaden	2		12		
		To Do as Ordered for his Horse to Shinnecock Bay with my Lord			6		
		To more given to Awe y[e] Gunners & Lewis by Order	2		6		
		To my Lord to give a poor Indian Rich Cap			6		
		To y[e] Princes order to buy provisions by reason coming to N. York			6		9
		For Cheeses and Apples Sent to Boat & from Shinnecock Down			6		3
		To Garret Lefferts for a Sloop 20s N°			6		10
		To Dirk Frans Children & Strangers at Cattskill one Night dined	1	6	6		
		To Lewis Adam & Jacob Corlings Husband for Seabeck			3		
		To 6 Col. Beekmans Servants at Flus where my Lord dined	1	9	9		
		To Captain Wessels Troop of Trainbands at Shinnecock each man one Shilling as p[r] Recit	3	3			
		To Mr Hobart Rent for Roads and Bridges for Coach to Island End & for Boat to Indian Station as p[r] acct			17		
		To Jacob Jansen Schuyler for his Waggon & Horses to Shinnecock as p[r] acct	1	13			
		To Hot Chocolate Sugar Candie for his Waggon & Horses to Shinnecock as p[r] acct			10		6
		To Thomas Sanders Order as p[r] bill for 8 Stamps		8	2		
		To Smith and Lee Coffin for 12 Trees for Boat as p[r] acct			3		
		To Johannes Lansing for Boat as p[r] Recit			9		
		To Cornelius Clopper Overseer of Highways as p[r] Recit		1	2		
		To Do for Cash for riding Expenses at Oyster Bay			2		
		To Richd Taylor for Stocking with Trout & Bass			6		6
		To Isaac Sparrow for Carting for 21 Weeks at 2 Loads per Week		5	3		
		To 9 men for getting Oysters and 6 more for Boat at all Places as p[r] Note			7		6
		To Charles Forbes at 2 Recit			4		
		To Ino Jansen Vrooland for Expences of 2 days Boatmen & Servants as p[r] Note			12	9	
			£	114	11		

		(From the other side)	£	114	11	9	
aug.	4	To William Holgate for engraving y[e] Governours Arms and Petition and the Black Standing there	£	1	-	-	
		To y[e] 12 men y[t] made y[e] Awning to the Indians Lodging at y[e] Princes by their Chiefs Directions	£	-	10	-	
		To y[e] 3 Established Comp[s] each man 1 p[r] Week p[r] Recit	£	7	15	-	
		To 12 Load of Wood to Town of Bethall for his Table Table at 4s 6d	£	2	14	-	
		To Thomas Sunney Hostler as p[r] acct	£	-	10	1	
		For washing y[e] Table Linning at N. York to my Lord upon his Return	£	-	16		
		To my Lords Cook for 2 Little Knives	£	-	10		
		To Solomon y[e] Carpenter 2 days work at y[e] Princes Boat to make y[e] Table	£	-	10	-	
		To 2 Lbs & 2 Candles & 2 p[r] of Stockings for 2 Chaplains	£	1	4	-	
		To y[e] post Horses at all times as p[r] account	£	-	9	-	
		To Matth: Roan Shoemaker for a Load of Hay put aboard for y[e] Coach Horses as p[r] acct	£	-	10	-	
		(To Hendrick Hyckman for Boat hire paid	£	34	16	3	
		To Mr Barbers as p[r] account	£	0	3	-	
		To Mr Coltman his p[r] account	£	4	10	-	
		To Mr Gerritse as p[r] account	£	2	13	9	
		To Mr [illegible] as p[r] account	£	1	9		
		To Mr [illegible] as p[r] account	£	1	15	-	
		To [illegible] as p[r] account	£	1	5	3	
		To Thomas Turnbridge as p[r] acct	£	7	5	-	
		To Johannes Van Cortlandt	£	1	11	-	
		To Frans Schuyler	£	17	5	4	
		To Peter Rubman	£	1	14	6	
		To Mr Yates as p[r] acct	£	1	14	6	
		To Mr Elsworth as p[r] acct	£	1	9	6	
		To Mr Stockes as p[r] acct	£	1	3	-	
		To James Mitchell as p[r] acct	£	11	17	-	
		To Mr Claudius	£	1	4	-	
		To Mr Claudius	£	11	10	-	
			£	113	5	2½	
		Rec[d] by Mr Stagmeil & Coll. Hyde Cortlandt	£	295	1	10½	
			£	200	-	-	
			£	95	1	10½	
		Gave Undertaker to bring account [illegible] & for the Brandy & Sugar the account of Mr Robert Livingston did & shall pay & allow to be paid & delivered towards the charges of all Ships here expected to bring Stores &c	£	245	1	10½	
		Whereupon Mr Livingston has Received the Sum of two hundred pounds by Bill of Exchange to be accounted for	£	200	-	-	
		So that there is due to Mr Nott & Gerritse in full of the Account & Demands of the Said Nott & Gerritse forty five pounds one Shilling & ten pence as by 2 former Bills is Given to Subscribed Copy	£	45	1	10½	

Clerk of Indents Charges for
his Journ: Table at Albany

£ 191:16:10
06:12:4½

£ 45:2:2½

Clerk of
Warrant Issued
6th Jan 1698.

Col. Mss. 42:23-51

10 May

41:42b.

Secretaries

In Obedience to the Commands of His Excellency
the Earl of Bellomont, Capt. Coor. [illegible]
and hereto we have made oath before me
[illegible]

[illegible] Bedl
[illegible]

[illegible] Capt Loudennis Indict
[illegible] one Doz Blockhorne is
[illegible]

[illegible] Cap Coor pretends to
[illegible] fifteen shillings [illegible] appears
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	01	07 00
125	[illegible]	01	12 00
126	[illegible]	0	01 [illegible]
127	[illegible]	0	19 00
128	[illegible]	00	17 06
129	[illegible]	30	08 06
130	[illegible]		[illegible]
131	[illegible]	00	09 06
		37	13 06

[illegible] 1698

Johannes Saunders

Col.Mss. 42:23-51

42 b

41:42.

Joannes Saunders

This is to Certifie that Lieut Dan[l] Clarke
hath paid me the sum of Seven Pound
fifteen shillings & six Pence Massachu
[illegible] for repairing the Barrack
in Casco Witness my hand this 16th August 1690

Joannes Sanders

We have examined the within Acco[t] & find
Reasonable to be allowed. N: York 9:7 Ber
Robt Walton

Robert Walton

Col Mss 42:23-42

[illegible] is to certifie that Lieut Jon[a] Phinney
[illegible] for the sum of seven Pound
[illegible] Dollars for Mr Barnard
[illegible] Witness my hand this 16th day 1780

Johannis Sandersⁿ

[illegible] examined the within Acct & think it
Reasonable to be allowed. H. Gorham
Robt Walton

Col.Mss. 42:23-51

42 b

Col.Mss. 42:23-51

An account of several Charges accrued by his Excellency the Earl of Bellomont's Expedition to Albany to the Indians &c. July and August 1698.

Coll. Abraham de Peyster for Sundry Stores and Linnins for presents to the Indians as p. Bill and Acct	£290.1.–
Do Mr. Cuyler for Stockings Linnins & Shoes for them	27.15.–
Do Mr. Jan. Roseboom for Gunns to the Indians for a Travelling Escort &c	40.1.–
Do Sundry Persons for Sundry provisions to the Indians	102.2.6
Do Abraham de Peyster for Cash Lent for a Travelling Chest	£12.1.–
Do Mr. Wendell for Blankets for the Indians	30.14.9
Do Peter Van Brugh for Cattle for the Indians	32.3.6
Do David Provoost for Plains Beads &c for the Indians	20.1.–
Do Mons. Louis for Tobacco to the Indians	12.5.
Do Coll. Schuyler and Farmers &c to transporting for Boat &c to and from Albany	25.1.–
Do Order of Council for Gunns &c from Amalgamation	5.10.–
Do Robt. Livingston for Presents to the Indians	£144.1.5
Do Sundry Small Sundry Nothings delivered for the Indians	20.19.10
To

Col.Mss. 42:23-61

Cler. Examinator Mis
Excell. Mr. Earl of Bellomont
Exped: to Albany Sheriffe of
Indians: 4. Inlgt August
1698
with the Mr. proclamation
prefixed.

Warrants Issued 6 Sept.
& Sept. 1698.

The Inhabitants of Albany have now bought Ranslaer's grant of lands upon Hudson's River, so that trouble is over.

I have also had advice from Albany that the Magistrates and Inhabitants of that town have bought Ranslaers grant of lands on Hudson's River which was so vexatious to them; so that there is an end of that greivance.

September the 16th 1698.

These Papers are referred to in the Earl of Bellomont's foregoing letter.

N° 1. Printed Conference between the Earl of Bellomont & the Five Nations of Indians at Albany 20th July 1698. (Bund. D. N° 14.)

N° 2. Deposition of two Christian Mohacks about Col. Fletcher's Grant of Fifty miles of their land the 31st May 1698. Duplicate. See ante, p. 345.

Conference with the Mohack Indians at Albany upon the same subject July the 25th 1698.

The Earl of Bellomont's discourse with Mr Dellius on the same subject. Aug. the 2d 1698. (Bundle D. N° 15.)

N° 3. Memorial of Mr Pynchon and Mr Partridge about a murder of two Christians at Hatfeild in New England. (Bundle D. N° 16.)

Earl of Bellomont to Count de Frontenac.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.]

[New-York Entries, B., 67.]

Sir:

I have just arrived from the frontiers, where, among other things, I have had a conference with our Five Nations of Indians, whom you call Iroquois, who have most urgently entreated me to continue them under the protection of the King, my master, having at the same time protested inviolable fidelity and subjection to his Majesty, and complained of the outrages perpetrated on them by your French and Indians of Canada, in violation of the treaty of peace, in which they consider themselves included in virtue of the fealty they owe the King as his subjects. They have likewise represented to me that your folks have killed and carried off ninety-four of their people since the publication of the peace, which greatly surprises me, the rather as the Iroquois, or Five Nations of Indians, have been always regarded as subjects of the crown of England, as can be demonstrated to the entire world by solid and authentic proofs, but which, as appears by your letter of the 8th June last, would be perfectly useless for me to prove, inasmuch as you tell me positively, in that letter, that you have such precise orders on the subject of the Five Nations of Indians, that you cannot exceed them until you have received others; and Messrs. Schuyler and Dellius, who have placed your letter in my hands, have assured me, at the same time, that you expressed yourself, regarding our Indians, plainly, and in like terms to those contained in your letter. You are well aware that the proceedings and hostilities of your people towards our Indians, before the last war, were the principal cause of the King's declaring war against France, as is set forth in the declaration. I am, therefore, astonished why you wish to undertake to continue the war with our Indians, since it is a manifest infraction of the treaty. The King, my master, has, God be thanked, too much penetration in matters of business, and too great a soul to renounce his right. And for me, I have his interests too much at heart to suffer your people to commit the smallest insult on our

Indians, especially to treat them as enemies. I have, therefore, given them orders to be on their guard, and in case they be attacked, to give no quarter either to Frenchmen or Indians, having promised them assistance each time they require it. Moreover, to place them in a condition to defend themselves and to repel those who will attack them, I have furnished them with a quantity of arms and munitions of war. You see, sir, I make no difficulty in informing you of all my proceedings with our Indians. Therein I am certain of being sustained by the King, my master, agreeably to right reason and the law of nations, which permits opposing force to force. To show you how little our Five Nations of Indians regard your Jesuits and other missionaries, they have entreated me repeatedly to expel these gentlemen from among them, representing to me, at the same time, that they were overwhelmed and tormented by them against their will, and that they would wish to have some of our Protestant ministers among them, instead of your missionaries, in order to instruct them in the Christian religion, which I promised them. And you will do well to forbid your missionaries interfering any more with them, unless they desire to undergo the punishment provided by the laws of England, which, assuredly, I will cause to be executed every time they fall into our hands, the Indians having promised me to bring them as prisoners before me. If you do not cause acts of hostility on your side to cease, you will be held responsible for the consequences which may follow; and I shall leave the world to judge who will be most in the wrong, you or I; you for having recommenced the war; I, for defending our Indians against your hostilities, and bringing your people to reason, having been driven to it by your infraction of the treaty.

Our Indians were very willing to place in my hands all the prisoners they have taken from you during the war, exceeding, in number, as they told me, one hundred, on condition that I should assure them of the liberation of their people whom you retain. I was unwilling, however, to take that upon myself until I had previously known your resolution again in that regard. I have sent back, notwithstanding, with my passport to conduct them to Canada, four French prisoners, whom our Indians brought with them to Orange, as the town of Albany was first called in the time of the Dutch. If you consent to an exchange of prisoners on both sides, you will do well to give me notice thereof, in order that I may have collected together those of yours in the hands of our Indians.

I learn from New-England that your Indians have killed two of our English in the vicinity of a village called Hatfield, and taken off their scalps, and that it occurred about the 15th of last month, whilst those poor people were busy making their harvest, being wholly unarmed, thinking themselves secure by reason of the peace. Such barbarities cannot be heard of without exciting a thrill of horror. It is added that your Indians are encouraged hereunto by the reward you pay them, viz: fifty crowns for each scalp.

I hope you will not take it amiss that I say, such seems to me in entire opposition to Christianity, or that I have expressed myself with somewhat of warmth and resentment on this subject. Too much zeal cannot be evinced, on some points, in the service of one's master, especially when the interest of the crown and the repose of its subjects are in question.

I am, as far as I may be, Sir, yours, &c.,

Earl of Bellomont.

New-York, 13th August, 1698.

autre lettre de
Monsieur le Comte
De Bellomont
Ecrille a monsieur
le Comte de frontenac

De la nouuelle yorck
Ce 13e aoust 1698.

Monsieur

Reponse de Monsieur
le comte de frontenac
a Monsieur le Comte
de Bellomont.
A quebec Le 21e
Septembre 1698

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES COLONIALES

Monsieur

Je ne fais quarriuer
des frontieres, ou
ntr'autres choses,
Jay eu conferances
auec nos cinq Nations
d'Indiens, que vous
appellez Iroquois, qui
mont prié auec
grandes Instances de
les continuer Sous la
protection du Roy mon
Maistre, ayant

Je n'aurois pas esté Si long
temps a enuoyer chercher
de vos nouuelles par des
personnes de merite, et de
distinction, et a répondre aux
honnestetés quil vous a plû
me faire, par mrs Schuyler,
et Dellius, Si les vaisseaux
que J'attendois de france,
fussent plustost arriuez icy.
Leur retardement est la
Seule raison, qui mengage
encore a remettre leur
depart iusques au printemps

protesté. en mesme
temps une Inviolable
fidelité, Et Sujection
a la Majesté, Et
Sestants plaints des
outrages que leurs
ont fait vos francois
et vos Indiens du
Canada au prejudice
du traitté de paix
dans lequel Ils se croyoient
Estre compris en
vertu de la fidelité
quils deuoient au
Roy Comme Ses
Sujets, Ils m'ont remontré
que vos Gens, ont
tué, et enleué quatre
vingt quatorze des
leurs, depuis la publica-
tion de la paix, ce
qui me surprend
beaucoup d'autant
que l'on a toujours
remarqué regardé les
Iroquois, ou Cinq nations

prochain, dans la crainte
que Sauois, que. la Saison
estant aussy auancée
quelle Sest, ne leur permit
pas de pouuoir reuenir
auant que la nauigation
fut fermée!

Les depesches que Jay
receues de la Cour, mont
appris comme de vôtre
costé vous auiez eu le
Sçauoir que. les Roys nos
maistres auoient resolus
de nommer chacun de
leur part des commissaires
pour regler les limites des
pays, Sur lesquels deuoient
Sétendre leurs dominations
en ces contrées, Sil Sy
rencontroit quelques difficultés,
ainsy Monsieur Il me Semble
quauant que de me parler
Sur le ton que vous faites
par vos dernieres lettres
du 13e. et 22e aoust, que
{Je viens de receuoir par
les messieurs, que vous me
depesché, vous auriés dû
attendre la decision que les

Iroquoises Indiennes comes
Sujets de la Couronne
dangleterre, ce qui se
peut faire voir a tout
le monde par des
preuves autantiques
et solides, mais a ce
que je vois votre
lettre du 8e de Juin
dernier, me seroit
inutile de prouver,
puisque dans cette lettre
vous me dittes positivement
que vous auez des ordres
si precis sur laffaire
des Cinq nations d'Indiens
que vous ne Sauriez les
outrepasser, que vous
nen ayez receu de
nouueaux, et messieurs
Schuyler, et Dellius,
qui mont mis votre
lettre entre les mains
mont assure en
meme temps que
vous vous expliquez
en termes exprés au
sujet de nos Indiens

commissaires en auroient faitte,
et ne vous pas ingerer de
vouloir traverser une affaire,
qui est deja commencée, et
qu'on peut regarder comme
Domestique, puisquelle est
entre un pere et des Enfans, que
ce premier tache de ramener dans
leur deuoir par toutes sortes de
voyes, en commençant par celles
de la douceur, et estant resolu
duser de plus seueres, en
cas que les premiers neussent
pas deffet.

Cest une chose que vous deuez
regarder comme entierement
separée des traittez de paix,
et damitie que les Roys nos
maistres, ont fait ensemble,
et dans laquelle vous ne
pouuez entrer sans faire
connoistre, que bien loing
d'employer toutes sortes de
moyens pour tascher dentretenir
la bonne correspondance que
leurs majestez desirent, quil
soit entre vos deux nations,
Il semblerait que vous cherchiez
des pretextes pour donner

de la mesme maniere
que vôtre lettre
porte. Vous sauez
fort bien que les
courses et hostilites
que vos Gens faisoient
sur nos Indiens auant
la derniere Guerre,
furent la principalle
cause que le Roy
declara la Guerre a
la france, comme
il est specifié dans la
declaration, de sorte
que Je m'etonne pour-
quoy vous voulez entre-
prendre de continuer
la Guerre a nos Indiens
puisque c'est une mani-
feste contrauention au
traitté, Le Roy mon
maistre, a bien merey
trop de penetration
dans les affaires, et
le cœur trop grand
pour renoncer a son
droit, Et pour moy

atteinte aux traittés de paix, qui
ont esté conclus, et dont Je
doute que vous fussiez authorisé
par sa Majesté Britannique
car pour moy en voulant
obliger les Iroquois a executer
la parolle qu'ils m'ont donnée
auant qu'on sçeut que la
paix fust faitte entre les
deux Couronnes, et pour
laquelle Ils m'ont laissé des
ôtages!

Je ne fais que suiure la
Route que J'auois prise,
et pour Vous, vous vous
detournez de celle que vous
temoignez auoir embrassée
pour conseruer la bonne
correspondance et union
qui nous est si fort
recommandée en preferant
des pretentions, qui sont
toutes nouuelles, et qui
n'ont aucun fondement.
Car vous voulez bien que
Je vous dise, que Je
suis assés informé des
sentiments des Iroquois
pour sçauoir qu'il n'y a
pas une des Cinq nations

J'ay les Interests trop
a Cœur pour laisser
faire a vos Gens, la
moindre Insolte sur
nos Indiens, et sur
tout de souffrir quils
les traittent en Ennemis
et pour cela J'ay
donné ordre a nos
Indiens destre sur
leurs gardes, et en
cas quils soient attaquez
de faire main basse a
tous tant francois,
qu'Indiens leurs ayant
promis du secours,
toutes les fois quils en
auront besoin, de plus
pour les mettre en Etat
de se deffendre et de
repousser ceux qui les
attaqueront, Je leur
ay donné quantité
darmes et de munitions
de guerre; Vous voyez,
monsieur, que Je ne fais
pas de difficulté de
qui protendit et voulut estre sous
la domination d'Angleterre, et
que vous n'aiez aucunes preuves
pour les en convaincre, au lieu
que celles que nous avons,
et que l'on remettra entre
les mains des Commissaires
qui seront nommés pour
examiner cette question, seront
si claires, si anciennes, et si
incontestables, que Je doute
qu'il y puisse faire, aucunes
repliques, Ainsy, Monsieur,
Je suis resolu d'aller toujours
mon chemin, et Je vous prie
de ne point faire des demarches
pour les traverser, parcequelles
nous seront inutiles, et que
toute la protection, et le
secours que vous me declarez
leur avoir deja donnée, et
leur vouloir continuer contre
les termes du traitté, ne me
feront Jamais beaucoup de
peur, et ne m'obligeront
point a changer mes
desseins, puisqu'au contraire
Ils m'engageront encore
plustost a les presser
d'avantage!

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES COLONIALES

vous dire. tout mon
procedé auec tous nos
Indiens, dont Je suis
assuré d'Estre appuyé
du Roy mon maistre
conformement a la droite
raison, et au droit
des Gens, qui permet
quon oppose la force
a la force.!

Pour vous faire
voir le peu d'Estat
que nos Cinq Nations
d'Indiens font de vos
Jesuistes et autres
missionnaires, Ils
m'ont fait des prieres
reiterées de faire
Sortir ces messieurs
d'Entr'eux, me remontrant
en mesme temps,
qu'ils en etoient
accablés et tourmentés
Contre leur gré, et
qu'ils Souhaittoient
quelques Suites funestes qu'ils
puissent auoir, ce Sera vous
qui en deurés repondre, et
du coste du Ciel, et du
Coste du Roy Vôtre maistre
puisque vous Serés Seul la
Cause du Sang qui se pourra
repandre!

Vous voulés bien que Je
vous dise, quon vous a mal
Informé, lorsqu'on vous a
dit que les françois et
Sauuages habitués parmy
nous, auoient fait cette
annee des outrages aux
Iroquois!

Il est bien vray que les
Outaouacs, et particulier
les Algonquins, ont fait un
coup considerable Sur
Onnontaqué, parceque
cette nation aussy bien que
les autres, S'etoient declarés
ne vouloir faire aucune
paix auec Eux, Ils ont
amené a montreal
cinq prisonniers, qu'ils ont
fait dans cette expedition

auoir de nos Ministres
Protestans parmy
Eux au lieu de vos
missionnaires pour les
Instruire dans la
Religion Chrestienne
ce que Je leur ay
promis, et vous seres
bien de deffendre a
vos missionnaires de ne
Sen mesler plus, a
moins quils ne veulent
Subir la punition que
donnent les loix
d'Angleterre; ce que
assurement Je feray
executer toutes les fois
quils tomberont entre
mes mains, et les
Indiens mont promis
de me les amener
prisonniers.
Si vous ne faites cesser
les actes d'hostilités de
Vôtre costé Comme
prendra de vous, des
que Jay retiré de leurs mains
pour leur Sauver la vie dans
le dessein de les leurs rendre
lors que les deputés seroient
arrivés pour faire leur
paix avec moy, comme Ils
l'auroient positivement
promis, pour le mieux
menager entr'Eux, et toutes
les autres nations les plus
Eloignées, qui soit sous-
la domination du Roy!
Jay lieu de croire, que
Si les Iroquois ne m'ont
point ramené tous les
prisonniers, qui sont
parmy Eux, ce n'a esté
que parceque vous vous
y estés formellement opposé.
Lors quils se rengeront a
leur devoir, et quils auront
effectué leur parolle, Je
leur rendray ceux qui
sont icy!
Cela ne mempeschera point
de vous remercier du
bon traittement que vous
aués fait aux quatre

Suites qui en pourront
arriver, et Je laisseray
Juger a tout le monde
qui aura le plus de
tort ou de vous ou
de moy. Vous pour
auoir rallumé la guerre
et moy de deffendre
nos Indiens de vos
hostilités et de mettre
vos gens a la raison,
y estant poussé par
l'Infraction] que vous
faittes du traitté.
Nos Indiens voulurent
bien me mettre entre
les mains tous les
prisonniers qu'ils ont
fait sur vous durant
la guerre, qui montent
au nombre de plus
de cent a ce qu'ils
me dirent, a condition
que Je leur asseurasse
le relachement de
leurs Gens que vous
retenez, mais Je n'ay
derniers françois que vous
m'auez renuoyé.

Je m'estois assez expliqué
au sujet des Sauuages de
l'acadie, et J'ay toujours
apprehendé que, Si on ne
leur rendoit aussitost
ceux de leur nation,
qui sont retenus prisonniers
a Baston, de Si mauuais
foy, Ils pourroient former
quelque entreprise sur
Votre Colonie.

Je suis pourtant faché
du coup que vous me
mandés qu'ils ont fait
ayant tué deux hommes
a halfield, c'est ce qui
m'oblige d'enuoyer present
a ces Sauuages un second
ordre pour les faire cesser
toutes actes d'hostilités;
mais Je vous prie encore
une fois de leur faire
renuoyer leurs gens sur
lesquels vous ne m'auez
fait aucune reponse.

pas voulu me charger
de cela, que Je
vous prie premierement
sçeu encore une fois
vôtre resolution la dessus

Je renvoyay pourtant
quatre prisonniers
françois que nos Indiens
avoient amenés a
Orange avec mon
passeport pour les
conduire en Canada,
Si vous conserités a un
eschange de prisonniers
de part et d'autre
vous ferés bien de me
mander, affin que Je
fasse rassembler ceux
des vôtres, qui sont
entre les mains de
nos Indiens. Lon me
mande de la nouvelle
Angleterre que vos
Indiens ont tué
deux de nos Anglois
auprés d'un village —

Vous voyés que Je vous
parle avec autant de
franchise et de liberté
que vous faites dans
vos dernieres lettres,
mais en continuant de
vous protester, qu'on ne
peut estre dans des sentiments
plus sinceres, que Je suis
d'entretenir une bonne
correspondance et amitié
entre nos deux nations, et
que Je seray toujours
autant que Je le puis —

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES COLONIALES

Monsieur

Vôtre très humble
Et très obeissant
Serviteur Le —
Comte de Frontenac

nommé halfied, et
leur ont osté les
cheuelures, et que cela
se fist enuiron le 15e.
du mois passé comme
ces pauures gens faisoient
leurs moissons sans armes
ny rien, se croyant
en seureté a cause de
la paix, on ne scauroit
entendre parler de
semblables cruautés,
sans en auoir horreur
et l'on tient que
la recompense que
vous donnés a vos
Indiens (qui se dit
estre cinquante Ecus
pour chaque cheuelure)
les y encourage. /
Vous ne prendrés pas le
croy en mauuaise part
que Je dise que cela
semble estre tout a fait
contraire au Christianisme
non plus que Je me
sois expliqué en celle
cy auec un peu de
chaleur et de ressentimen
en des certaines choses, [con
ne peut estre trop Zelé
pour le seruice de son
maistre. Surtout quand
Il sagit de l'Interest de
[Sa Couronne, et de la
tranquilité de ses Sujets,
Je suis autant que Je
le dois estre /

Monsieur

Vôtre très humble
Et très obeissant
seruiteur Comte
de Bellomont

Autre Lettre du mêm
de la Nouuelle yorck du
Aoust 1698 repondüe par
la lettre cy deuant de m.
Comte de frontenac

Monsieur

Il me vint auertir hier

Sergeant

Comy did move that for the regulating
and about finishing the new buildings & the
overseer which is approved

Hir Excell did order to be called in the Mayor & com
the Mayr having declared the mismanagemt of the comp
warrants of impress for marriners to be put on board
contrary to the Excellency order Hir Excell gave them a
monition to observe their duty for the future

Ordered a warr issue for paiemt of fourty pounds to
firewood to the first of May last pursuant to agreemt

Resolved the Excell do make an agreement for firewood for
the ensuing year as it shall think most beng fower fower

Hir Excell ordered the Clerk of y Counc to draw up a lett
Westby & Mr Livingston to make the agreemt

William Shaws memorial read and it is the opinion of
Excell for want to grant him a warr to continue in the
and gauger he being an old man and an object of charity

Upon the examinacon of the matter of difference betw
Robt Livingston junr & David Schuyler late farmers of the
the duty of the liquors found in retailers cellars at the expiracon
had not been paid

Resolved that if Mr Livingston can agree with them for one ha
it be approved off.

Resolved that the pay of Doctor Vandyck for this last year
ended between him and Doctor Staats who looked after two Com
Vandyck having looked only after one

The petition of Andrew Coghman read and ordered that Clerk of the Co
to be assistant of the board to examine & make report to Excell in
Hir petition of the late farmers of the excise of Albany was read and
of the Counc that what rum was made use of in the Regiments sho
no excise but that what they sold to the retailers should pay the

= At a Counc held at the Citty of Newyork the 17th of May
Present Hir Excell Rivers &c &c &c Lieutenant

[illegible] they to propose at their meeting

[illegible] Skanitsore and the other Indians to
[illegible] to them that he had taken his advice of the Council
[illegible] and that he was truly resolved to serve and protect
[illegible] he had ordered his Lieut Governour and his company forthw
[illegible] where he is to remain to serve them upon occasion with
[illegible] provisions and desired them to send out scouts towards Cadaraqui
Skanitsore said it was said there should be a peace and then
of it his Lord answered that he sent not the Lieut Governour
ware but to serve them in case the ffrench should break the p
on the contrary if it will take rare they have an equall
peace with the rest of his Majesties Subjects His Lord told them the
Mayor of Albany along with them to the meeting at Onon
Skanitsore said he liked very well, his Lordship told them
sent to the Governour of Canada that he will have them comprehend
in a peace or do the outmost endeavour to serve him to it,
Skanitsore said the same river that lead to Onondage lead the
lead to Cajonge and Oneyde so that they cannot come to those and
if they cannot be invited from the ffrench they must make peace
on for the rest of it to assist and to come into them His Lord
told them they should not be losers that if the ffrench came with few
to overcome them that they should send their women and children to Albany
where they should be relieved and maintained and that he would go with
sufficient force against Canada to revenge the injurys done them and re
pay to them all their losses His Lord told them likewise they must not be
discouraged the great King of England has served the ffrench King to ma
a peace and began the war upon their account and will always assist
His Lord told them that the ffrench Governour intended only to Cozen
and abuse them does assure that always endeavour their ruine that
the ffrench governour dare not break the peace for all this but is endea
journey by this stratagem to raise or frighten them to break the covenant
and make them our foes as our father but if he do begin the war upon us
again the great King of England who began the war upon the account of
protection will assist and defend them still.

17 Aug

New York Council Minutes. The mayor of Albany and John Baptista, the interpreter, are to go to Onondaga. A messenger is sent to Canada. N.Y. STATE ARCHIVES, ALBANY, N.Y., COUNCIL MINUTES, 7 (REVERSED SIDE): 61-63.